ANNUAL REPORT

ØRESUNDSBRO KONSORTIET 2011

ØRESUNDSBRON®

Øresundsbro Konsortiet

Øresundsbro Konsortiet is a Danish-Swedish company jointly owned by A/S Øresund and Svensk-Danska Broförbindelsen SVEDAB AB. A/S Øresund is 100 per cent owned by Sund and Bælt Holding A/S which, in turn, is owned by the Danish state. SVEDAB AB is owned by the Swedish state. The owners are jointly and severally liable for Øresundsbro Konsortiet's obligations.

The ownership and Øresundsbro Konsortiet's objectives are set out in the Danish-Swedish Government agreement of 1991 and in the Consortium Agreement between SVEDAB AB and A/S Øresund, which has been approved by both countries.

Our responsibility

Our responsibility is to own and operate the Øresund Bridge.

Loans for the construction of the bridge and the landworks will be repaid from the revenue from the bridge, which mainly derives from road traffic. Revenue from rail operations is fixed and not affected by traffic volume, but is index-linked on an annual basis.

Our most important task, therefore, is to maintain a long-term and commercially sound business based on increased revenue from road traffic, supported by prudent marketing, operations, maintenance and financing.

Part of our responsibility is to contribute to the positive development of all traffic across the bridge. Road and rail transport are alternative means of travel in the integration that we and our owners have committed to support. Morning and evening congestion on the bridge, environmental aspects and our owners' investment in a more efficient rail system are part of the reason why we consider road and rail transport across Øresund in holistic terms.

Our vision and business concept

Our vision is to establish the Øresund Region as a powerhouse that will make the region ever more attractive to visit, live and work in.

Our business concept is for the Øresund Bridge to build bridges every day – economically, culturally and psychologically.

The bridge should be the preferred way of reaching destinations on the other side of Øresund.

The Annual Report 2011

The Board of Directors and the CEO of Øresundsbro Konsortiet hereby present the Annual Report for the financial year 2011.

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Husk det nu!
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Improved results despite global downturn

Despite the poor economic trends that have contributed to a fall in commuting across Øresund, our results continue to improve. Profits (before value adjustment) rose by DKK 81 million to DKK 275 million in 2011. Road revenues increased. Depreciation and interest expenses fell. Despite the fall in traffic, we achieved our financial objectives for the year under review in respect of a continued positive earnings trend.

Although commuter traffic is in decline, there are positive signs. In just two years, lorry traffic has increased by 20 per cent. As a result, almost 50 per cent of all lorries crossing Øresund now use the Øresund Bridge. Leisure traffic using the BroPas also developed positively with the number of BroPas customers rising from 203,000 to 242,000 in 2011. Traffic saw an overall decline in 2011 of 1 per cent.

The financial objective for 2012 for the Øresund Bridge is to maintain our positive earnings trend despite the slower growth in traffic. This will be achieved through focus on sales, particularly in terms of increasing leisure traffic, gaining more contract customers and by raising the travel frequency of existing customers. We also want to offer commuters an attractive product and maintain our focus on excellent service and efficiency.

Henning Kruse Petersen
Chairman

Caroline Ullman-Hammer
CEO

Five-year review

1 January 2007 to 31 December 2011

DKK million (unless stated otherwise)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Traffic					
Average number of vehicles per day	18,482	19,367	19,462	19,388	19,146
Number of contract customers 31/12 (round figures)	175,000	173,000	213,000	242,000	280,000
Average price passenger car (DKK incl. VAT)	138	143	145	155	156
Traffic volume railway (in millions of passengers)	9.7	10.7	11.1	10.9	11.1 [1]
Results					
Net turnover	1,379	1,440	1,445	1,521	1,545
Operating profit	738	815	834	933	999
Net financing expenses	– 827	– 876	– 761	– 739	– 724
Profit/loss before value adjustments	– 89	– 61	73	194	275
Value adjustment, net	607	– 949	– 397	– 257	– 1,341
Profit/loss for the year	518	– 1,010	– 323	– 63	– 1,066
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	19,426	19,850	18,768	20,835	18,898
Road and rail facility	17,417	17,125	16,836	16,594	16,395
Other fixed assets	94	94	92	106	128
Investment property, plant and equipment	62	49	53	77	81
Equity	– 1,698	– 2,708	– 3,032	– 3,094	– 4,161
Bond and bank loans	18,928	18,827	19,361	22,039	20,412
Interest-bearing net debt (excl. change in market value) [2]	19,240	18,930	18,504	18,289	17,781
Financial ratios					
Real rate before change in market value	2.3	1.2	2.8	1.7	1.2
Results before depreciation and net financials (EBITDA) in percentage of net turnover	77.9	80.2	81.5	81.4	81.4
Results after depreciation but before net financials (EBIT) in percentage of net turnover	53.5	56.5	57.7	61.4	64.7
Interest coverage	1.34	1.42	1.60	1.70	1.74
Return on assets	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.4	5.2
Return on road and rail facilities	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.5	6.0
Employees					
Number of employees at the end of the period	181	177	178	178	181
Of whom female	99	95	93	95	95
Of whom male	82	82	85	83	86
Absence due to illness in percentage	4.6	3.1	3.6	4.3	4.4

1. The figure is based on an estimate for November & December.
2. The interest-bearing net debt consists of financial assets and liabilities recognised at cost. Interest recognised in Rewceivables, Trade and other payables respectively are not included.

2011 in brief

Øresundsbro Konsortiet's results continue to improve and amount to a profit before value adjustment of DKK 275 million. This is DKK 81 million up on the year, largely owing to higher traffic revenue, lower depreciation and lower interest expenses.

As a result, the company achieved its financial objective for 2011: to lower the cost of borrowing despite the slowdown in revenue growth.

Road traffic experienced a slight decline during the year due to the financial crisis and the economic downturn in Denmark and Sweden.

Based on the most recent traffic forecasts, Øresundsbro Konsortiet now expects the company's debts to be repaid 34 years after the opening of the Øresund Bridge. The calculations take account of the fact that dividends will be paid to the parent companies from 2019.

No significant events have occurred since the close of the financial year.

More lorries and fewer commuters

Road traffic on the Øresund Bridge totalled 19,146 vehicles per day in 2011, i.e. a decline of 1 per cent compared to 2010. This is largely owing to a slowdown in commuting.

The Øresund Bridge experienced year-on-year traffic growth until 2008. However, the trend was broken by the international financial crisis, which resulted in low economic activity and economic uncertainty.

For the second year running, lorry traffic showed strong growth, i.e. a 9 per cent increase. Close to 50 per cent of cross-Øresund lorry traffic uses the Øresund Bridge, which has increased its market share by 2 percentage points.

Commuter traffic fell by 7 per cent on the year and accounted for 40 per cent of passenger traffic in 2011. There is still considerable interest in recreational activities on the other side of Øresund and leisure traffic rose by 6 per cent. The number of customers with a BroPas contract, which enables them to cross the bridge at half price, rose from 203,000 to 242,000 in 2011. This exceeds the objective for the year.

Road traffic across the Øresund Bridge in 2010 og 2011

	Passenger cars etc.*	**Lorries**	**Coaches**	**Total**
Traffic per day 2010	18,367	899	122	19,388
Traffic per day 2011	18,042	981	122	19,146
Difference	– 1.8	9.1	0	– 1.2
Market share 2010	79 %	48 %	67 %	77 %
Market share 2011	80 %	50 %	67 %	78 %

* Passenger cars also include vans, passenger cars with trailers and motorcycles.

High accessibility and safety

Øresundsbro Konsortiet is committed to maintaining the highest possible safety standards on the Øresund Bridge motorway, and comparable to any similar facility on land in Sweden and Denmark. There were 11 traffic accidents in 2011 although none involved serious injury. The number of accidents resulting in serious injury per 10 million km driven (since the opening of the bridge) is as low as 0.5.

The link must be accessible, both in respect of safety and convenience, around the clock.

In 2011, the Øresund Bridge motorway was only closed for approximately 26 hours because of difficult weather conditions, traffic accidents or technical error. Accessibility, therefore, was 99.7 per cent. The harsh winter at the start of 2011 demonstrated that the Øresund Bridge has a very high level of accessibility and a good record for keeping the motorway free of snow and ice. Strong winds in Denmark, however, limited accessibility more than usual.

Continuing improvement in results

In 2011, road revenue on the Øresund Bridge rose to DKK 1,055 million, i.e. an increase of DKK 10 million on 2010. Revenue from the railway is index-linked and rose by DKK 12 million to DKK 470 million.

Operating expenses rose by DKK 5 million to DKK 288 million. Depreciation fell by DKK 46 million due to the fact that around DKK 1 billion of the original capital investment, which was depreciated over 10 years, terminated in 2010.

Operating profit improved by DKK 66 million to DKK 999 million.

Net financing expenses fell by DKK 15 million to DKK 724 million.

Altogether, this produced a positive result for 2011 of DKK 275 million before value adjustment*, i.e. an increase of DKK 81 million on the year.

As a result of a change in interest rates, the value adjustment* comprises a fair value effect of – DKK 1,390 million and a foreign exchange effect of + DKK 49 million. After value adjustment, the result for the year was a loss of DKK 1,066 million.

The interest bearing net debt (excluding value adjustment) fell by DKK 508 million to DKK 17,781 million.

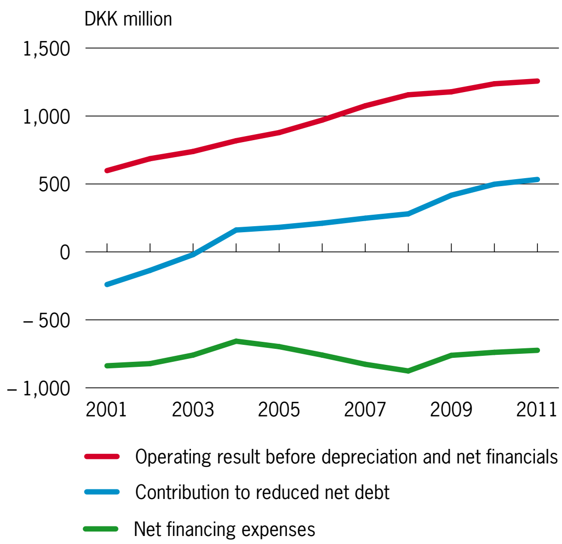
Financial highlights 2007 – 2011

	2011	**2010**	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
Net turnover	1,545	1,521	1,445	1,441	1,379
Operating profit	999	933	834	815	738
Net financing expenses	– 724	– 739	– 761	– 876	– 827
Profit/loss before value adjustment*	**275**	**194**	**73**	**– 61**	**– 89**
Value adjustment, net*	– 1,341	– 257	– 397	– 949	607
Profit/loss for the year	**– 1,066**	**– 63**	**– 324**	**– 1,010**	**518**
Interest-bearing net debt, excl. Value adjustment 31 December	17,781	18,289	18,504	18,930	19,240
Interest-bearing net debt (market value) 31 December	20,418	19,482	19,678	19,662	18,982

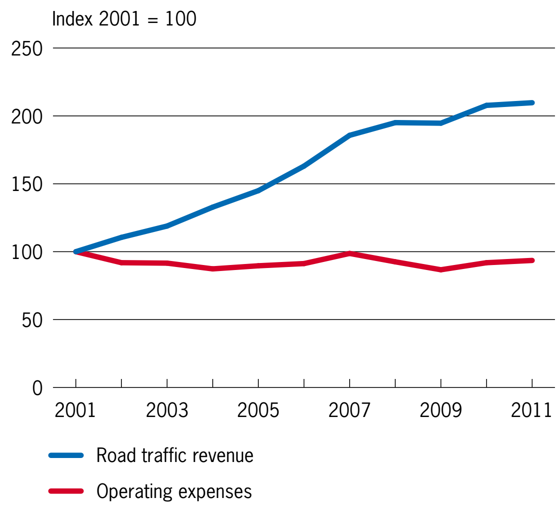
* Value adjustment is an accounting principle under which financial assets and liabilities are fixed at market value on an ongoing basis. The value adjustment is disclosed in the accounts under Net financials. The part of the value adjustment that can be ascribed to changes to interest rates has no effect, however, on the company's ability to repay its debts.

Developments in the company's economy are illustrated in the chart below which shows developments in operating profit in relation to net financing expenses and road traffic revenue in relation to operating expenses.

Net operating result minus net financing expenses 2001 – 2011



Road traffic revenue and operating expenses 2001 – 2011



Financial objectives for 2012

Economic and financial developments in 2012 are subject to a number of uncertainties, which are reflected in the prospects for the year's financial results. Expectations are, however, for continued and positive earnings development despite the downturn in traffic growth.

Financing policy and borrowing

Øresundsbro Konsortiet's financial management is conducted within the framework set by the Board of Directors and the guidelines laid down by the guarantors, i.e. Denmark's Ministry of Finance and the Swedish National Debt Office, Riksgäldskontoret. The Board of Directors determines general financing policy as well as the annual financing strategy, which regulates borrowing for the year and sets the limits for the company's foreign exchange and interest rate exposure.

The overall objective of the company's financial management is to maintain financing expenses at the lowest possible level during the lifetime of the Øresund Bridge, taking into account acceptable risks approved by the Board of Directors. Although the Consortium operates under the same financial risks as other companies, the nature of the project means that it has a very long horizon. Financing expenses and financial risks, therefore, are assessed within a long-term perspective with changes in short-term result being of less importance.

All loans and other financial instruments used by Øresundsbro Konsortiet are guaranteed jointly and severally by the Danish and Swedish states.

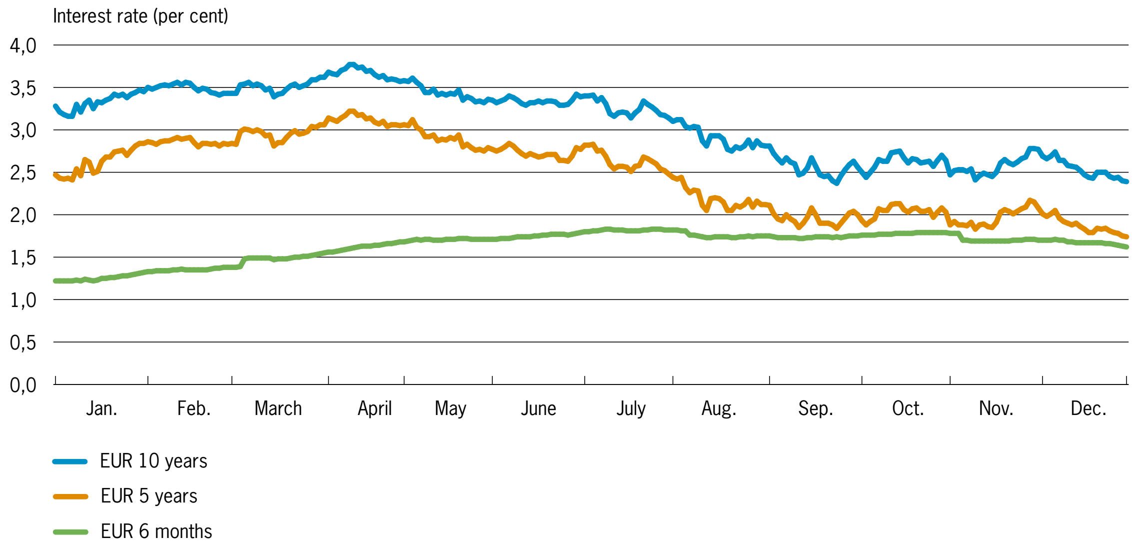
The Øresund Bridge's borrowing requirements fluctuate from year to year, following the need to refinance loans maturing during the year in question. In 2011, borrowing requirements were DKK 2.3 million at the start of the year although it proved unnecessary to make full use of the limit. The year's borrowing requirements amounted to DKK 2.0 billion, which were covered through three transactions in SEK and one transaction in NOK. In 2012, borrowing requirements are expected to be in the region of DKK 3.0 billion.

The Consortium's financing expenses are described in more detail in the following table. In general, actual interest expenses in 2011 were slightly lower than in 2010 and in line with the budget for 2011. This is primarily owing to the somewhat lower money market rates that continually impact on the company's interest expenses, but which, to a certain extent, are counterbalanced by Denmark and Sweden's continuing high inflation, which had a negative effect on the company's real rate debt.

Financial highlights as at end 2011

	DKK million	Annual return
Borrowing 2011	2,000	
Gross debt (fair value)	20,683	
Net debt (fair value)	20,646	
Net financing expenses	724	4.07
Value adjustment, fair value effect, net	1,390	7.81
Value adjustment, foreign exchange effect, net	49	– 0.27
Financing expenses, total	**2,065**	**11.61**
Real rate 2011 (before value adjustment)		1.20
Real rate 1994 – 2011 (before value adjustment)		1.90

Interest rate development in 2011



Financial risks

The guarantors have determined that Øresundsbro Konsortiet may only have foreign exchange exposure in DKK, SEK and EUR. At the start of 2011, the company had an exposure in SEK of over 10 per cent, which increased to almost 15 per cent by the end of the year, which corresponded to the company's benchmark, c.f. below.

The benchmark for SEK exposure is around 15 per cent, which corresponds to the Consortium's long-term financial exposure in SEK. It should be noted that the base price for passage across the bridge are calculated in DKK and subsequently translated to SEK. Revenue from the rail link is also calculated in DKK.

The company's interest rate risk is actively managed through the use of swaps and other financial instruments. Further details of the main interest rate strategy can be found in Note 16.

The spring saw signs of optimism on both sides of the Atlantic as well as rising inflation, especially in Europe. This resulted in the European Central Bank (ECB) twice raising monetary policy interest rates by 0.25 per cent. The economic and political situation significantly changed over the summer, however, when Europe's debt crisis was in focus once again. In the final months of the year, therefore, the ECB reversed the interest rate increases and the easing of monetary policy is possibly not over yet. In August, the US Federal Reserve (FED) rested monetary policy interest rates for an extended period (two years). At the same time, instability in Europe meant that long-term interest rates fell to historically low levels.

In connection with the ECB's interest rate increases in the spring, the company converted a small proportion of its floating debt to fixed interest. Over the summer, the proportion of real rate debt increased so that it is now close to the company's benchmark of around 35 per cent.

In 2011, the benchmark for the duration of the company's nominal portion of the debt was three years and the actual duration was between 2.7 – 3.3 years. For 2012, the benchmark for the duration of the nominal debt was unchanged at three years.

The company's real rate exposure of approx. 35 per cent in 2011 led to inflation indexation in excess of the budget in that both Danish and Swedish inflation figures were relatively high following oil price increases at the end of 2010. Expectations remain, however, for inflation to fall to its long-term level of above 2 per cent.

The principles for managing financial credit risks are given in more detail in note 16.

It is the Consortium's policy only to accept credit risks on the most creditworthy counterparts. As a consequence of the financial crisis, the credit ratings of financial institutions have fallen significantly, which is also reflected in the Consortium's counterpart risks. To meet the higher credit risks stemming from this, in 2009, the Consortium significantly reduced the credit lines for the placement of excess liquidity. Again in 2011, the Consortium did not suffer any losses from the insolvencies of financial counterparts.

With effect from and including 1 January, 2005, the company has only been allowed to enter into swaps and similar financial transactions with counterparts, where we have signed Credit Support Agreements, so-called CSA agreements. In this way, the credit exposure in respect of swaps etc. will be reduced to an absolute minimum. The Consortium, therefore, does not deem it necessary to review the limits in this area.

As a result of the joint and several guarantees from the Danish and Swedish governments, the Consortium can obtain borrowing terms in international capital markets comparable to the countries' own borrowings.

Profitability

Øresundsbro Konsortiet's debt will be repaid through the revenue from road and rail traffic. As the basis for calculating the payback period in the long-term profitability calculations, a real interest rate of 3.5 per cent is applied. This has remained unchanged since 2006.

The repayment period is calculated at 34 years after the opening of the fixed link. This is an improvement of one year compared to the expectations contained in the previous Annual Report. The calculation is based on a largely unchanged traffic forecast. Although in 2011, the company experienced a decline in commuter traffic, there was a rise in leisure and business traffic, which more or less offset each other. Equity is expected to be re-established in 2019 with dividends paid to the parent companies thereafter. With no dividend payments, the Consortium's repayment period would be 26 years, which is unchanged from the last annual report.

The key risk factors in the calculations are long-term traffic developments and the real interest rates (see table). Owing to the uncertainty about future traffic developments, the Consortium has set out three possible scenarios for future traffic developments, c.f. note 17.

The stagnation scenario under which the repayment period rises to 44 years will only materialise in the event of a prolonged economic downturn. Under such a scenario, the adverse effect of traffic developments on the repayment period will, to a certain extent, be offset by lower real interest rates.

Repayment periods for Øresundsbro Konsortiet under various assumptions with regard to the real interest rate and traffic scenarios (number years from the opening year in 2000):

Traffic scenario	**Real interest rate**				
	2.5 %	**3.0 %**	**3.5 %**	**4.0 %**	**4.5 %**
Growth	30	30	30	31	31
Middle	33	34	34	34	35
Stagnation	42	43	43	44	44

Risk management and control

Øresundsbro Konsortiet's primary task is to own and operate the fixed link across Øresund, including maintaining high accessibility and safety levels on the link, and to ensure that the loans raised to establish the link are repaid within a reasonable time frame.

With regard to attaining these objectives, a number of risks can be identified, some of which can be managed/reduced by the Consortium itself, while others are external events over which the Consortium has no control.

In 2010, Øresundsbro Konsortiet implemented a holistic risk analysis, including identification and prioritisation of the Consortium's risks. An element of the risk strategy is that, once a year, the Board of Directors prepares a risk report that sets out the company's key risks and specific proposals for handling them. This was done for the first time in 2010 and updated in 2011.

The main risks in relation to the Consortium's overall objectives concern developments in road revenues. These are influenced by several factors, such as business cycles, the integration of the Øresund Region and other infrastructure investments, which the Consortium cannot, or is able only to a limited extent, influence. In addition, road revenue is affected by the Consortium's own decisions concerning, for example, toll charges and product offerings.

The risk relating to road revenue is continually monitored and analysed in both the day-to-day management of the company and by the Board of Directors. In addition, developments in road revenues are assessed in detail in connection with the annual review of toll charges. In August 2011, the Board of Directors approved a revised Business Plan for the years 2012 – 2017 in which leisure and business traffic have been assigned the highest priority.

Commuter traffic is sensitive to market fluctuations and cannot to the same extent be influenced by the company's interventions.

The calculations relating to the debt repayment period, and the sensitivity herein, are described in Note 17. Aside from road revenue, financing expenses play a significant role in the company's economy. The company's financial risks are continually managed and monitored, c.f. the description on page 10 and in note 16.

Developments in long-term maintenance and reinvestment costs are also subject to some uncertainty. The Consortium works proactively and systematically to reduce these uncertainties and the risks are not deemed to constitute any major negative impact on the repayment date. This assessment is supported by an external analysis from 2008.

The greatest risk to accessibility is prolonged disruption on the link as a result, for example, of a collision, terrorist acts or similar. The likelihood of such an event is slight, but the potential consequences are nevertheless extensive. A prolonged disruption to both road and rail link would mean, for example, that around 20,000 people would have difficulty getting to and from work every day. The Consortium's direct financial losses from such incidents, however, are covered by insurance, including operating losses for up to two years.

The Consortium's objective is that safety on both the link's road and its motorway must be high and comparable with similar facilities on land in Denmark and Sweden. So far this objective has been achieved and the pro-active safety work continues. The work is supported by extensive statistical analysis (known as Operational Risk Analysis – ORA), which is updated periodically, i.e. on the basis of the lessons learned from the link's ongoing operations. A major accident on the road or rail link cannot, of course, be excluded, and its consequences are difficult to assess (see above).

In co-operation with the relevant authorities in Denmark and Sweden, the Consortium operates a comprehensive contingency plan, including an internal crisis response, to handle accidents on the link. The contingency plans are tested regularly.

Work on holistically-oriented risk management has identified and systematised a number of risks associated with the normal operations of the fixed link, including the risk of IT or other technical breakdowns, unauthorised access to computer systems, delays and increased costs of maintenance work, etc. These risks are managed by day-to-day management and within the line organisation. With regard to IT risks, in 2010 the Consortium was PCI certified, i.e. in accordance with the payment card companies' requirements for payment card transactions and for storing payment card data. The certification was confirmed in 2011.

CSR and sustainable development

The Øresund Bridge assumes responsibility for the surrounding community by contributing to social, economic and environmental sustainability. As a consequence, the Øresund Bridge strives to:

– assume social responsibility in relation to the people affected by the company and to contribute to sustainable social development in the surrounding community (social sustainability)

– to ensure the healthy economic development of our business in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Danish and Swedish states (financial sustainability)

– to protect the surrounding environment and minimise the environmental impact of the company's activities and thereby influence the global balance, which is fundamental to our existence (environmental sustainability).

Øresundsbro Konsortiet has introduced sustainability accounts, "CSR and Sustainable Development", which is published separately. The report can be accessed from the Øresund Bridge's website **www.oresundsbron.com/samfundsansvar2011** or ordered from:

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Vester Søgade 10,
1601 Copenhagen V,
info@oresundsbron.com
Tel. +45 33 41 60 00

Board of Directors and Management Board

Corporate Governance

Øresundsbro Konsortiet, a Danish-Swedish consortium based in Denmark and Sweden, is owned jointly by A/S Øresund and Svensk-Danska Broförbindelsen SVEDAB AB. A/S Øresund is 100 per cent owned by Sund & Bælt Holding A/S, which, in turn, is owned by the Danish state. SVEDAB AB is owned by the Swedish state.

In accordance with the government agreement between Denmark and Sweden, both parent companies, A/S Øresund and Svensk-Danska Broförbindelsen SVEDAB AB, have entered into a consortium agreement. This agreement regulates the principles for the general meeting, elections to the Board of Directors, the Board's size and composition as well as its Chairman.

The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has similar powers and obligations as Boards of Directors in limited companies. The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing Øresundsbro Konsortiet and determines matters of major strategic and financial importance. The Board also approves major investments, important organisational changes and central policies and approves the budget and annual report. The Board of Directors appoints the CEO and sets out the employment conditions for the CEO and the Management Board. The terms are described in more detail in note 19.

The Board of Directors' responsibilities

The Board of Directors' rules of procedure cover the Board's responsibilities and powers and the division of responsibilities between the Chairman, other board members and the CEO. The Board of Directors meets at least four times a year with one of these meetings devoted to long-term strategic considerations. More meetings can be called as required. The Consortium's auditors participate in at least one board meeting a year. In 2011, the Board of Directors met four times in addition to the constituent meeting.

The Board of Directors evaluates its work and that of its CEO through a systematic and structured process once a year for the purpose of developing the Board of Directors' working processes and efficiency.

Management Board

The Board of Directors has delegated ongoing management responsibility to the CEO in accordance with specially established procedures. The CEO acts as Chairman at board meetings. The CEO also participates in a formal contact group with employee representatives.

Election of Board of Directors

The Consortium's two owner companies each appoint four members to the Board of Directors. Every second year, the parent companies nominate by turn a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman to the Board of Directors. No board member belongs to the company's executive management group.

Board Committees

The full board constitutes Øresundsbro Konsortiet's audit committee, which holds separate meetings in connection with ordinary board meetings. The Board's Vice-Chairman is Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Consortium has no remuneration committee

Risk management and internal controls and financial reporting

The Consortium's risk management and internal management and control as well as financial reporting and accounting are designed to minimise the risk of error and irregularities. The internal control system comprises clearly defined roles and areas of responsibility (segregation), reporting requirements as well as procedures for attestation and approval. Internal controls are examined by the auditors and reviewed by the Board of Directors via the audit committee.

Budget follow-up takes place on a quarterly basis and is approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also approves the Consortium's interim reports. The Consortium complies with Danish requirements and does not publish full quarterly reports but publishes the results in a press release.

Audit

The Consortium's accounts and internal controls are examined by the auditors elected by the respective parent companies. The auditors present written reports to the Board of Directors at least twice a year. The reports are submitted to board meetings and signed by all board members. The auditors take part in at least one board meeting a year. Auditor fees are paid as per account rendered.

Remuneration of senior executives

The overriding principles are that salaries to senior executives must be competitive, but not industry leading. There are no special pension schemes or insurances for senior executives and there is no incentive-based remuneration of the Consortium's senior executives.

Board of Directors

Henning Kruse Petersen

Chairman since 2010 (board member since 2004)
Chairman of A/S Det Østasiatiske Kompagni, Finansiel Stabilitet A/S, Sund & Bælt Holding A/S, Femern A/S, C. W. Obel A/S, Erhvervsinvest Management A/S, Den Danske Forskningsfond, Scandinavian Private Equity Partners A/S, and Soclé du Monde ApS.
Vice-Chairman of Asgard Ltd., Scandinavian Holding A/S and Fritz Hansen A/S.
Board member of Scandinavian Private Equity A/S, Scandinavian Tobacco Group A/S, William H. Michaelsens Legat and ØK´s Almennyttige Fond.
Born: 1947

Karin Starrin

Vice-Chair since 2010, (board member since 2007)
Chair of Svensk-Danska Broförbindelsen SVEDAB AB, Länsförsäkringar Halland, Högskolan in Halmstad and Arlandabanan Infrastructure AB.
Board member of Hallands Akademi.
Born: 1947

Elisabet Annell Åhlund

(Board member since 2007)
Director
Chair of Knightec AB and Lärande in Sweden AB
Board member of Svensk-Danska Broförbindelsen SVEDAB AB, JM AB, Upplands Motor AB, Arlandabanan Infrastructure AB, Botniabanan AB, Mercuri International AB and LRF Konsult AB.
Born: 1945

Gunnar Björk

(Board member since 2009) Former county governor and former Under-Secretary of State responsible for Nordic affairs Chairman of Stiftelsen Konung Gustav V:s 90 års fond.
Vice-Chairman of Arlandabanan Infrastructure AB and Svensk-Danska Broförbindelsen SVEDAB AB. Board member of Statens bostadskreditnämnds avtalsdelegation
Born: 1944

Gunnar Malm

(Board member until 29 April, 2011)
Director General, Swedish Transport Administration
Born: 1950

Hans Brändström

Board member from 29 April, 2011
Assistant Under-Secretary, Näringsdepartement
Board member of Arlandabanan Infrastructure AB, Svensk-Danska Broförbindelsen AB (SVEDAB) and Botniabanan AB
Born: 1958

Jørgen Elikofer

(Board member since 2009)
Director, Elikofer & Co Board member of Sund & Bælt Holding A/S and Femern A/S
Born: 1944

Carsten Koch

(Board member since 2004)
Chairman of Udviklingsselskabet By & Havn I/S, Københavns Havns Pensionskasse and Arealudviklingsselskabet FredericiaC P/S and Forca A/S
Vice-Chairman of Sund & Bælt Holding A/S and Femern A/S
Board member of CMP Copenhagen Malmö Port AB, Kommunekemi A/S, Kærkommen A/S, GES Investment Services and Investeringsforeningen Maj Invest, Pluss Leadership A/S and DADES A/S
Born: 1945

Pernille Sams

(Board member since 2003)
Director and board member, Ejendomsmæglerfirmaet Pernille Sams ApS
Chair of Danske Selvstændige Ejendomsmæglere
Board member of Sund & Bælt Holding A/S and Femern A/S
Born: 1959

Management group

Caroline Ullman-Hammer

Chief Executive Officer since 2007
Board member of Stena Fastigheter AB
Born: 1954

Helle Bech

Finance & Support Director
Vice-Chair of BroBizz A/S
Born: 1959

Kaj V. Holm

Treasury Director
Board member of BroBizz A/S, Sparekassen Lolland A/S and Fonden for Sparekassen Lolland.
Born: 1955

Bengt Hergart

Property Director
Born: 1965

Göran Olofsson

Operations & Service Director
Born: 1966

Fredrik Jenfjord

Marketing and Sales Director
Born: 1973

Income statement and statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December (DKK/SEK'm)

Note		DKK 2011	DKK 2010	SEK 2011	SEK 2010
	Income				
4	Operating income	1,545.2	1,520.8	1,852.4	1,839.0
	Total income	**1,545.2**	**1,520.8**	**1,852.4**	**1,839.0**
	Costs				
5,6	Other operating costs	– 168.6	– 171.7	– 202.1	– 207.6
7	Staff costs	– 119.5	– 111.4	– 143.3	– 134.7
8	Depreciation, road and rail links	– 235.9	– 283.6	– 282.7	– 342.9
9	Depreciation, other fixtures and fittings, plant and equipment	– 22.2	– 20.8	– 26.6	– 25.2
	Total costs	**– 546.2**	**– 587.5**	**– 654.7**	**– 710.4**
	Operating profit	**999.0**	**933.3**	**1,197.7**	**1,128.6**
	Financial income and expenses				
10	Financial income	6.2	15.8	7.5	19.1
10	Financial expenses	– 730.2	– 754.3	– 875.3	– 912.1
10	Value adjustments, net	– 1,341.5	– 257.3	– 1,608.3	– 311.2
	Total net financials	**– 2,065.5**	**– 995.8**	**– 2,476.1**	**– 1,204.2**
	Loss for the year	**– 1,066.5**	**– 62.5**	**– 1,278.4**	**– 75.6**
	Proposed distribution of loss:				
	It has been proposed that the loss be recognised in retained earnings	– 1,066.5	– 62.5	– 1,278.4	– 75.6
	Statement of comprehensive income				
	Loss for the year	**– 1,066.5**	**– 62.5**	**– 1,278.4**	**– 75.6**
	Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–
	Comprehensive income for the year	**– 1,066.5**	**– 62.5**	**– 1,278.4**	**– 75.6**

Balance sheet

At 31 December (DKK/SEK'm)

Note	Assets	DKK 2011	DKK 2010	SEK 2011	SEK 2010
	Non-current assets				
	Property, plant and equipment				
8	Road and rail links	16,394.5	16,594.0	19,652.9	20,065.3
9	Other fixtures and fittings, plant and equipment	128.3	105.9	153.8	128.0
	Total property, plant and equipment	**16,522.8**	**16,699.9**	**19,806.7**	**20,193.3**
	Total non-current assets	**16,522.8**	**16,699.9**	**19,806.7**	**20,193.3**
	Current assets				
	Receivables				
11	Receivables	262.1	331.4	314.2	400.8
12,15	Derivative financial instruments, assets	1,871.7	1,644.3	2,243.7	1,988.3
	Total receivables	**2,133.8**	**1,975.7**	**2,557.9**	**2,389.1**
	Securities				
13,15	Bonds	**–**	**1,029.6**	**–**	**1,244.9**
13,15	**Cash at bank and in hand**	**241.4**	**1,130.2**	**289.4**	**1,366.7**
	Total current assets	**2,375.2**	**4,135.5**	**2,847.3**	**5,000.7**
	Total assets	**18,898.0**	**20,835.4**	**22,654.0**	**25,194.0**

Balance sheet

At 31 December (DKK/SEK'm)

Note	Equity and liabilities	DKK 2011	DKK 2010	SEK 2011	SEK 2010
	Equity				
14	Consortium capital	50.0	50.0	59.9	60.5
	Retained earnings	– 4,210.8	– 3,144.2	– 5,047.7	– 3,802.0
	Total equity	**– 4,160.8**	**– 3,094.2**	**– 4,987.8**	**– 3,741.5**
	Liabilities				
	Non-current liabilities				
15	Bond loans and amounts owed to mortgage credit institutions	18,731.1	17,472.7	22,454.0	21,127.8
	Total non-current liabilities	**18,731.1**	**17,472.7**	**22,454.0**	**21,127.8**
	Current liabilities				
15	Current portion of non-current liabilities	1,681.1	4,566.3	2,015.2	5,521.5
13.15	Mortgage credit institutions	–	51.1	–	61.8
18	Trade and other payables	527.8	583.8	632.7	705.9
12.15	Derivative financial instruments, liabilities	2,118.8	1,255.7	2,539.9	1,518.5
	Total current liabilities	**4,327.7**	**6,456.9**	**5,187.8**	**7,807.7**
	Total liabilities	**23,058.8**	**23,929.5**	**27,641.8**	**28,935.5**
	Total equity and liabilities	**18,898.0**	**20,835.4**	**22,654.0**	**25,194.0**

22 Contingent liabilities and security

23 Related parties

1–3.16 Notes without reference

17.19 Notes without reference

Statement of changes in equity

1 January to 31 December (DKK/SEK'm)

		DKK			SEK		
Note		Consortium capital	Retained earnings	Total equity	Consortium capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
	Balance at 1 January 2010	**50.0**	**– 3,081.7**	**– 3,031.7**	**69.2**	**– 4,263.6**	**– 4,194.4**
	Loss recognised directly in equity	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Loss for the year	–	– 62.5	– 62.5	–	– 75.6	– 75.6
	Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total comprehensive income for the year	–	– 62.5	– 62.5	–	– 75.6	– 75.6
	Transactions with owners	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Foreign exchange adjustment at 1 January	–	–	–	– 8.7	537.2	528.5
		0.0	**– 62.5**	**– 62.5**	**– 8.7**	**461.6**	**452.9**
14	**Balance at 31 December 2010**	**50.0**	**– 3,144.2**	**– 3,094.2**	**60.5**	**– 3,802.0**	**– 3,741.5**
	Balance at 1 January 2011	**50.0**	**– 3,144.2**	**– 3,094.2**	**60.5**	**– 3,802.0**	**– 3,741.5**
	Loss recognised directly in equity	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Loss for the year	–	– 1,066.5	– 1,066.5	–	– 1,278.4	– 1,278.4
	Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total comprehensive income for the year	–	– 1,066.5	– 1,066.5	–	– 1,278.4	– 1,278.4
	Transactions with owners	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Foreign exchange adjustment at 1 January	–	–	–	– 0.6	32.7	32.1
		0.0	**– 1,066.5**	**– 1,066.5**	**– 0.6**	**– 1,245.7**	**– 1,246.3**
14	**Balance at 31 December 2011**	**50.0**	**– 4,210.8**	**– 4,160.8**	**59.9**	**– 5,047.7**	**– 4,987.8**

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 December (DKK/SEK'm)

Note		DKK 2011	DKK 2010	SEK 2011	SEK 2010
	Cash flows from operating activities				
	Profit before financial income and expenses	999.0	933.3	1,197.7	1,128.6
	Adjustments				
8,9	Depreciation	258.1	304.4	309.3	368.1
21	Other operating income, net	– 0.1	0.2	– 0.1	0.3
	Cash flows from primary activities before working capital changes	**1,257.0**	**1,237.9**	**1,506.9**	**1,497.0**
20	Working capital changes	8.7	18.6	10.4	22.4
	Total cash flows from operating activities	**1,265.7**	**1,256.5**	**1,517.3**	**1,519.4**
	Cash flows from investing activities				
8,9	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	– 81.1	– 76.7	– 97.2	– 92.7
9	Disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8
	Total cash flows from investing activities	**– 80.9**	**– 76.0**	**– 97.0**	**– 91.9**
	Cash flows before cash flows from financing activities	**1,184.8**	**1,180.5**	**1,420.3**	**1,427.5**
	Cash flows from financing activities				
	Raising of loans	2,000.0	2,658.9	2,397.5	3,215.1
	Reduction of liabilities	– 4,439.1	– 2,070.0	– 5,321.4	– 2,503.0
	Interest received	5.3	13.2	6.4	16.0
	Premiums received	34.5	52.4	41.4	63.4
	Interest paid	– 652.4	– 694.0	– 782.1	– 839.2
	Total cash flows from financing activities	**– 3,051.7**	**– 39.5**	**– 3,658.2**	**– 47.7**
	Change for the year in cash and cash equivalents	**– 1,866.9**	**1,141.0**	**– 2,237.9**	**1,379.8**
	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	2,108.7	967.0	2,549.8	1,337.9
	Foreign exchange adjustments, net	– 0.4	0.7	– 0.5	0.8
	Foreign exchange adjustment SEK at 1 January	–	–	– 22.0	– 168.7
13	**Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December**	**241.4**	**2,108.7**	**289.4**	**2,549.8**

The cash flow statement cannot be derived solely from the financial statements.
The cash flow statement is based on 'Profit before income and expenses', in order to give a more true and fair view.

Notes to the financial statements

(DKK/SEK'm)

Note 1
Accounting policies

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The annual report of Øresundsbro Konsortiet for 2011 has been prepared in accordance with the Consortium Agreement, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and additional Danish and Swedish disclosure requirements for annual reports of listed companies.

Additional Danish disclosure requirements for annual reports are those laid down in the Danish Executive Order on Adoption of IFRSs as issued pursuant to the Danish Financial Statements Act and by NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen.

IASB has issued the following new or updated Standards and Interpretations, which have not yet become effective: IAS 1, IAS 12, IAS 19, IAS 32, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12, IFRS 13 and IFRIC 20. These Standards and Interpretations will be implemented when coming into force. IFRS 9 involves changes as to, for example, classification and valuation of financial assets and liabilities. The implementation of this Standard will have consequences, but the total effect of the three implementation phases has not been estimated yet. The implementation of the other Standards and Interpretations is not expected to significantly impact on the financial reporting of Øresundsbro Konsortiet.

New or revised Standards and Interpretations implemented:

- IAS 24
- IAS 34
- IFRS 7
- IFRIC 13
- IFRIC 14

The implementation of these new Standards and Interpretations has not had any impact on the accounting policies.

The accounting policies used are consistent with those applied to the *Annual Report 2010*.

The annual report is based on historical acquisition costs with the exception of derivative financial instruments and other financial instruments, financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Consortium has decided to use the so-called *Fair Value Option* under IAS 39. Consequently, all financial transactions (loans, placements and derivative financial instruments) are measured at fair value, and changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement. Loans and cash at bank and in hand are measured at fair value on initial recognition in the balance sheet, whereas derivative financial instruments are always measured at fair value, see IAS 39.

The rationale for using the *Fair Value Option* is that the Consortium consistently applies a portfolio approach to financial management, which means that anticipated financial risk exposure is managed through different financial instruments, both primary and derivative financial instruments. Accordingly, when managing financial market risks, the Consortium does not distinguish between, for example, loans and derivative financial instruments. It only focuses on total exposure. Using financial instruments to manage financial risks could therefore result in accounting inconsistencies if the *Fair Value Option* is not exercised. This is the reason for exercising the Fair Value Option.

It is the Consortium's opinion that the *Fair Value Option* is the only principle under IFRS that reflects this approach, as the other principles lead to inappropriate accounting inconsistencies between otherwise identical exposures, depending on whether the exposure relates to loans or derivative financial instruments, or whether it requires comprehensive documentation as in the case of 'hedge accounting'.

As derivative financial instruments, financial assets and loans are measured at fair value, recognition in the financial statements will produce the same results for loans and related hedging through related derivative financial instruments when hedging is effective. Thus, the Company will achieve accounting consistency. Loans without related derivative financial instruments are also measured at fair value in contrast to the main rule laid down in IAS 39 pursuant to which loans are measured at amortised cost. This will naturally lead to volatility in profit/loss for the year as a result of value adjustments.

The annual report is presented in DKK, and all amounts are disclosed in DKK million unless otherwise stated. In addition, all figures are presented in SEK, translated at the foreign exchange rate of 83.42 at 31 December 2011 (82.70 at 31 December 2010).

In order to assist the users of the annual report, some of the disclosures required under IFRS are also included in the Management's review.

Significant accounting policies

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 Consortium and the value of the asset can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Consortium 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 Consortium, and the value of the liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual financial statement item.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the trading day and recognition is discontinued on the trading day when the right to receive/settle payment from the financial asset or liability has expired, or when sold, and all risks and yields tied to the instrument have been transferred.

In recognising and measuring assets and liabilities, any gains, losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the annual report that confirm or invalidate conditions existing at the balance sheet date are taken into account.

Income is recognised in the income statement when considered to result in economic benefits flowing to the Consortium. Costs incurred to earn revenue for the year, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions, are recognised in the income statement.

Value adjustment of loans, cash and cash equivalents, and derivative financial statements are measured at fair value and recognised in the income statement. Transactions involving financial instruments are recorded on the trading day.

Reversal resulting from changes in accounting estimates of amounts which were previously recognised in the income statement are also recognised in the income statement.

Operating income

Income from the sale of services is recognised as services are delivered if income can be measured reliably, and when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Consortium.

Income is measured excluding VAT, taxes and discounts related to the sale.

Impairment testing of non-current assets

Property, plant and equipment and investments are subject to impairment testing when there is an indication that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Impairment losses are recognised by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount, i.e. the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of expected future cash flows from the asset using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market return. In determining impairment losses, assets are grouped in the smallest group of assets that generate separate identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). See also Note 17.

Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Financial assets and liabilities

Cash at bank and in hand includes certificates of deposit as well as listed and unlisted securities and is initially recognised at cost less transaction costs and subsequently recognised and measured in the balance sheet at fair value. Differences in fair value between balance sheet dates are included in the income statement under financial income and expenses. On initial recognition, all cash at bank and in hand is classified as assets measured at fair value, see accounting policies.

Fair value is calculated in accordance with the hierarchy of IAS 39, i.e. present stock exchange quotations for listed securities or quotations for certificates of deposit and unlisted securities based on future and known and expected cash flows discounted at the rate considered to apply to Øresundsbro Konsortiet at the balance sheet date.

Holdings of treasury shares are set off against equivalent bond loans issued.

On initial recognition, loans are recognised at cost less transaction costs incurred (net proceeds received) and subsequently measured at fair value in the balance sheet. On recognition, all loans are classified as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, see the accounting policies. Irrespective of the scope of interest-rate hedging, all loans are measured at fair value, with value adjustments being recognised regularly in the income statement, calculated as the difference in fair value between the balance sheet dates.

The fair value of loans is calculated as the market value of future known and expected cash flows discounted at relevant rates, as current and traded quotations typically are not listed for the Company's listed bonds and as no quotations are available for unlisted bond issuers and bilateral loans. Discounting rates are based on current market rates considered to apply to the Consortium as a borrower.

The fair value of loans with related structured financial instruments are determined collectively, and the fair values of any options for payment of interest or instalments on the loans are measured using generally accepted standard valuation methods (locked formulas), with the volatility of reference rates and foreign currencies being included.

Loans falling due after more than one year are recognised as non-current liabilities.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised and measured at fair value in the balance sheet. On initial recognition in the balance sheet, they are measured at cost. Positive and negative fair values are included in financial assets and financial liabilities, respectively, and positive and negative values are only set off when the Consortium has the right and the intention to settle several financial instruments collectively.

Derivative financial instruments are actively used to manage the debt portfolio and are therefore included in the balance sheet as current assets and current liabilities, respectively.

Derivative financial instruments include instruments, the value of which depends on the underlying value of the financial parameters, primarily reference rates and currencies. All derivative financial instruments are OTC derivatives with financial counterparties. Therefore, no listed quotations exist for such financial instruments. Derivative financial instruments typically comprise interest rate swaps and currency swaps, forward exchange contracts, currency options, FRAs and interest rate guarantees and swaptions.

Market value is determined by discounting known and expected future cash flows using relevant discount rates. The discount rate is determined in the same way as for loans and cash at bank and in hand, i.e. using balance sheet date market rates considered to apply to the Consortium as a borrower.

For derivative financial instruments with an option for cash flows, e.g. currency options, interest rate guarantees and swaptions, fair value is determined using generally accepted valuation methods (locked formulas), with the volatility of the underlying reference rates and currencies being included. Where derivative financial instruments are tied to several financial instruments, total fair value is calculated as the sum of the individual financial instruments.

According to IFRS 7, financial assets and liabilities recognised at fair value should be classified in a three-layer hierarchy for valuation methodology. Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy includes assets and liabilities recognised at quoted prices in active markets. At Level 2, assets and liabilities are valued using active quoted market data as input to generally accepted valuation methods and formulas. Finally, Level 3 includes assets and liabilities in the balance sheet which are not based on unobservable market data and, consequently, must be commented on separately.

The Consortium bases fair value pricing on quoted market data as input to generally accepted valuation methods and formulas for all items. Therefore, all assets and liabilities are included in Level 2; see the valuation hierarchies specified in IFRS 7.

Financial income and expenses

These items comprise interest income and expenses, realised inflation-linked revaluation of inflation-linked instruments, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans, cash at bank and in hand and derivative financial instruments as well as foreign currency translation of transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

The fair value adjustment equals total net financials, which in the income statement are split into financial expenses and value adjustments, net. Interest income and expenses as well as realised inflation-linked revaluation of inflation-linked instruments are included in financial income and expenses, whereas foreign exchange gains and losses, including foreign currency translation, are included in value adjustments, net.

Taxation

Tax on Øresundsbro Konsortiet's profit/loss is incumbent on A/S Øresund and Svensk-Danska Broförbindelsen SVEDAB AB, respectively.

Accordingly, no tax is recognised in the Consortium's income statement and balance sheet.

Other accounting policies

Other operating costs

Other operating costs comprise costs relating to the technical, traffic and commercial operations of the Øresund Bridge. Other operating costs include, among others, costs for the operation and maintenance of plants, marketing, insurance, IT, external services, office expenses and expenses for office premises.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise costs for employees, the Board of Management and the Board of Directors. Staff costs include direct payroll costs, pension contributions, educational expenses and other costs directly relating to staff.

Staff costs as well as payroll tax, holiday allowance and similar costs are expensed in the period in which the services are performed by the employee.

Operating leases

Operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over their term if no other systematic method would give a better view of the leases during their term. Current leases refer to the leasing of premises and cars.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recognised in the balance sheet as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Consortium, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. Subsequently, non-current assets are measured at cost less depreciation and impairment losses.

During the construction period, the value of the constructions was determined using the following principles:

- Costs relating to the acquisition of the constructions are based on concluded contracts, and contracts are capitalised directly.

- Other direct or indirect costs are capitalised as the value of own work.

- Net finance costs are capitalised as construction loan interest.

Significant future one-off replacements/maintenance works relating to total constructions performed by Øresundsbro Konsortiet are depreciated over their expected useful lives. Ongoing maintenance work is expensed as costs are incurred.

Depreciation of the road and rail links commences when the construction work is finalised and the constructions are ready for use. Constructions are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives. For the road and rail links of Øresundsbro Konsortiet, the constructions are divided into components with similar useful lives.

- The main part of constructions comprises constructions with minimum expected useful lives of 100 years. The depreciation period for this part is 100 years.

- Mechanical installations, crash barriers and road surfaces are depreciated over 25 years.

- Technical rail installations are depreciated over 25 years.

- Switching stations are depreciated over 20 years.

- Software is amortised and electric installations are depreciated over 10 years.

The basis of depreciation and amortisation of other assets is calculated using cost less any impairment losses. Depreciation and amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets. The expected useful lives are as follows:

- Buildings used for operating purposes are depreciated over 25 years.

- Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lease term.

- Fixtures and fittings and equipment are depreciated over 5 years.

- Administrative IT systems and programs are amortised over 0 to 5 years.

Amortisation and depreciation are recognised as a separate item in the income statement.

The basis of amortisation and depreciation is calculated on the basis of residual value less any impairment losses. The residual value is determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If residual value exceeds carrying amount, amortisation and depreciation will be discontinued.

The amortisation and depreciation methods and the expected useful lives are reassessed annually and are changed if there has been a major change in the conditions or expectations. If changes are made to the amortisation and depreciation methods, or to residual value, the effect on amortisation and depreciation will be recognised as a change of accounting estimates and judgements.

Profit or loss from the disposal of property, plant and equipment is calculated as the difference between selling price less selling costs and carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income and other operating costs, respectively.

Securities

Listed securities are recognised under current assets from the trade date and measured at fair value at the balance sheet date. Holdings of treasury shares are set off against equivalent issued bond loans.

Receivables
Receivables are recognised at amortised cost.

Trade receivables comprise amounts owed by customers and balances with payment card companies. Write-down is made for expected bad debt. Receivables also comprise accrued interest in respect of assets and costs paid concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term marketable securities with a term of less than three months at the acquisition date which involve only an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Pension obligations
The Consortium has established pension plans and similar agreements for the majority of its employees. Danish employees participate in a defined contribution plan, and the Swedish employees participate in a pension plan with Alecta (multi-employer plan). The Alecta pension plan is classified as a defined benefit plan according to IAS 19. However, Alecta has not been able to provide sufficient information to enable the entity to account for the plan as a defined benefit plan, thus the plan is accounted for as a defined contribution plan in accordance with IAS 19, page 30. See also Note 7.

Obligations in respect of defined contribution plans are recognised in the income statement in the period to which they relate, and any contributions outstanding are recognised in the balance sheet as Trade and other payables. Any prepayments are recognised in the balance sheet under Receivables.

Foreign currency translation (operations and financing)
The Consortium is a Danish-Swedish enterprise and therefore it uses two identical currencies. For Øresundsbro Konsortiet, DKK is the functional and reporting currency. In connection with financial reporting, items are also translated into SEK (with the exception of certain financial note disclosures) based on the reporting currency of DKK. Translation into SEK is made using the SEK exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the rates at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the date at which the receivable or payable arose, or the rates recognised in the latest annual report, is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Cash flow statement
The cash flow statement has been prepared in accordance with the indirect method based on the income statement items. The Consortium's cash flow statement shows the cash flows for the year, the year's changes in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Consortium's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as profit/loss for the year adjusted for non-cash income statement items, financial expenses paid and working capital changes.

Working capital comprises the operating balance sheet items recognised in current assets or current liabilities.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise acquisition and disposal of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise the raising of loans, repayment of debt and financial income and expenses. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term marketable securities with a term of less than three months at the acquisition date less short-term bank loans. Unused credit facilities are not included in the cash flow statement.

Segment information

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) require disclosure of income, costs, assets and liabilities etc. by segment. The Consortium estimates that there is one segment only. Internal reporting and financial control by the top management are made for one segment.

Financial ratios

The following financial ratios provided under financial highlights are calculated as follows:

EBITDA margin:
Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) divided by sales

EBIT margin:
Earnings before Interest and Tax (EBIT) divided by sales

Interest coverage ratio:
Earnings before Interest and Tax (EBIT) plus interest income divided by interest expenses

Return on total assets ratio:
Earnings after depreciation less other income divided by total assets

Return on road and rail links, ratio:
Earnings after depreciation less other income divided by carrying amount of road and rail links.

Note 2
Significant accounting estimates and judgements

Determining the carrying amount of certain assets and liabilities requires an estimate of how future events will affect the value of such assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. Estimates which are significant for the preparation of the financial statements are i.e. made by computing depreciation of and impairment losses on road and rail links and by computing the fair value of certain financial assets and liabilities.

Depreciation of road and rail links is based on an assessment of their main components and useful lives. Any change in this assessment will significantly affect profit/loss for the year, but will not affect cash flows or repayment periods. For certain financial assets and liabilities, an estimate is made of the expected future rate of inflation when calculating fair value. Calculation of debt repayment periods is subject to significant judgement, see Note 16, Financial risk management.

In calculating relevant financial ratios and financial assumptions, the Consortium has made estimates in respect of the following significant parameters underlying the calculations:

Repayment periods:
- Real interest rate assumptions
- Interest rate developments
- Traffic growth
- Inflation
- Reinvestments
- Operating costs

Indication of impairment (impairment test):
- Discount rate
- Traffic growth
- Inflation
- Capital income requirements
- Terminal value
- Beta (asset risks compared to general market risks)
- Operating risks compared to general market risks
- Operating costs

The calculation of the fair value of financial instruments is based on estimates of the relevant discounting rate applicable to the Consortium, the volatility of reference rates and currency for financial instruments with an option for cash flows, and estimates of future inflation for real interest rate loans and swaps. To the extent possible, the estimates made are based on tradable market data and continuously adjusted to actual price indications.

From 2010, as a result of the finance system software upgrade, the fair value of financial instruments can be calculated more exactly. The transition to the new finance system software has resulted in a lump sum of DKK 98 million, which is included in net value adjustments for 2010 in the income statement.

Note 3
Segment information

The segment information is based on the Company's internal report. The Company's top management uses segment information in monitoring the financial performance with a view to making financial decisions to allocate resources to the operating segments, including considering financial results. Øresundsbro Konsortiet reports internally on Øresundsbro Konsortiet as one segment. This involves specifying revenue. The operating segment of Øresundsbro Konsortiet is presented below.

The accounting policies applied when drawing up segment information are consistent with those applied by the Company, see Note 1.

Income from the road link includes fees for crossing the bridge and income from the sale of prepaid trips, whereas income from the railway links includes payment by Banedanmark/Trafikverket for using the rail links. Banedanmark and Trafikverket generate more than 10 per cent of the Company's total net income, respectively.

Øresundsbro Konsortiet primarily generates income through fees paid at the toll station in Sweden.

Besides payments by Banedanmark/Trafikverket, Øresundsbro Konsortiet does not depend on any major customers and has no transactions with other customers representing 10 per cent of net income or more.

Traffic 2011

As for the railroad link, the number of passengers increased by approximately 1.5 per cent to 11.1 million.

In 2011, traffic on the Øresund Bridge came to 19,146 vehicles per day. This is 1 per cent down on 2010. Lorry traffic went up by 9 per cent. This means that the Øresund Bridge now has almost half of the lorries crossing the bridge, whereas bus traffic remains unchanged. Car traffic went down by 1.8 per cent.

Traffic 2010

As for the railroad link, the number of passengers decreased by approximately 5 per cent to 10.6 million.

In 2010, traffic on the Øresund Bridge came to 19,388 vehicles per day. This is 0.4 per cent down on 2009. Lorry traffic went up by 10 per cent. This means that the Øresund Bridge now has 48 per cent of the lorries crossing the bridge, and bus traffic went up by 4.2 per cent. Car traffic went down by 0.9 per cent.

DKK'm	DKK 2011	DKK 2010	SEK 2011	SEK 2010
Income from the road link	1,054.8	1,044.5	1,264.5	1,263.0
Income from the railway link	470.5	458.3	564.0	554.2
Other income	19.9	18.0	23.9	21.8
Total income	**1,545.2**	**1,520.8**	**1,852.4**	**1,839.0**
Costs	– 288.1	– 283.1	– 345.4	– 342.3
Depreciation	– 258.1	– 304.4	– 309.3	– 368.1
Net financing expenses	– 724.0	– 738.5	– 867.8	– 893.0
Profit/loss before value adjustments	**275.0**	**194.8**	**329.9**	**235.6**
Value adjustment, foreign exchange effect, net	49.0	– 50.4	58.7	– 60.9
Value adjustment, fair value effect, net	– 1,390.5	– 206.9	– 1,667.0	– 250.3
Loss for the year	**– 1,066.5**	**– 62.5**	**– 1,278.4**	**– 75.6**

Note 4
Operating income

Operating income comprises income from the use of road and rail links and other operating income. Income from the road links comprises passenger fees paid when crossing the bridge and income from the sale of prepaid trips. Income from the rail link comprises payment from Banedanmark/Trafikverket for using the rail links.

Fees for using the road link of the Øresund Bridge are fixed by the Board of Directors of Øresundsbro Konsortiet. The fees to be paid by Trafikverket/ Banedanmark for using the Øresund Bridge have been determined in accordance with the inter-government agreement between Denmark and Sweden of 23 March 1991.

Other operating income comprises items secondary to the Consortium's activities, including income from the use of fibre optic and telephone cables on the bridge. Other operating income also comprises intra-group income regarding the allocation of joint costs.

	DKK 2011	DKK 2010	SEK 2011	SEK 2010
Income from the road link	1,054.8	1,044.5	1,264.5	1,263.0
Income from the railway link	470.5	458.3	564.0	554.2
Other income	19.9	18.0	23.9	21.8
	1,545.2	**1,520.8**	**1,852.4**	**1,839.0**

Note 5
Other operating costs

Other operating costs comprise costs related to the technical, traffic and commercial operations of the Øresund Bridge. Other operating costs include, among others, costs for the operation and maintenance of plants, expenses for marketing, insurance and external services, IT and office expenses, audit fees and expenses for office premises.

Audit fees for 2011 are specified as follows:

Amounts stated in DKK/SEK'000	Audit DKK	Other DKK	Audit SEK	Other SEK
PwC	933	100	1,118	120
Deloitte	679	325	814	390
	1,612	**425**	**1,932**	**510**

Other includes fees for other assurance engagements worth DKK 102/SEK 123 and other services worth DKK.

Audit fees for 2010 are specified as follows:

Amounts stated in DKK/SEK'000	Audit DKK	Other DKK	Audit SEK	Other SEK
Rigsrevisionen	24	0	29	0
Riksrevisionen	8	0	10	0
PwC	1,047	156	1,266	189
Deloitte	528	1,000	638	1,209
	1,607	**1,156**	**1,943**	**1,398**

Other includes fees for other assurance engagements worth DKK 699/SEK 845 and other services worth DKK 457/SEK 553.

Note 6
Operating leases

The Consortium leases premises and cars under operating leases

Amounts stated in DKK/SEK'000	**DKK 2011**	**DKK 2010**	**SEK 2011**	**SEK 2010**
The following is recognised in the income statement as operating leases	4,685	4,206	5,616	5,086
Operating lease payments fall due as follows:				
0 – 1 year	4,729	4,252	5,669	5,141
1 – 5 years	17,697	0	21,215	0
> 5 years	21,373	0	25,621	0
	43,799	**4,252**	**52,505**	**5,141**

Note 7
Staff costs

Staff costs include total costs related to employees, Management and the Board of Directors. Staff costs comprise direct payroll costs, pension contributions, educational expenses and other direct staff costs.

The Consortium's pension obligations to public servants in Sweden are covered by insurance with Alecta. This Alecta pension plan is classified as a multi-employer plan according to IAS 19. Alecta has not been able to provide sufficient information for the entity to account for the plan in accordance with IAS 19, and therefore the plan is accounted for as a defined contribution plan in accordance with IAS 19. For 2011, payments to Alecta amounted to DKK 3.0 million/SEK 3.6 million (DKK 3.1 million/ SEK 3.7 million).

It is not quite clear how a surplus or deficit for this plan would affect the amount of forward premium payments for the Company, or for the plan as a whole. Alecta is a mutual insurance company governed by the 'Försäkringsrörelselagen' in Sweden and by agreements between labour and management.

Alecta's surplus determined at collective consolidation level was 113 per cent at the end of September 2011* (end of December 2010: 146 per cent). The collective consolidation level comprises the market value of Alecta's assets and liabilities calculated as a percentage of insurance obligations in accordance with Alecta's insurance technical calculation parameters. They do not comply with IAS 19, and therefore cannot form the basis of accounting.

*) The latest available information.

Staff costs are specified as follows:

Amounts stated in DKK/SEK'000	**DKK 2011**	**DKK 2010**	**SEK 2011**	**SEK 2010**
Wages and salaries, remuneration and emoluments	87,808	81,354	105,260	98,372
Pension contributions	10,158	9,834	12,177	11,891
Social security costs	17,503	16,440	20,982	19,879
Other staff costs	4,048	3,793	4,853	4,586
	119,517	**111,421**	**143,272**	**134,728**

Remuneration to the Board of Management is included above and is specified in Note 19.

In 2011, the average number of employees was 183 (2010: 178).

At year-end, the number of employees was 181 (2010: 178), counting 95 women (2010: 95) and 86 men (2010: 83).

Note 8
Road and rail links

Road and rail links are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives. The constructions are divided into components with different useful lives using the following principles:

- The main part of constructions comprises constructions which are designed with minimum expected useful lives of 100 years. The depreciation period for this parts is 100 years.
- Mechanical installations, crash barriers and road surfaces are depreciated over 25 years.
- Technical rail installations are depreciated over 25 years.
- Switching stations are depreciated over 20 years.
- Software is amortised and electric installations are depreciated over 10 years.

Amounts stated in DKK/SEK'm		DKK			SEK	
Cost	**Costs capitalised directly**	**Finance costs (net)**	**Total**	**Costs capitalised directly**	**Finance costs (net)**	**Total**
Cost at 1 January 2010	17,717.5	2,146.5	19,864.0	24,512.3	2,969.7	27,482.0
Foreign exchange adjustments at 1 January 2010	–	–	–	– 3,088.4	– 374.2	– 3,462.6
Additions for the year	41.3	0.0	41.3	49.9	0.0	49.9
Cost at 31 December 2010	**17,758.8**	**2,146.5**	**19,905.3**	**21,473.8**	**2,595.5**	**24,069.3**
Cost at 1 January 2011	17,758.8	2,146.5	19,905.3	21,473.8	2,595.5	24,069.3
Foreign exchange adjustments at 1 January 2011	–	–	–	– 185.4	– 22.4	– 207.8
Additions for the year	36.4	0.0	36.4	43.6	0.0	43.6
Cost at 31 December 2011	**17,795.2**	**2,146.5**	**19,941.7**	**21,332.0**	**2,573.1**	**23,905.1**
Depreciation at 1 January 2010	2,730.0	297.7	3,027.7	3,777.0	411.9	4,188.9
Foreign exchange adjustments at 1 January 2010	–	–	–	– 475.9	– 52.0	– 527.9
Depreciation for the year	251.7	31.9	283.6	304.4	38.6	343.0
Depreciation at 31 December 2010	**2,981.7**	**329.6**	**3,311.3**	**3,605.5**	**398.5**	**4,004.0**
Depreciation at 1 January 2011	2,981.7	329.6	3,311.3	3,605.5	398.5	4,004.0
Foreign exchange adjustments at 1 January 2011	–	–	–	– 31.2	– 3.4	– 34.5
Depreciation for the year	204.0	31.9	235.9	244.5	38.2	282.7
Depreciation at 31 December 2011	**3,185.7**	**361.5**	**3,547.2**	**3,818.8**	**433.3**	**4,252.2**
Balance at 31 December 2010	**14,777.1**	**1,848.8**	**16,594.0**	**17,868.3**	**2,197.0**	**20,065.3**
Balance at 31 December 2011	**14,609.5**	**1,785.0**	**16,394.5**	**17,513.2**	**2,139.8**	**19,652.9**

Buildings in Sweden are included in road and rail links.

Note 9
Other fixtures and fittings, plant and equipment

The basis of depreciation and amortisation of other assets is calculated using cost less impairment losses. Depreciation and amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets. The expected useful lives are as follows:

- Buildings used for operating purposes — 25 years
- Fixtures and fittings and equipment — 5 years
- Administrative IT systems and software — 0 – 5 years

The Consortium also holds 'Leasehold improvements' at an accumulated acquisition cost of DKK 3,121 and accumulated depreciation of DKK 3,121. Therefore, the balance is zero and not included below.

Beløb i 1.000 DKK/SEK	DKK	SEK
Cost	**Other fixtures and fittings, plant and equipment**	**Other fixtures and fittings, plant and equipment**
Cost at 1 January 2010	152,508	210,997
Foreign exchange adjustments at 1 January 2010	–	– 26,586
Additions for the year	35,344	42,738
Disposals for the year	– 1,385	– 1,675
Cost at 31 December 2010	**186,467**	**225,474**
Cost at 1 January 2011	186,467	225,474
Foreign exchange adjustments at 1 January 2011	–	– 1,946
Additions for the year	44,798	53,702
Disposals for the year	– 646	– 774
Cost at 31 December 2011	**230,619**	**276,456**
Depreciation		
Depreciation at 1 January 2010	60,506	83,711
Foreign exchange adjustments at 1 January 2010	–	– 10,548
Depreciation for the year	20,804	25,156
Disposals for the year	– 707	– 855
Depreciation at 31 December 2010	**80,603**	**97,464**
Depreciation at 1 January 2011	80,603	97,464
Foreign exchange adjustments at 1 January 2011	–	– 841
Depreciation for the year	22,206	26,620
Disposals during the year	– 539	– 646
Depreciation at 31 December 2011	**102,270**	**122,597**
Balance at 31 December 2010	**105,864**	**128,010**
Balance at 31 December 2011	**128,349**	**153,859**

Note 10
Financial income and expenses

Fair value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities are recognised through profit or loss, see accounting policies. Value adjustments comprise total net financials, distributed on value adjustments and net finance costs, the latter including, among other items, interest income and expenses.

Net finance costs are based on accrued coupons, both nominal and inflation-linked coupons, inflation-linked revaluation of inflation-linked instruments, interest-rate option premiums, forward premiums/discounts and amortisation of premiums/discounts.

Value adjustments comprise capital gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities as well as foreign exchange gains and losses. Premiums from currency options are included in foreign exchange gains and losses.

Net finance costs for 2011 are DKK 15 million low on 2010, resulting from two different factors. Inflation was higher in 2011 than in 2010. This has resulted in increasing inflation-linked revaluation of inflation-linked debt, whereas the low interest-rate level, in the aggregate, has affected net finance costs positively.

Amounts stated in DKK/SEK‘000	**DKK 2011**	**DKK 2010**	**SEK 2011**	**SEK 2010**
Financial income				
Interest income, securities, banks etc.	6,229	15,840	7,467	19,154
Total financial income	**6,229**	**15,840**	**7,467**	**19,154**
Financial expenses				
Interest expenses, loans	– 776,334	– 782,427	– 930,633	– 946,103
Interest income/expenses, derivative financial instruments	46,098	29,731	55,260	35,950
Other net financials	20	– 1,615	24	– 1,953
Total financial expenses	**– 730,216**	**– 754,311**	**– 875,349**	**– 912,106**
Net finance costs	**– 723,987**	**– 738,471**	**– 867,882**	**– 892,951**
Value adjustments, net				
– Securities	– 97	9,721	– 116	11,755
– Loans	– 834,825	– 2,025,758	– 1,000,762	– 2,449,526
– Currency and interest rate swaps	– 542,316	1,716,242	– 650,103	2,075,261
– Interest-rate options	0	987	0	1,194
– Currency options	37,543	41,024	45,005	49,606
– Other	– 1,861	419	– 2,231	507
Value adjustments, net	**– 1,341,556**	**– 257,365**	**– 1,608,207**	**– 311,203**
Net financials	**– 2,065,543**	**– 995,836**	**– 2,476,089**	**– 1,204,155**

Note 11
Receivables

Receivables comprise amounts owed by customers and balances with payment card companies. Payment card companies represent 17 per cent of total trade receivables at 31 December 2011. There are no major concentrations of receivables within trade receivables.

Receivables also comprise accrued interest in respect of assets and costs paid concerning subsequent financial years and also amounts owed by group enterprises and other receivables.

Amounts stated in DKK/SEK'000	DKK 2011	DKK 2010	SEK 2011	SEK 2010
Trade receivables	81,817	83,962	98,078	101,526
Group enterprises	2,668	2,612	3,198	3,158
Accrued interest, financial instruments	169,969	236,099	203,751	285,489
Prepayments	7,460	8,071	8,943	9,759
Other receivables	197	663	236	802
	262,111	**331,407**	**314,206**	**400,734**

The credit quality of trade receivables may be illustrated as follows:

Trade receivables

Amounts stated in DKK/SEK'000	DKK 2011	DKK 2010	SEK 2011	SEK 2010
Balances with payment card companies	13,744	14,189	16,476	17,157
Business customers, rated	50,287	48,017	60,282	58,062
Business customers, not rated	14,742	15,852	17,671	19,168
Private customers, rated	1,624	3,475	1,947	4,202
Private customers, not rated	1,420	2,429	1,702	2,937
	81,817	**83,962**	**98,078**	**101,526**

The split between trade receivables past due and undue trade paybles is illustrated below.

Trade receivables

Amounts stated in DKK/SEK'000	DKK 2011	DKK 2010	SEK 2011	SEK 2010
Balances with payment card companies	13,744	14,189	16,476	17,157
Trade receivables, neither due nor impaired	41,883	43,928	50,207	53,118
Trade receivables, past due but not impaired	27,257	27,558	32,674	33,322
Trade receivables, impaired	0	0	0	0
Provision for bad debt	– 1,067	– 1,713	– 1,279	– 2,071
	81,817	**83,962**	**98,078**	**101,526**

Age analysis of trade receivables past due but not impaired:

Amounts stated in DKK/SEK'000	DKK 2011	DKK 2010	SEK 2011	SEK 2010
Less than 1 month	24,483	22,543	29,348	27,258
1 – 3 months	1,469	2,373	1,761	2,869
3 – 6 months	1,305	2,642	1,565	3,195
6 – 12 months	0	0	0	0
More than 12 months	0	0	0	0
	27,257	**27,558**	**32,674**	**33,322**

Provision for bad debt is made using a standardised method based on credit quality and age. Below is a specification of the provision for bad debt.

Amounts stated in DKK/SEK'000	DKK 2011	DKK 2010	SEK 2011	SEK 2010
Provision at 1 January	1,713	2,651	2,071	3,668
Bad debt during the period	– 1,596	– 3,378	– 1,913	– 4,085
Bad debt exceeding provision/reversed as unused	– 117	727	– 140	879
Provision for bad debt	1,067	1,713	1,279	2,071
Foreign exchange differences	0	0	– 18	– 462
Provision at 31 December	**1,067**	**1,713**	**1,279**	**2,071**

Note 12
Derivative financial instruments

Amounts stated in DKK/SEK'000	DKK 2011	DKK 2011	DKK 2010	DKK 2010
Financial assets and liabilities recognised at fair value in the income statement	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Interest rate swaps	193,752	– 2,044,506	187,163	– 1,032,058
Currency swaps	1,677,973	– 62,369	1,396,643	– 209,734
Forward exchange contracts	0	– 2,218	60,522	– 1,303
Interest-rate options	0	0	0	0
Currency options	0	– 9,698	0	– 12,699
Total derivative financial instruments	**1,871,725**	**– 2,118,791**	**1,644,328**	**– 1,255,794**

Amounts stated in DKK/SEK'000	SEK 2011	SEK 2011	SEK 2010	SEK 2010
Financial assets and liabilities recognised at fair value in the income statement	**Assets**	**Liabilities**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
Interest rate swaps	232,261	– 2,450,858	226,315	– 1,247,954
Currency swaps	2,011,476	– 74,765	1,688,807	– 253,608
Forward exchange contracts	0	– 2,659	73,182	– 1,576
Interest-rate options	0	0	0	0
Currency options	0	– 11,626	0	– 15,356
Total derivative financial instruments	**2,243,737**	**– 2,539,908**	**1,988,304**	**– 1,518,494**

Note 13
Cash at bank and in hand

Amounts stated in DKK/SEK'000	DKK 2011	DKK 2010	SEK 2011	SEK 2010
Cash at bank and in hand	36,953	7,449	44,297	9,007
Bank deposits*	204,404	1,122,743	245,030	1,357,610
Securities, term of less than three months	–	1,029,569	0	1,244,944
Total cash and cash equivalents	**241,357**	**2,159,761**	**289,327**	**2,611,561**
Mortgage credit institutions	–	– 51,090	–	– 61,778
Cash and cash equivalents according to the cash flow statement	**241,357**	**2,108,671**	**289,327**	**2,549,783**

* Bank deposits 2010 include deposits with A/S Storebælt of DKK 298,176.

Note 14
Consortium capital

The Consortium's capital is owned 50 per cent by A/S Øresund, registration no. 203167, domiciled in Copenhagen, Denmark, and 50 per cent by Svensk-Danska Broförbindelsen SVEDAB AB, registration no. 556432-9083, domiciled in Malmö, Sweden. The owners prepare consolidated financial statements.

Please refer to Note 16, Financial risk management, for information on The Consortium's objectives, policies and procedures for capital management and to Note 17, Profitability, for additional information on the re-establishment of equity.

Note 15
Net debt

Net debt divided into the following currencies	EUR	DKK	SEK	Other	Net debt	Net debt translated into SEK
Cash at bank and in hand	101.1	124.0	15.7	0.5	241.4	289.4
Bond loans and debt to credit institutions	– 1,707.9	0.0	– 10,773.7	– 7,930.7	– 20,412.2	– 24,469.2
Interest rate and currency swaps	– 13,598.6	– 2,491.5	7,792.8	8,062.2	– 235.1	– 281.8
Forward exchange contracts	961.5	– 963.7	0.0	0.0	– 2.2	– 2.7
Interest-rate options	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency options	946.0	– 955.7	0.0	0.0	– 9.7	– 11.6
Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accrued interest	– 214.0	– 6.3	– 7.1	– 0.6	– 228.0	– 273.3
	– 13,511.7	**– 4,293.2**	**– 2,972.3**	**131.4**	**– 20,645.8**	**– 24,749.2**

Other currencies comprise	NOK	GBP	USD	AUD	JPY	CHF	Total
Cash at bank and in hand	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5
Bond loans and debt to credit institutions	– 5,832.9	– 525.1	– 945.7	0.0	– 627.0	0.0	– 7,930.7
Interest rate and currency swaps	5,912.3	532.4	945.9	0.0	671.6	0.0	8,062.2
Forward exchange contracts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Credit institutions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accrued interest	– 0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	– 0.2	0.0	– 0.6
	79.0	**7.4**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**44.4**	**0.4**	**131.4**

The above items are included in the following financial statement items:

	Derivative financial instr., assets	Derivative financial instr., liabilities	Total
Interest rate and currency swaps	1,871.7	– 2,106.8	– 235.1
Interest-rate options	0.0	0.0	0.0
Forward exchange contracts	0.0	– 2.2	– 2.2
Currency options	0.0	– 9.7	– 9.7
	1,871.7	**– 2,118.7**	**– 247.1**

Accrued interest	Receivables	Other payables	Total
Loans	0.0	– 238.0	– 238.0
Interest rate and currency swaps	170.0	– 160.0	10.0
Other derivative financial instruments	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits and securities	0.0	0.0	0.0
	170.0	**– 398.0**	**– 228.0**

Net debt is DKK 17,517 million (2010: 18,055 million) based on nominal principal amounts, and there is an accumulated difference of DKK 3,129 million compared to net debt at fair value. This reflects the difference between the fair value and the contractual obligation on maturity.

Through joint and several guarantees provided by the Danish and Swedish Government, the Consortium has obtained the highest possible rating (AAA) from the credit rating agency of Standard & Poors. The recognition of fair values has not been affected by the changes in the credit rating of Øresundsbro Konsortiet.

Note 16
Financial risk management

Financing

Øresundsbro Konsortiet's financial management is conducted within the framework determined by the Board of Directors and the guidelines drawn up by the guarantors, who, without limit, are jointly and severally liable for the Consortium (administered by the Danish Ministry of Finance and the Swedish National Debt Office, Riksgäldskontoret).

The Board of Directors formulates a general financial management policy and an annual financing strategy, which regulates borrowing and cash resources for specific years and establishes a framework for the Consortium's credit, foreign exchange and interest rate exposures. Financial management is also based on operational procedures adopted by the Board of Directors.

The overall objective of financial management is to achieve the lowest financial expenses possible for the project over its life time with due regard to an acceptable risk level acknowledged by the Board of Directors. The results of and financial risks involved in financial management are assessed on a long-term basis.

The Consortium's borrowing for 2011 and its most important financial risks are described below.

Borrowing

Øresundsbro Konsortiet has achieved the highest possible rating (AAA) from Standard and Poor's due to guaranty from the Danish and Swedish Governments, without limit, being jointly and severally liable for the Consortium. This means that the Company is able to achieve capital market terms equivalent to those available to governments.

The Consortium's financial strategy aims to achieve optimum borrowing flexibility in order to exploit developments in the capital markets. However, all loan types must meet certain criteria in order to be approved. The criteria are based on guarantors' requirements, and on internal requirements established in the Consortium's financial management policy. Exposure for loans, including hedging, must consist of well-known and standard loan types which reduce credit risks as far as possible. The loan documentation does not contain special terms that require disclosure under IFRS 7.

In certain cases, there are advantages to borrowing in currencies where the Company is not allowed to have exposure, see below. In such cases, the loans are translated through currency swaps into acceptable currencies so that there is no direct link between the original loan currencies and the Company's currency risk.

Øresundsbro Konsortiet has established standard MTN (Medium Term Note) loan programmes directed towards two of the Consortium's most important bond markets, including a European loan programme (EMTN programme) with a maximum borrowing limit of USD 3.0 billion, of which USD 1.7 billion has been used, and a loan programme directed towards the Swedish loan market (Swedish MTN programme) with a maximum borrowing limit of SEK 10.0 billion, of which SEK 8.0 billion has been used.

In 2011, the loan requirement was covered by issuing bonds in SEK under both loan programmes with total proceeds from loans of DKK 2.0 billion, of which SEK 0.9 and NOK 0.8 billion is attributable to the EMTN programme, maturing in 2016 and SEK 0.6 billion to the Swedish MTN programme, maturing in 2013. They were swapped into floating rate, primarily in EUR.

The volume of the Company's borrowing in any individual year largely depends on the size of repayments on loans previously raised (refinancing). In 2012, such refinancing is expected to be approximately DKK 3.0 billion beyond what is needed for the financing of any extraordinary repurchase of existing loans.

The Consortium's flexibility allows for it to maintain excess liquidity corresponding to six months' net cash outflow. This reduces the risk of borrowing at times when general loan terms in capital markets are unattractive. In 2012, special authorisation has been given to further increase cash resources, if necessary.

At year-end 2011, liquidity amounts to DKK 0.2 billion.

Financial risk exposure

Øresundsbro Konsortiet is exposed to financial risks involved in the ongoing financing of the bridge structure and in financial management and operating decisions, including the raising of bond loans with and borrowings from credit institutions, transactions involving financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments and placement of liquid funds for building up cash reserves, as well as trade receivables and payables resulting from operations.

Risks relating to those instruments primarily comprise:

– Currency risks
– Interest rate risks
– Inflation risks
– Credit risks
– Liquidity risks.

Financial risks are identified, monitored and controlled within the framework established by the Board of Directors as governed by the Company's financial policy and financial strategy, operational procedure and the guidelines drawn up by the government guarantors (the Danish Ministry of Finance/Danmarks Nationalbank and the Swedish National Debt Office, Riksgäldskontoret).

Currency risks

The Consortium's currency risks relate to the part of the loan portfolio being denominated in currencies other than the base currency (DKK). The calculation of currency risks includes derivatives and cash equivalents.

The guarantors have decided that the Consortium may only have currency exposure in DKK, SEK and EUR.

The Consortium's currency risks are managed by guidelines on currency breakdown.

As a result of the fixed exchange rate policy for EUR and the narrow fluctuation band of +/– 2.25 per cent under the ERM2 agreement, the Consortium may freely allocate DKK and EUR.

The share of EUR of the loan portfolio will depend on the exchange rate and interest rate relationship between EUR and DKK.

SEK may represent no more than 25 per cent of net debt, whereas other currencies may involve a maximum exposure of 0.1 per cent of net debt based on cash flows.

The target for SEK exposure is a 15 per cent share, corresponding to the Consortium's financial risks, which may be calculated based on estimated income and expenses in SEK as well as the principles for determining the tolls for crossing the bridge. It should be noted that the standard toll for crossing the bridge is set in DKK and subsequently translated into SEK. Income from the railway link is also settled in DKK.

Of net debt, EUR represents 65.4 per cent, SEK 14.4 per cent and DKK 20.89 per cent. At year-end 2011, the Consortium had net assets in other currencies corresponding to 0.6 per cent of net debt. Other currencies comprise DKK 79 million in NOK, DKK 44 million in JPY, and DKK 8 million in GBP, which refers to the hedging of bond loans in these currencies, with premiums/discounts in the currency swap resulting in an exposure based on fair value and with cash flows being completely hedged.

In relation to the set target, the SEK exposure has been somewhat neutral, and the SEK exchange rate remains generally unchanged, however, the SEK exchange rate weakened by 3 per cent to 4 per cent several times during the year.

As a result of the strengthening of DKK/EUR and favourable interest spread developments, the EUR exposure has gone down by approximately 13 per cent and was swapped into DKK. The vast majority of the foreign exchange gain of DKK 49 million is attributable to DKK/EUR.

Considering the Danish stable fixed exchange rate policy, the exposure in EUR is deemed not to involve any substantial financial risks.

Foreign exchange sensitivity totalled DKK 818 million in 2011 (DKK 880 million in 2010) at a price fluctuation of +/– 5.0 per cent for currencies other than the base currency. The fluctuation is solely a measure of the sensitivity and does not reflect the expected volatility of the currencies which pose a risk to the Consortium.

Currency exposure at fair value for 2011 and 2010 stated in DKK'm

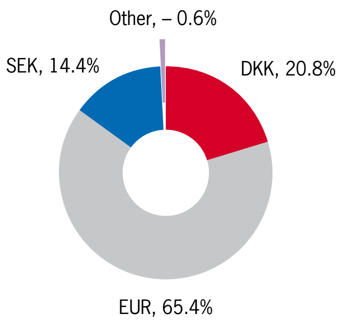
2011

Currency	**Fair value**
DKK	– 4,292
EUR	– 13,512
SEK	– 2,973
Other	131
Total	**– 20,646**

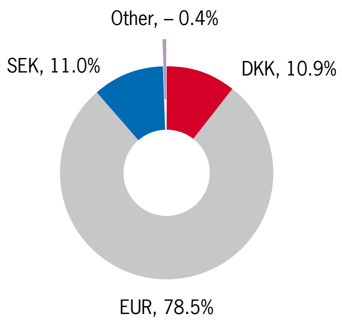
2010

Currency	**Fair value**
DKK	– 2,158
EUR	– 15,506
SEK	– 2,178
Other	77
Total	**– 19,765**

Foreign exchange apportionment 31.12.2011



Foreign exchange apportionment 31.12.2010



Interest rate risks

The Consortium's finance costs is exposed to interest rate risks due to ongoing borrowing for the purpose of refinancing maturing debt claims, repricing floating-rate debt and managing liquidity from operations and investments. Uncertainty arises as a result of fluctuations in future and unknown market rates. The Company's interest rate risks are actively managed through lines and limits, and the combination of such lines and limits reduces the interest rate uncertainty regarding net debt.

The following framework is used in interest rate risk management:

- The repricing risk may not exceed 60 per cent of net debt

- A target for the duration of net debt of 3.0 years +/– 0.75 years

- Limits for interest exposure with fluctuation bands.

Floating-rate debt or short-term debt means that interest on the loan must be adjusted within a certain period. This typically involves higher risks than long-term fixed-rate debts when the variability in current interest expenses forms the basis of the risk assessment.

By contrast, finance costs often rise in line with current maturity, and the choice of debt composition is, therefore, a question of balancing interest expenses and the risk profile.

Uncertainties relating to finance costs are influenced by the composition of debt in terms of fixed-rate and floating-rate nominal debt and inflation-linked debt together with fixed-interest periods (fixed-rate loan terms) and currency distribution.

Besides representing isolated balancing of finance costs and interest uncertainties as to debt, Øresundsbro Konsortiet's risk profile is also affected by the correlation between revenue and finance costs. As a result, a debt composition with a positive correlation between revenue and finance costs may involve lower risks when revenue and uncertainties as to assets and financial liabilities are assessed collectively.

Typically, floating-rate debt and inflation-linked debt correlate positively with general economic growth in that a monetary policy will often react by way of interest rate rises in order to balance the economic cycle when economic growth and inflation are high – and vice versa.

The financial correlation between revenue and finance costs is the reason why a relatively large proportion of net debt is floating-rate debt. Developments regarding the primary revenue source (road fees) are particularly dependent on economic conditions. Consequently, low economic growth typically results in low traffic growth and negative developments in revenue. This performance risk may, to a certain extent, be offset by maintaining a high portion of floating-rate debt because adverse economic trends normally lead to lower interest rates, particularly at the short end of the maturity spectrum.

Duration and rate sensitivity of net debt

	2011			2010		
	Duration	**BPV[1]**	**Fair value**	**Duration**	**BPV[1]**	**Fair value**
Nominal debt	3.1	3.9	12,865	2.9	4.1	13,927
Inflation-linked debt	12.5	9.7	7,781	10.3	6.0	5,838
Net debt	**6.6**	**13.6**	**20,646**	**5.1**	**10.1**	**19,765**

1. Basis point value (BPV) is the rate sensitivity resulting from the yield curve having been offset in parallel by 1bp.

Fixed-rate debt may, on the other hand, serve as hedging of stagflation with low growth and high inflation, which cannot be added to the fees charged for crossing the bridge, besides isolated balancing of finance costs and repricing of risks associated with nominal debt.

Furthermore, the Consortium has a strategic interest in inflation-linked debt where finance costs comprise a fixed real interest rate plus a supplement dependent on general inflation. The reason is that the Consortium's revenue by and large can be expected to follow inflation developments as, normally, both road fees and rail revenue are indexed. Accordingly, inflation-linked debt involves a low risk and helps to hedge income and the Company's long-term project risk.

Based on the overall financial management objective – to ensure the lowest possible finance costs at the risk level accepted by the Board of Directors – the Consortium has established a strategic benchmark for interest rate exposure and nominal duration.

This benchmark serves as an overall guideline and a financial framework for debt management, and it means that the Consortium aims at an inflation-linked debt portion of 25 per cent to 45 per cent with 3.0 years of duration for nominal debt. Maximum ranges and terms have been established for interest rate apportionment and duration.

The establishment of a strategic benchmark in debt management is based on economic model calculations that estimate developments in profit or loss on the Company's assets and liabilities for a large number of relevant portfolio combinations with differences in interest rate apportionment and duration. When establishing a benchmark, finance costs and risks relating to income are considered.

Besides the above-mentioned strategic elements, the interest rate risk is, of course, also managed on the basis of specific expectations for developments in short-term interest rates.

The target for 2011 in terms of duration was 3.0 years for nominal debt. Actual duration for 2011 ranged from 2.7 years to 3.3 years. In mid-2011, duration increased as a result of the conversion from floating-rate debt into fixed-rate debt and real interest rate debt, the duration of which increased by 7.2 per cent and 8.5 per cent, respectively. The fixed interest rate rose as a consequence of ECB interest rate increases in the first half of the year. The increases were attributable to the high rate of inflation and incipient optimism existing prior to the escalation of the debt crisis prevailing in certain European countries and the subsequent decline in growth. Conversion into real interest rate debt served to increase the strategic share of debt carrying interest at real interest rates so that it equals the benchmark rate as well as to increase duration so that it reflects the actual repayment profile.

The target for 2012 in terms of the duration of nominal debt remains 3.0 years.

The market interest rates for medium and long terms saw extraordinarily large fluctuations in 2011, with moderate interest rate increases in the first half of the year being replaced by increasing uncertainty and rather significant interest rate decreases during the summer up until year-end. This uncertainty was due to the breakdown of political negotiations concerning the increase of the US debt ceiling and subsequent downgrading by S&P of this country's national debt. However, the main reason for the breakdown was the uncertainly as to the political will to "contain" the national debt crisis in Europe and to prevent this crisis from spreading to real economy. Collectively, interest rates have decreased by approximately 1 percentage point, which has resulted in unrealised negative foreign exchange adjustments of DKK 1.4 billion. However, the fair value adjustment has no impact on the Company's finances, including its repayment period.

Interest risk management aims to achieve the lowest possible long-term interest expenses without specifically taking into account fair value adjustments.

When calculating the fixed-interest period for net debt, nominal value (the principal) is included on maturity, or at the time of the next interest rate adjustment, if earlier. Thus, floating-rate debt is included in the fixed-interest period for the next accounting period and shows the repricing risk exposure of cash flows.

The Consortium uses financial instruments to adjust the distribution between floating and fixed-rate nominal debt and inflation-linked debt, primarily including interest rate and currency swaps, FRAs and interest rate guarantees.

Fixed-interest nominal debt primarily involves fixed-interest periods of 5 to10 years, whereas inflation-linked debt involves terms in excess of 10 years.

The fixing of interest rates is distributed on an exposure of 56.0 per cent in relation to interest rates in EUR, 31.6 per cent in DKK and 12.4 per cent in SEK. As regards inflation-linked debt, 64.9 per cent is exposed vis-à-vis the Danish retail price index, and 35.1 per cent follows the Swedish KPI (consumer price) index.

Finance costs' sensitivity to an increase of 1.0 percentage point of interest rates or inflation is DKK 28 million and DKK 62 million, respectively. The calculated sensitivity is symmetric to the actual level of inflation. With the current inflation level, the lower limit for inflation-linked revaluation will not be effective from sold floor of EUR 60 million.

Fixed-interest period calculated as nominal principal amounts in DKK'm 2011

Fixed-interest period	**0 – 1 year**	**1 – 2 years**	**2 – 3 years**	**3 – 4 years**	**4 – 5 years**	**> 5 years**	**Nominal value**	**Fair value**
Cash at bank and in hand	204	0	0	0	0	0	value	204
Bond loans and other loans	– 4,628	– 2,531	– 2,050	– 1,108	– 774	– 7,290	– 18,381	– 20,650
Interest rate and currency swaps	25	1,974	1,563	– 45	– 639	– 2,254	624	– 225
Forward exchange contracts	– 1	0	0	0	0	0	– 1	– 2
Other derivative financial instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	– 10
Credit institutions	37	0	0	0	0	0	37	37
Net debt	**– 4,363**	**– 557**	**– 487**	**– 1,153**	**– 1,413**	**– 9,544**	**– 17,517**	**– 20,646**
Of this, real interest rate instruments:								
Real interest rate liabilities	0	0	– 1,139	– 409	0	– 1,784	– 3,332	– 4,260
Real interest rate swaps	0	0	1,091	0	0	– 4,005	– 2,914	– 3,521
Inflation-linked instruments, total	**0**	**0**	**– 48**	**– 409**	**0**	**– 5,789**	**– 6,246**	**– 7,781**

Fixed-interest period > 5 years	**5 – 10 years**	**10 – 15 years**	**15 – 20 years**	**> 20 years**
Net debt	– 4,949	– 2,183	– 1,110	– 1,302
Of this, real interest rate instruments	– 1,194	– 2,183	– 1,110	– 1,302

Changes in market rates affect the market value (fair value) of net debt and, in this respect, the level of impact and risk is higher for long-term fixed-interest debt. This is mainly due to the discounting effect and it offsets the alternative cost or gain relating to fixed-interest debt claims in comparison with financing at current market rates.

The duration denotes the average fixed-interest period for net debt. A long duration means a low repricing risk since repricing is necessary for a relatively small portion of net debt. The duration also reflects the rate sensitivity of net debt calculated at market value.

The duration of the Consortium's debt totalled 6.6 years at year-end, of which 3.1 years relates to nominal debt and 12.5 years to inflation-linked debt. Rate sensitivity can be calculated at DKK 13.6 million when the yield curve is offset in parallel by 1bp. This will result in a positive fair value adjustment in the income statement and the balance sheet when the interest rate rises by 1bp and vice versa.

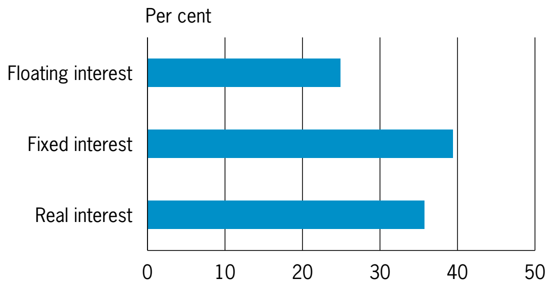
The sensitivity calculations for cash flows and fair value were made on the basis of the net debt existing at the balance sheet date.

Interest rate apportionment 2011 and 2010

Interest rate apportionment 2011	**Per cent**
Floating rate	24.9
Fixed rate	39.4
Real interest rate	35.7
Total	**100.0**

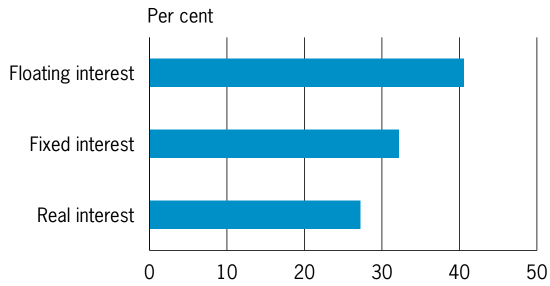
Interest rate apportionment 2010	**Per cent**
Floating rate	40.6
Fixed rate	32.2
Real interest rate	27.2
Total	**100.0**

Interest rate exposure, including interest rate guarantees 2011



Hedged 0 per cent

Interest rate exposure, including interest rate guarantees 2010



Hedged 0 per cent

Interest exposure incl. interest guarantees 2011

Interest currency	**Percentage**
DKK	31.6
EUR	56.0
SEK	12.4
Total	**100.0**

Interest exposure incl. interest guarantees 2010

Interest currency	**Percentage**
DKK	31.6
EUR	56.0
SEK	12.4
Total	**100.0**

Credit risks

Credit risks are defined as the risk of losses arising as a result of a counterparty not meeting his payment obligations. The placement of excess liquidity, transactions involving financial instruments of positive market values as well as trade receivables etc involve credit risks.

In the Company's ISDA master documentation that regulates trade in and balances on financial instruments, an explicit agreement on the netting of positive and negative balances with the counterparty is included.

Credit risks associated with financial counterparties are managed and monitored on an ongoing basis through a particular line and limit system adopted by the Board of Directors for financial policy purposes. This system determines the principles for calculating such risks and a ceiling on credit risks acceptable for an individual counterparty. The latter is measured in relation to the counterparty's lowest long-term rating made by the international credit rating agencies, Standard & Poor's (S&P), Moody's Investor Service (Moody's) or Fitch Ratings.

The intention is to diversify counterparty exposure and to reduce the risk exposure relating to financial counterparties. Financial counterparties must have high credit ratings, and agreements are only made with counterparties that have long-term ratings above A1/A+.

Special agreements pertaining to collateral (the so-called CSA agreements) have been entered into with the majority of counterparties. From and including 1 January 2005, the Company has only entered into swaps and similar financial transactions with counterparties where CSA agreements were in place. The CSA agreements are mutual, meaning that both the Company and the counterparty has to pledge government bonds or mortgage bonds of high credit quality, when the balance is due to one of the parties. Thus the credit exposure is efficiently reduced through a rating-dependent threshold for unhedged balances and puts heavier demands in terms of pledging securities for counterparties with low credit ratings.

The limits on the placement of excess liquidity have continuously been tightened through stricter requirements as to rating, credit limits and maximum duration to ensure diversification and limited credit exposure relating to individual counterparties. The amount of cash resources is based on the weighing of credit risks and the raising of funds on favorable terms.

The credit risks involved in derivative financial instruments are concentrated on the A rating category, whereas excess liquidity has been invested mainly in gilt-edged bonds (AAA rating category) or deposits with counterparties with AA or A1/A+ ratings. The solvency of the financial counterparties is considered to be intact.

Under IFRS, credit risk is calculated as gross exposure excluding any netting agreements with counterparties. Net exposure is a better measure of the actual credit risk of the Consortium, and the risk of credit losses is also limited by the fact that the market values of the derivatives contracts mainly favour the counterparty.

The Company had 15 financial counterparties at the balance sheet date, primarily relating to financial derivatives. Collateral agreements have been concluded with 12 counterparties.

Exposure relating to counterparties with collateral agreements amounts to DKK 395 million, of which the Consortium has received collateral for DKK 394 million. Exposure relating to counterparties for whom no collateral agreements exists amounts to a gross amount of DKK 130 million.

Some of Øresundsbro Konsortiet's financial counterparties were downgraded in the fourth quarter of the year due to, among other measures, adjustments made to the methods used by S&P in considering credit ratings, but also due to the banks having lower credit ratings because of their exposure relating to the national debt crisis prevailing in Europe. Accordingly, credit exposure primarily relates to the A rating category and is hedged by way of guarantees.

In 2011, Øresundsbro Konsortiet transferred its exposure from Banque AIG to a bank that meets the rating criteria and is subject to an agreement on the granting of guarantees. Banque AIG's exposure relating to counterparties was DKK 0.2 billion for the BBB rating category. Therefore, the transfer was triggered by a rating trigger setting a lower rating limit.

Liquidity risks

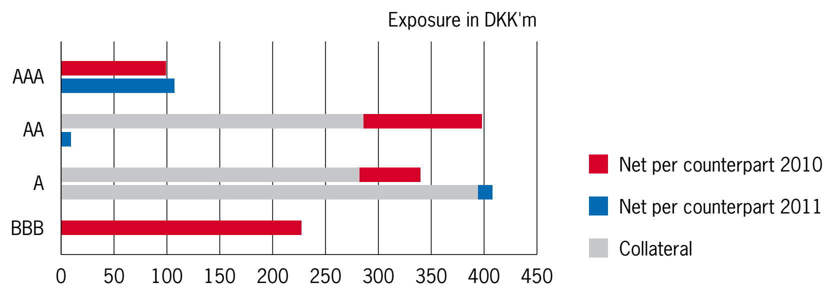
Due to the joint and several guarantees provided by the Danish and Swedish Governments, the Consortium's liquidity risks are limited. In addition, the Company has a principle of maintaining cash resources corresponding to a maximum of six months' cash outflow. Borrowing is evenly spread over the due dates to avoid considerable changes in refinancing for the individual periods.

The calculation of liquidity developments includes debt, payables and receivables relating to derivative financial instruments as well as financial assets, and nominal principal amounts are included on maturity. Interest payments are included in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions, and implicit forward rates and inflation form the basis of variable interest payments and inflation-linked revaluation. Instalments, principal amounts and interest payments are calculated on actual net debt, and neither refinancing nor cash flows from operating activities have been included, see IFRS 7.

Credit risk involved in financial assets (fair value) by rating category

Rating	Total counterparty exposure (fair value, DKK'm)			Security in DKK'm	Number of counterparties
	Placements	Derivative financial instruments without netting	Derivative financial instruments with netting		
AAA	0	143	107	0	2
AA	204	250	9	394	4
A	0	1,692	409	0	9
Total	**204**	**2,085**	**525**	**394**	**15**

Counterparty exposure by rating category for 2010 and 2011



Maturity of nominal principal amounts and interest payments

Maturity	0 – 1 year	1 – 2 years	2 – 3 years	3 – 4 years	4 – 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Nominal principal amounts							
Debt	– 1,677	– 3,255	– 2,050	– 1,859	– 1,493	– 8,047	**– 18,381**
Derivative financial instruments, liabilities	– 2,652	– 3,226	– 1,979	– 1,847	– 1,561	– 8,009	**– 19,274**
Derivative financial instruments, assets	2,735	3,253	2,121	1,959	1,558	8,271	**19,897**
Assets	204	0	0	0	0	0	**204**
Total	**– 1,390**	**– 3,228**	**– 1,908**	**– 1,747**	**– 1,496**	**– 7,785**	**– 17,554**
Interest payments							
Debt	– 649	– 622	– 552	– 388	– 353	– 1,358	**– 3,922**
Derivative financial instruments, liabilities	– 641	– 548	– 381	– 391	– 375	– 3,717	**– 6,053**
Derivative financial instruments, assets	628	622	469	356	336	1,895	**4,306**
Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total	**– 662**	**– 548**	**– 464**	**– 423**	**– 392**	**– 3,180**	**– 5,669**

Note 17
Rentabilitet

Øresundsbro Konsortiet's debt is to be repaid through revenue from the road and rail links.

Since 2006 profitability calculations have been based on an assumption-based long-term real interest rate of 3.5 per cent, earlier 4 per cent.

In autumn 2008, the calculation assumptions for traffic growth were updated due to the global recession that followed the financial crisis. Consequently, the traffic expectations for coming years were adjusted downwards given the decline in traffic developments.

The updated traffic expectations have been adjusted for actual developments in traffic, which has been more moderate than expected. Traffic expectations are subject to some uncertainty as traffic has failed to meet traffic expectations in recent years, which was also the case for 2011. Commuting traffic went down in 2011, whereas the growth rate for freight and leisure traffic has been above the estimated rate. The proposal to establish a toll ring for Copenhagen has not yet been included in traffic expectations as the specific structure of the toll ring and of fees remains uncertain. However, if the system is structured in a way that would have a negative impact on the Company, this will affect traffic on the Øresund Bridge, particular in relation to commuters.

As a result of the uncertainties concerning future traffic developments, the Consortium has set out three possible scenarios for future traffic developments.

– The growth scenario assumes that the integration of the Øresund Region will result in strong traffic growth as was the case before the global recession. The Danish and Swedish economies are reviving, and annual traffic growth is assumed to increase by approximately 5 per cent, arriving at 2.5 per cent in the long run.

– The middle scenario envisages moderate growth of 4 per cent for the next few years after which growth will decrease gradually towards a long-term trend of 1.8 per cent.

– The stagnation scenario assumes negative growth for the next few years followed by moderate growth of approximately 2 per cent over the medium term and a long-term trend of a little more than 1 per cent.

For all three scenarios, developments over the next 10 to 20 years will be crucial to the Øresund Bridge's profitability as the interest burden will be heavy in those years.

Øresundsbro Konsortiet believes that its debt will have been repaid approximately 34 years after the opening of the Øresunds Bridge (the middle scenario), meaning that debt will be repaid one year earlier than estimated last year. This is due to the distribution of loss being postponed for one year as a consequence of the negative financial performance, including value adjustments of DKK 1.1 billion, which is recognised in equity. The negative financial performance affects the parent companies, which will have to await further consolidation in Øresundsbro Konsortiet.

The main uncertainties as to profitability calculations relate to the long-term traffic developments and the real interest rate, see the table below. However, the Consortium's finances, including repayment of debt, are solid with regard to changes to the calculation assumptions, and even in the stagnation scenario debt could be repaid within 44 years.

The Øresund fixed link's land works were performed and financed by A/S Øresund (Denmark) and SVEDAB AB (Sweden), Øresundsbro Konsortiet's parent companies, which each hold a 50 per cent stake in Øresundsbro Konsortiet. As revenue is generated almost exclusively by Øresundsbro Konsortiet, the Consortium must pay dividend to the parent companies in order to ensure repayment for the land works.

The repayment period for the Consortium's debt assumes dividend payments in accordance with the general guidelines laid down in the Consortium Agreement between the two parent companies. The first dividend payment is expected approximately 19 years after the opening of the fixed link, which is one year later than before.

Øresundsbro Konsortiet will continue to show negative equity for some years.

Changes to the calculation assumptions will, therefore, also impact on the profitability of Øresundsbro Konsortiet and of the parent companies. For more details on the repayment period for land works, please refer to the description in the respective parent companies' annual reports.

Repayment periods for Øresundsbro Konsortiet using alternative assumptions regarding real interest rate and traffic scenarios (years from the opening of the bridge in 2000)

Traffic scenario	Real interest rate				
	2.5 %	3.0 %	3.5 %	4.0 %	4.5 %
Growth	30	30	30	31	31
Middle	33	34	34	34	35
Stagnation	42	43	43	44	44

Note 18
Trade and other payables

Amounts stated in DKK/SEK'000	DKK 2011	DKK 2010	SEK 2011	SEK 2010
Trade payables	49,693	43,674	59,570	52,810
Group enterprises	0	0	0	0
Owners	1,383	1,442	1,658	1,744
Other payables	61,875	64,235	74,173	77,672
Accrued interest, financial instruments	397,913	459,213	476,999	555,276
Deposits	14,564	13,241	17,459	16,011
Prepaid trips	1,541	1,532	1,847	1,852
Other prepaid costs	815	477	977	577
	527,784	**583,814**	**632,683**	**705,942**

Note 19
Remuneration and emoluments to the Board of Management and the Board of Directors

Principles

Remuneration to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman and the other members of the Board of Directors is decided by the general meeting of shareholders. Up until the next general meeting, remuneration totals DKK 1.3 million, of which DKK 0.257 million is paid to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, respectively, and the residual amount is divided equally among the other Board members.

Emoluments to the CEO and the other members of top management consist of fixed salaries. Top management consists of six persons, who make up the Board of Management together with the CEO.

It has been proposed that the principles for remunerating the CEO and top management remain unchanged for 2012.

No incentive programmes or bonus schemes exist for the CEO, the Board of Management, or the Board of Directors. Pension obligations to the CEO and top management are covered by the same pension plan as the one covering other employees. No pension obligations to the Board members exist.

Severance pay

An agreement has been concluded for the payment of severance pay to the CEO and top management in the event of their termination by the Company. The severance pay corresponds to twelve months' salary excluding any salary or other income earned during this period.

Establishing and decision-making process

No committee has been set up to determine the size of emoluments to be paid to the CEO and the other top management members. Emolument to the CEO is determined by the Board of Directors. Emoluments to the other top management members are determined by the CEO after consultation with the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Remuneration and emoluments

Amounts stated in DKK/SEK'000

2011	Fixed salary	Pension	Other	Total
Caroline Ullman-Hammer	DKK 1,468/SEK 1,760	DKK 627/SEK 751	0	DKK 2,095/SEK 2,511
Other top management members (6 persons)	DKK 8,955/SEK 10,735	DKK 1,222/SEK 1,465	0	DKK 10,177/SEK 12,200

Remuneration to other members of the Board of Management
for 2011 includes severance pay of DKK 3,419/SEK4,099

2010	Fixed salary	Pension	Other	Total
Caroline Ullman-Hammer	DKK 1,400/SEK 1,693	DKK 679/SEK 821	0	DKK 2,079/SEK 2,514
Other top management members (6 persons)	DKK 6,849/SEK 8,281	DKK 865/SEK 1,046	0	DKK 7,714/SEK 9,327

Remuneration to the Board of Directors	2011
Henning Kruse Petersen, Chairman	257
Karin Starrin, Vice-Chairman	257
Gunnar Björk	128
Jørgen Elikofer	128
Gunnar Malm (until 29 April 2011)	43
Carsten Koch	128
Pernille Sams	128
Elisabet Annell Åhlund	128
Hans Brändztröm (from 29 April 2011)	86
Total	**DKK 1,283**

Remuneration to the Board of Directors	2010
Henning Kruse Petersen (Chairman from 28 April 2010)	255
Karin Starrin (Vice-Chairman from 28 April 2010)	255
Gunnar Björk	127
Jørgen Elikofer	127
Gunnar Malm (from 28 April 2010)	85
Carsten Koch	127
Pernille Sams	127
Elisabet Annell Åhlund	127
Lars Christiansson (until 28 April 2010)	66
Total	**DKK 1,296**

Composition of the Board of Directors and Board of Management in terms of men and women

	Men	Women	Total
Board of Directors	5	3	8
CEO and Board of Management	4	2	6

Note 20
Working capital changes

Amounts in DKK/SEK'000	DKK 2011	DKK 2010	SEK 2011	SEK 2010
Receivables and prepayments	3,434	11,988	4,117	14,496
Trade and other payables	5,270	6,550	6,317	7,920
	8,704	**18,538**	**10,434**	**22,416**

Note 21
Disposal of property, plant and equipment

Amounts in DKK/SEK'000	DKK 2011	DKK 2010	SEK 2011	SEK 2010
Carrying amount	108	677	130	819
Gain/loss on disposal	117	– 242	140	– 293
Cash flows from the disposal of property, plant and equipment	**225**	**435**	**270**	**526**

Note 22
Contractual obligations and security

The Company's contractual obligations consist of concluded operating and maintenance contracts expiring in 2021 at the latest. These contracts total DKK 143.0 million/SEK 171.4 million net. The obligation remaining at year-end is DKK 83.2 million/ SEK 99.7 million.

The Consortium has also concluded a number of operating leases of less importance, and the Consortium is to pay an annual amount of SEK 70 thousand to Fiskeriverket.

Øresundsbro Konsortiet has entered into special agreements (the so-called CSA agreements) with a number of financial counterparties. The CSA agreements are mutual, meaning that both the Company and the counterparty may have to provide bonds as security for derivatives contract balances due to the counterparty. At year-end, no such security had been provided for balances with financial counterparties.

Note 23
Related parties

Related parties	Registered	Affiliation	Transactions	Pricing
The Danish Government		100 % ownership of Sund & Bælt Holding A/S	Guarantees loans and financial instruments employed by the Consortium	By law No commission
Companies and institutions owned by the Danish Government:				
Sund & Bælt Holding A/S*	Copenhagen	100 % ownership of A/S Øresund. Partly common board members. Common CFO	Purchase/sale of consultancy services	Cost
A/S Storebælt	Copenhagen	Group enterprise. Partly common board members	Purchase/sale of consultancy services	Cost
A/S Øresund**	Copenhagen	50 % ownership of Øresundsbro Konsortiet. Partly common board members	Purchase/sale of consultancy services	Cost
Banedanmark	Copenhagen	Owned by the Danish Government	Payment for use of the railway link	Government agreement
Sund & Bælt Partner A/S	Copenhagen	Group enterprise. Partly common board members	Purchase/sale of consultancy services	Cost
Femern A/S	Copenhagen	Group enterprise. Partly common board members	Purchase/sale of consultancy services	Cost
The Swedish Government		100 % ownership of Svensk-Danska Broförbindelsen SVEDAB AB	Guarantees loans and financial instruments employed by the Consortium	By law No commission
Companies and institutions owned by the Swedish Government:				
Svensk-Danska Broförbindelsen SVEDAB AB*/**	Malmoe	50 % ownership. Partly common board members	Operation and maintenance of railway in Lernacken	Cost
Trafikverket	Borlänge	Owned by the Swedish Government	Payment for the use of the railway link. Lease of optic fibre cable capacity	Government agreement

* The biggest group in which Øresundsbro Konsortiet is consolidated.

**The smallest group in which Øresundsbro Konsortiet is consolidated.

Amounts stated in DKK/SEK'000

Income	Transactions	Amount 2011	Amount 2010	Balance as at 31 december 2011	Balance as at 31 december 2010
Members					
A/S Øresund	Consultancy	1,277	1,344	0	0
Svedab	Consultancy	321	417	0	0
Svedab	Maintenance	437	316	82	81
Total members		**2,035**	**2,077**	**82**	**81**
Group enterprises					
Sund & Bælt Holding A/S	Consultancy	3,700	4,652	901	971
A/S Storebælt	Consultancy	6,196	4,941	0	81
A/S Storebælt	Deposit			0	298,176
Sund & Bælt Partner A/S	Consultancy	2,193	1,905	674	579
A/S Femern Landanlæg	Consultancy	102	322	33	0
Femern A/S	Consultancy	4,701	5,001	1,593	1,106
Banedanmark	Use of rail link	232,250	229,150	0	0
Trafikverket	Use of rail link	232,250	229,150	0	0
Trafikverket	Lease of fibre optics	564	893	0	7
Total group enterprises		**481,956**	**476,014**	**3,201**	**300,913**

Costs	Transactions	Amount 2011	Amount 2010	Balance as at 31 december 2011	Balance as at 31 december 2010
Members					
A/S Øresund	Maintenance	0	0	0	0
Svedab	Payroll tax in Sweden	1,465	1,523	– 1,465	– 1,523
Total members		**1,465**	**1,523**	**– 1,465**	**– 1,523**
Group enterprises					
Sund & Bælt Holding A/S	Consultancy	948	905	– 117	– 87
A/S Storebælt	Consultancy	4,107	5,800	– 409	– 23
Sund & Bælt Partner A/S	Consultancy	0	0	0	0
A/S Femern Landanlæg			0	0	0
Femern A/S	Consultancy	1,327	258	– 25	– 8
Banedanmark		0	0	0	0
Infranord	Maintenance	9,430	10,358	– 1,209	– 1,357
Total group enterprises		**15,812**	**17,321**	**– 1,760**	**– 1,475**

Note 24
Events after the year-end closing

There have been no significant events after the year-end closing.

Statement by the Board of Management and the Board of Directors

The Board of Management and the Board of Directors have today discussed and approved the annual report for 2011 of Øresundsbro Konsortiet.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Consortium Agreement, International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional Danish and Swedish disclosure requirements for annual reports of listed companies. We consider the ac-counting policies used to be appropriate. Accordingly, the annual report gives a true and fair view of Øresundsbro Konsortiet's financial position at 31 December 2011 and of the results of Øresundsbro Konsortiet's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2011.

We consider the Management's review to give a true and fair view of Øresundsbro Konsortiet's operations and financial position, and a true and fair view of the most important risks and uncertainties for the Consortium.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 30 January 2012

Board of Management

Caroline Ullman-Hammer
Chief Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Henning Kruse Petersen
Chairman

Karin Starrin
Vice-Chairman

Elisabet Annell Åhlund

Gunnar Björk

Hans Brändström

Jørgen Elikofer

Carsten Koch

Pernille Sams

Independent auditors' report

To the owners of Øresundsbro Konsortiet

We have audited the financial statements of Øresundsbro Konsortiet for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2011, which comprise the statement by the Board of Management and the Board of Directors on the annual report, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Consortium Agreement, International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional Danish and Swedish disclosure requirements for annual reports of listed companies.

We have also audited the Management's review, prepared in accordance with Danish and Swedish disclosure requirements for annual reports of listed companies.

The Board of Management and Board of Directors' responsibility for the annual report

The Board of Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this annual report in accordance with the Consortium Agreement, International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional Danish and Swedish disclosure requirements for annual reports of listed companies. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of an annual report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditor's responsibility and basis of opinion

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and this Management's review based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements and the Management's review are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and the Management's review. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the annual report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to Øresundsbro Konsortiet's preparation and fair presentation of financial statements and a Management's review 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 Øresundsbro Konsortiet's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Board of Management and the Board of Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual report.

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

Our audit did not result in any qualification.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of Øresundsbro Konsortiet's financial position at 31 December 2011 and of the results of Øresundsbro Konsortiet's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2011 in accordance with the Consortium Agreement, International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional Danish and Swedish disclosure requirements for annual reports of listed companies.

It is also our opinion that the Management's review gives a true and fair view in accordance with Danish and Swedish disclosure requirements for annual reports of listed companies.

Emphasis of matter (corresponding to information pursuant to section 35, part 9, of the Swedish Act on Limited Companies).

Without qualifying our opinion, we point out that, as stated in Note 17 on page 54, Øresundsbro Konsortiet anticipates losses for the coming years. The Danish and Swedish Governments secure the continued operations of Øresundsbro Konsortiet, see page 11 of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 30 January 2012

Mats Åkerlund
Auktoriserad revisor
PricewaterhouseCoopers AB
(State Authorised Public Accountant)

Anders O. Gjelstrup
Statsautoriseret revisor
Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
(State Authorised Public Accountant)

Definition of financial terms

Swaps
The exchange of payments between two counterparties – typically a bank and a company. A company may, for example, raise a fixed-interest loan and subsequently enter into a swap with a bank by which the company receives fixed interest corresponding to the interest +/– a premium. The company's net obligation will be the payment of variable interest +/– the premium. Such transactions are called swaps. In a currency swap, payments are made in two different currencies. Interest rate and currency swaps may also be combined.

Denominated
... denominated in ... A share can be issued (denominated) in EUR, but carries interest related to an amount in DKK.

Cap/floor structure
A cap is an agreement that allows a borrower to choose the maximum interest rate payable over a set period. A floor is the opposite of a cap. A floor prevents interest rates from falling below a certain level. Accordingly, if a cap/floor has been entered into, the maximum and minimum interest to be paid has been fixed (interest can only fluctuate within a certain interval).

Collar structure
Another term for a cap/floor structure. A zero-cost collar, for example, is the purchase of a cap financed by the sale of a floor. If market rates increase, a cap has been set for the amount of interest to be paid. If, on the other hand, interest rates fall below the floor, this cannot be taken advantage of.

Cap hedge
Hedging of significant interest rate rises on floating-rate debt against payment of a premium. This is done as an alternative to entering a fixed rate for the entire loan period.

Fair value adjustment
An accounting principle under IFRS requiring the value of assets/liabilities to be determined at their market value (fair value) – i.e. the value at which an asset could be sold, or a liability be settled, in the market. In the period between the raising and repayment of loans, the fair value will change as interest rates change.

AAA or AA rating
International credit rating agencies rate companies according to their creditworthiness. Companies are usually rated with a short and a long rating expressing the company's ability to settle its liabilities in the short term and the long term, respectively. Ratings follow a scale, with AAA being the best rating, AA the second best rating, etc. The Danish and the Swedish Governments, which guarantee the commitments of Øresundsbro Konsortiet, have the highest credit rating; AAA. The largest credit rating agencies are Moody's and Standard & Poor's.

Real interest rate
The nominal interest rate less inflation.


GB 89 514

Published by Øresundsbro Konsortiet

February 2012

Photo Peter Brinch, Drago Prvulovic, Miklos Szabo,
André de Loisted, Scandinavian StockPhoto,
Steen Brogaard, Colourbox and Woco.

Design BGRAPHIC

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