

SAP DANMARK A/S

Annual Report 31 December 2022

Lautrupsgade 11, 2100 Copenhagen
CVR no. 11 93 56 80

Approved at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on 15 May 2023

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Christian Larsen Pedersen
Chairman of the Board

Contents

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board.....1

Independent Auditor's Report 2

Company Information..... 5

Financial Highlights 6

Operating Review 7

Statement of Financial Position 10

Statement of Profit or Loss 11

Statement of Changes in Equity 12

Notes to the Financial Statements13

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of SAP Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's operations and financial matters and the results of the Company's operations and financial position.

We recommend the adoption of the Annual Report at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 15 May 2023


Executive Board:

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Helle Dochedahl
Chief Executive Officer


Board of Directors:

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Christian Larsen Pedersen
Chairman of the Board

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Ari Pussinen
Board member

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Helle Dochedahl
Board member



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of SAP Danmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SAP Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

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

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

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



Independent auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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



Independent auditor's report

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

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

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

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

15 May 2023

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 25 57 81 98

A blue ink signature of David Olafsson, written in a cursive style.

David Olafsson
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne19737

Company Information

Name	SAP Danmark A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Lautrupsgade 11, 2100 Copenhagen
CVR No.	11 93 56 80
Established	1 January 1988
Registered office	Copenhagen
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Website	www.sap.com/denmark
E-Mail	info.denmark@sap.com
Telephone	+45 39 13 30 00
Board of Directors	Christian Larsen Pedersen, Chairman of the Board Ari Pussinen Helle Dochedahl
Executive Board	Helle Dochedahl
Auditors	KPMG Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Dampfaergevej 28, 2100 Copenhagen

Financial Highlights

DKK'000	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Key figures					
Revenue	2.005.600	1.863.876	1.957.605	2.025.791	1.595.603
Operating profit	146.843	217.611	206.059	256.569	169.483
Exchange rate differences, finance income and finance costs	1.129	-793	-2.409	1.228	-119
Profit after income tax	112.246	170.027	159.659	200.965	131.478
Total assets	1.146.784	1.175.799	1.406.414	1.089.583	841.039
Equity	386.516	572.270	551.043	481.384	370.419
Financial ratios in %					
Gross margin	26,8%	31,5%	29,9%	31,0%	30,7%
Return on assets	12,6%	16,9%	16,5%	26,6%	21,3%
Current ratio	126,5%	187,1%	159,2%	175,5%	178,0%
Solvency ratio	33,7%	48,7%	39,2%	44,2%	44,0%
Return on equity	23,4%	30,3%	30,9%	47,2%	38,9%
Average number of employees	227	219	219	215	220

Operating Review

The Company's business review

SAP vision is to help the world run better and improve people's lives.

SAP's vision is to reinvent how the world runs as a network of intelligent, sustainable enterprises.

In our pursuit of this vision, we focus on three areas:

Helping Our Customers Become Intelligent and Sustainable Enterprises

Intelligent enterprises use data with embedded artificial intelligence (AI) and experience management to remove friction across business processes and drive innovation, enabling people to work more flexibly.

Bringing Enterprises Together into a Global Business Network

We deliver innovation and intelligent technologies across procurement, logistics, asset management, and industry-specific offerings to enable a global business network spanning entire industries and value chains.

Enabling a Sustainable World

The traditional focus of businesses on productivity and profitability is expanding to include a new measurement for business success – how operations impact the environment, or the "green line." With the overview and transparency of business processes and ability to connect value chains end to end provided by SAP software, we help companies to measure and improve sustainability across entire networks, allowing them to effectively pursue key milestones such as zero emissions, zero waste, and zero inequality.

The strategic pillars of SAP's product strategy and their corresponding updates for the year are as follows:

SAP S/4HANA provides software capabilities mainly for finance, risk management, project management, procurement, manufacturing, supply chain management, asset management, and research and development. In May 2022, SAP announced the launch of SAP Digital Manufacturing Cloud, a solution designed to help customers optimize manufacturing performance by integrating production execution, visibility, and analysis.

SAP SuccessFactors solutions for human resources aim to empower organizations to create an agile and future-ready workforce in a rapidly changing workplace.

SAP's **intelligent spend management** solutions aim to provide a more unified view of a customer's spending to reduce costs, mitigate risks, improve collaboration, and make sure every spend decision is aligned with the business strategy.

The SAP Customer Experience portfolio aims to deliver a personalized view across customers and business partners, connecting the front- and back office with solutions spanning from point-of-sale to manufacturing, to logistics, customer experience, and returns management.

SAP Business Technology Platform (SAP BTP) is a unified, business-centric, and open platform that helps enable customers and partners to build, integrate, and extend applications while gaining insights from business data in a cloud-native way. SAP BTP aims to bring together capabilities across application development, automation, data and analytics (including planning), integration, and artificial intelligence (AI) into one platform.

SAP's **industry cloud solutions** provide the opportunity for SAP and our partners to extend our core with modular solutions addressing industry-specific functions built on SAP BTP.

The **SAP Business Network** solution portfolio aims to enable companies to collaborate with trading partners for greater supply chain visibility.

Our business process transformation solutions help our customers scan their operations to understand and improve their business process landscape. We support analysis of current processes, benchmarking against best practices, and reconfiguring current processes towards future processes. The portfolio includes **SAP Signavio** solutions as well as **SAP Process Automation**.

SAP offers sustainability solutions and services that can help customers drive sustainable practices not only inside their organization, but across the entire value chain. **SAP Cloud for Sustainable Enterprises** brings together a comprehensive solution portfolio for businesses that aims to enable businesses to manage sustainability holistically.

Experience management (XM) refers to both Qualtrics technology as well as the discipline of seeking out and closing the experience gaps across the four core areas of businesses – customer, product, employee, and brand.

Operating Review (Continued)

Financial review

Revenue for the year amounted to DKK 2,005,600 thousand compared to DKK 1,863,876 thousand last year. Profit for the year before tax amounted to DKK 146,843 thousand compared to DKK 218,501 thousand last year, whereas profit after tax amounted to DKK 112,246 thousand compared to DKK 170,027 thousand last year.

Knowledge resources

A significant parameter of success is SAP Danmark A/S' internal culture and external reputation. The Company works with a value-based management form, in which rules and regulations are replaced by an attitude – and behaviour-based framework.

Management's expectation is that all employees should be responsible for their own development. In that context, SAP Danmark A/S provides the individual employee with a development platform – a platform which is meant to generate a link between the employees' understanding of the objective of personal and professional development and which should also provide them with added value in the form of better culture, cooperation and revenue creation for the Company.

Special risks

In general, SAP Danmark A/S is sensitive to changes in demands relating to companies' needs to invest in software solutions, consultancy assistance and training services.

An analysis of the Danish market of small and medium-sized enterprises emphasises that competition is fierce and well-represented within this market segment and that in-house products and solutions may also represent a considerable competitive factor.

The Company has no significant financial risks.

Statutory CSR report and diversity

The ultimate controlling party SAP SE has developed a policy and goals for increasing the number of women in management, which SAP Danmark A/S is covered by. The Company's statutory CSR report is pursuant to section 99a of the Danish Financial Statements Act on social responsibility.

At SAP, we are always striving for inclusion and reflecting the diversity of society. As a global organization with employees from 163 nationalities, when we talk about inclusivity and diversity in the workforce, we are talking about a host of different topics, including gender, race, LGBTQ+, and disability. Our new Diversity & Inclusion Strategy is built on three pillars:

- **Workforce Diversity:** We believe in leveraging the widest spectrum of human differences that represent a diversity of identities, thoughts, and perspectives to create business outcomes that help the world run better every day.
- **Workplace Inclusion:** Creating a positive work environment where colleagues can thrive and engage to their fullest potential in driving SAP's purpose. Inclusion involves active co-creation of the culture where all experiences lead to a feeling of acceptance and belonging.
- **Marketplace Leadership:** We realize the responsibility that comes with being one of the largest tech companies in the world and extend what we do to our entire ecosystem.

The Company's ultimate controlling party SAP SE report on SAP's financial, environmental and social performance in one integrated report ("SAP Integrated Report"), which is available at: <https://www.sap.com/investors/en/reports.html>. Additionally, the following information can be found in the report such as Anticorruption and Bribery Corporate Social Responsibility, Climate and Environment, Human rights and Labour Standards, Target of the Board, Management levels.

Due Diligence for Data Protection

With our global product and services portfolio, the Company aims to protect the rights of individuals involved and meet relevant local requirements when processing personal data. To meet and ensure consistent security and data protection compliance, the Company has implemented a formal governance model that assigns clear responsibilities across the SAP Group. SAP Group has established a global network of data protection and privacy coordinators (DPPCs) across all SAP Group entities that process personal data. This DPPC network is aimed to ensure data protection and privacy compliance on a local level.

The SAP Global Data Protection and Privacy Policy outlines a group-wide minimum standard for data protection-compliant processing of personal data. It defines requirements for business processes that involve personal data, and assigns clear responsibilities. The principles established by this policy take into account the requirements of the EU GDPR.

Operating Review (Continued)

Gender inclusion, advancement, and equality

The Company's statutory CSR report is in pursuant to section cf. §99b of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Currently, SAP's representation of women in the overall workforce is 35% (2021: 34.3%), with the representation of women in management roles at 29.4% (2021: 28.3%). We continue to advance workplace equity through promoting inclusive policies on flexible work arrangements, enhanced parental leave benefits, and a focus on fair pay. We are present in the Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index in 2019, 2020, and again in 2021, confirming our commitment to gender equity.

SAP Business Women's Network focuses on driving impact with intention and engagement with over 3,300 participants for International Women's Day and more than 150 chapter events across the globe.

Creating an inclusive workplace that benefits employees, customers, and partners is a strategic commitment for SAP. We are the first EDGE-certified global technology company and have received numerous recognitions for our advances in creating an inclusive and more equal workplace, such as, best place to work as part of "Fortune 100 Best Companies to Work For 2022", Forbes' America's Best Employers For Women ranking, and many others.

The policy set goals for the percentage of women in management, common to the IT industry. To support and develop female leaders throughout , SAP sponsored and hosted numerous events focused on attracting, developing, and supporting women. Additional ongoing initiatives supporting women at SAP include the Women's Professional Growth Webinar series, the Global Business Women's Network, and the Women@SAP online community. In addition, we offer the Connecting our Future Female Leaders Program, self-driven, yearlong initiative. Its purpose is to provide a platform and structured approach to increase exposure and develop and strengthen relationships for SAP women with the GFA Leaders as well as each other. The Program provides a valuable opportunity for women with leadership ambitions to extend their network, gain new insights, promote and share best practices and increase their exposure with the Leaders of GFA.

Gender equality is a core company value for SAP and a strategic priority for its comprehensive diversity and inclusion efforts. The Company believes that a rich mix of gender perspectives helps drive innovation and enables the Company to better serve to its customers.

SAP Danmark A/S has set a target for the number of women in the board. A target of reaching 1 female board member in 2019 has been set and achieved with the appointment of a female board member on 1 July 2019. With this appointment, the Company is no longer under the obligation to set up further target figures.

The board currently consist of 3 members. One of the three members of the Company's executive board is a woman. It has been decided that the three seats go to the Country Managing Director SAP Danmark A/S, the Nordic CFO and the Nordic Managing Director.

Outlook

SAP Danmark A/S had a strong and successful 2022.

SAP Danmark A/S has strong ambitions for sustainable business success, both for our company and for our customers. We believe the most important indicators to measure this success comprise both financial and non-financial indicators: growth, profitability, customer loyalty, and employee engagement.

By developing software, providing software and services to the customers, and engaging them in feedback, the Company immediately generates results for SAP such as growth, profitability, employee engagement, and customer loyalty. Value creation for the customer is realised when they implement the software and services to support their business and help achieve their own visions and purposes.

The Danish economy is in a strong position with unemployment is under 4% of the labour force, profitability in the corporate sector has been good in recent years, and economic growth has been above trend. The banking sector in the country is sound and the payment system is well-functioning and efficient.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December

DKK'000	Notes	2022	2021
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	(4)	34.840	47.770
Intangible assets	(5)	10.019	14.667
Other assets	(6)	147.494	115.290
Total non-current assets		192.353	177.727
Current assets			
Income tax assets		23.278	9.009
Other assets	(6)	46.157	39.057
Trade and other receivables	(7)	806.106	812.354
Cash and cash equivalents		78.890	137.652
Total current assets		954.431	998.072
Total assets		1.146.784	1.175.799
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	(8)	5.500	5.500
Retained earnings		381.016	566.770
Total equity		386.516	572.270
Non-current liabilities			
Contract liabilities		82	0
Other liabilities		3.539	6.226
Provisions	(9)	2.217	2.242
Total non-current liabilities		5.838	8.468
Current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	(10)	31.594	21.762
Contract liabilities		147.422	110.502
Other liabilities		66.944	55.072
Provisions	(9)	0	190
Employee benefits liabilities		112.761	113.026
Trade and other payables	(11)	395.709	286.576
Lease liabilities		0	7.933
Total current liabilities		754.430	595.061
Total liabilities		760.268	603.529
Total equity and liabilities		1.146.784	1.175.799

The above financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended 31 December

DKK'000	Notes	2022	2021
Revenue	(12)	2.005.600	1.863.876
Other income		3.076	668
Royalties, licenses and agents' commissions		-881.992	-800.465
Purchased services expenses		-511.927	-417.223
Employee benefits expenses	(13)	-370.672	-348.866
Depreciation	(4)	-16.023	-16.037
Amortisation	(5)	-4.648	-3.102
Other expenses		-76.571	-61.240
Operating profit		146.843	217.611
Finance income	(14)	1.395	17
Finance costs	(14)	-266	-810
Profit before income tax		147.972	216.818
Income tax expense	(15)	-35.726	-46.791
Profit after income tax	(16)	112.246	170.027

The above financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December

DKK'000	Note	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
As at 1 January 2021		5.500	545.543	551.043
Profit after income tax		0	170.027	170.027
Dividends		0	-148.800	-148.800
As at 31 December 2021		5.500	566.770	572.270
Profit after income tax		0	112.246	112.246
Dividends	(16)	0	-298.000	-298.000
As at 31 December 2022		5.500	381.016	386.516

The above financial statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

These notes form an integral part of the accompanying financial statements.

(1) REPORTING ENTITY

SAP Danmark A/S (the "Company") is a profit-oriented company incorporated and domiciled in Denmark and registered in Lautrupsgade 11, 2100 Copenhagen, Denmark.

The Company sells software licenses, cloud solutions and services, and provides maintenance, consulting, training and other professional services. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of SAP SE.

The following shareholder is the Company's ultimate controlling party and is registered in the Company's register of shareholders as holding a minimum of 5% of votes.

Name	Domicile	Basis for control
SAP SE	Walldorf, Germany	Participating interest, 100%

The consolidated financial statements of SAP SE have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from: <http://go.sap.com/investors/en.html#reports> and from SAP SE, Dietmar-Hopp-Allee 16, 69190 Walldorf, Germany.

(2) BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act as regards large reporting class C enterprises.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis of accounting except for the following:

- Liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value.
- Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at period-end exchange rates.

Where applicable, information about the methods and assumptions used in determining the respective measurement bases is disclosed in the Notes specific to that asset or liability.

Omission to present a statement of cash flows and to disclose audit fees

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no statement of cash flows has been prepared. The Company's statement of cash flows are part of the consolidated statement cash flows for the ultimate controlling party, SAP SE. With reference to section 96(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no audit fees have been disclosed.

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is Danish Kroner (DKK). All amounts included in the financial statements are reported in thousands of Danish Kroner (DKK), unless otherwise stated. All financial information has been rounded to the nearest thousand Danish Kroner (DKK) unless otherwise indicated. As figures were rounded, numbers presented throughout this document may not add up precisely to the totals provided, and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

Management judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act as regards large reporting class C enterprises requires management to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses, as well as disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

The management bases the judgments, estimates, and assumptions on historical and forecast information, as well as on regional and industry economic conditions in which the Company or the Company's customers operate, changes to which could adversely affect the management's estimates.

Comparative figures

Comparatives have been reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the presentation adopted in the current year. The reclassifications are not considered material and do not impact the financial statements as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period.

(3) ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Except for minor immaterial corrective reclassifications in prior year comparison figures, the accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Classes of revenue

The Company derives its revenue from fees charged to the customers for the use of its cloud offerings, for licenses to its on-premise software products, and for standardized and premium support services, consulting, customer-specific software developments, training, and other services.

Revenue from cloud

Revenue from cloud represents fees earned from providing customers with any of the following:

- Software-as-a-Service (SaaS), that is, a right to use software functionality (including standard functionalities and custom cloud applications and extensions) in a cloud-based infrastructure hosted by the Company or third parties engaged by the Company, where the customer does not have the right to terminate the hosting contract and take possession of the software to either run it on its own IT infrastructure or to engage a third-party provider unrelated to the Company to host and manage the software; SaaS also includes transaction and agent fees for transactions that customers of the Company's network business execute on the Company's cloud-based transaction platforms.
- Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS), that is, access to a cloud-based platform to develop, deploy, integrate, and manage applications.
- Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS), that is hosting and related application management services for software hosted by the Company or third parties engaged by the Company.
- Premium cloud support that is, support beyond the regular support embedded in the underlying cloud subscription services.

Revenue from software licenses

Software license revenue represents fees earned from the sale or license of software to customers for use on the customer's premises, in other words, where the customer has the right to take possession of the software for installation on the customer's premises or on hardware of third-party hosting providers unrelated to the Company (on-premise software). Software licenses revenue includes revenue from both the sale of the Company's standard software products and customer-specific on-premise software development agreements.

Revenue from software support

Revenue from software support represents fees earned from providing customers with standardised support services which comprise unspecified future software updates, upgrades, and enhancements as well as technical product support services for on-premise software products.

Services revenue

Services revenue primarily represents fees earned from professional consulting services, premium support services and training services.

Identification of contract

The Company frequently enters into multiple contracts with the same customer that the Company treats, for accounting purposes, as a single contract if the contracts are entered into at or near the same time and are economically interrelated. The Company does not combine contracts with closing days more than three months apart because the Company does not consider them being entered into near the same time. Judgment is required in evaluating whether two or more contracts are interrelated, which includes considerations as to whether they were negotiated as a package with a single commercial objective, whether the amount of consideration on one contract is dependent on the performance of the other contract, or if some or all goods in the contracts are a single performance obligation.

New arrangements with existing customers can be either a new contract or the modification of prior contracts with the customer. The management's respective judgment in making this determination considers whether there is a connection between the new arrangement and the pre-existing contracts, whether the goods and services under the new arrangement are highly interrelated with the goods and services sold under prior contracts, and how the goods and services under the new arrangement are priced. In determining whether a change in transaction price represents a contract modification or a change in variable consideration, the management examines whether the change in price results from changing the contract or from applying unchanged existing contract provisions.

(3) ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Identification of performance obligations

The Company's customer contracts often include various products and services. In general, the products and services outlined under the Classes of revenue section qualify as separate performance obligations and the portion of the contractual fee allocated to them is recognised separately. Judgment is required, however, in determining whether a good or service is considered a separate performance obligation. In particular for the Company's professional services and implementation activities, judgment is required to evaluate whether such services significantly integrate, customise, or modify the on-premise software or cloud service to which they relate. In this context, the management considers the nature of the services and their volume relative to the volume of the on-premise software or cloud service to which they relate. In general, the implementation services for the Company's cloud services go beyond pure setup activities and qualify as separate performance obligations. Similarly, the Company's on-premise implementation services and custom development services qualify as separate performance obligations. Non-distinct goods and services are combined into one distinct bundle of goods and services (combined performance obligation).

When selling goods or services, the Company frequently grants its customers options to acquire additional goods or services (for example, renewals of renewable offerings, or additional volumes of purchased software). The management applies judgment in determining whether such options provide a material right to the customer that the customer would not receive without entering into that contract (material right options). In this judgment, the management considers whether the options entitle the customer to a discount that exceeds the discount granted for the respective goods or services sold together with the option.

Determination of transaction price

The management applies judgment in determining the amount to which the management expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer. This includes estimates as to whether and to what extent subsequent concessions may be granted to customers and whether the customer is expected to pay the contractual fees. In this judgment, the management considers the history with the respective customer on a portfolio basis.

The Company's typical cloud services do not provide the customer with a software license because the customer does not have the right to terminate the hosting contract and take possession of the software. Consequently, cloud fees that are based on transaction volumes are considered in the transaction price based on estimates rather than being accounted for as sales-based license royalties.

Only very rarely, the Company's contracts include significant financing components. The Company does not account for financing components if the period between when the Company transfers the promised goods or services to the customer and when the customer pays for those goods or services is one year or less.

Allocation of transaction price

The Company have established a hierarchy to identify the stand-alone selling prices (SSPs) that is used to allocate the transaction price of a customer contract to the performance obligations in the contract.

- Where SSPs for an offering are observable and reasonably consistent across customers (that is, not highly variable), the Company's SSPs estimates are derived from its respective pricing history. In general, the Company's standardised support offerings and its professional service offerings follow this approach.
- Where sales prices for an offering are not directly observable or highly variable across customers, the management uses estimation techniques. For renewable offerings with highly variable pricing across customers, these techniques consider the individual contract's expected renewal price as far as this price is substantive. In general, the Company's cloud subscription offerings follow this approach. For non-renewable offerings, these estimations follow a cost-plus-margin approach.
- For offerings that lack renewals, have highly variable pricing, and lack substantial direct costs to estimate based on a cost-plus margin approach, the Company allocates the transaction price by applying a residual approach. The Company uses this technique in particular for its standard on-premise software offerings.

Judgment is required when estimating SSPs. To judge whether the historical pricing of the Company's goods and services is highly variable, the management have established thresholds of pricing variability. For judging whether contractual renewal prices are substantive, the management have established floor prices that they use as SSPs whenever the contractual renewal prices are below these floor prices. In judging whether contracts are expected to renew at their contractual renewal prices, the Company relies on its respective renewal history. The SSPs of material right options depend on the probability of option exercise. In estimating these probabilities, the management applies judgment considering historical exercise patterns.

The management reviews the stand-alone selling prices periodically or whenever facts and circumstances change to ensure the most objective input parameters available are used.

(3) ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Revenue from cloud

Revenue from cloud is recognised over time as the services are performed. Where the Company's performance obligation is the grant of a right to continuously access and use a cloud offering for a certain term, revenue is recognised based on time elapsed and thus ratably over this term. In limited scenarios where the transaction price is entirely variable and determined by the customer's usage, the Company recognises revenue based on usage in the period in which it was earned.

Revenue from software licenses

Revenue from software licenses is recognised at a point in time or over time depending on whether the Company delivers standard software, customer-specific software or software subscription contracts that combine the delivery of software and the obligation to deliver, in the future, unspecified software products.

Licenses for the Company's standard on-premise software products are delivered by providing the customer with access to download the software. The license period starts when such access is granted. The Company recognises revenue for these on-premise licenses at the point in time when the customer has access to and thus control over the software. In judging that the Company's on-premise software offerings grant customers a right to use, rather than a right to access, the Company's intellectual property, the management have considered the usefulness of the software without subsequent updates to it.

In general, the Company's customer-specific on-premise software development agreements

- Are for software developed for specific needs of individual customers and therefore it does not have any alternative use for the Company;
- Provide the Company with an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For such development agreements, the Company recognises revenue over time as the software development progresses. Judgment is required in identifying an appropriate method to measure the progress toward complete satisfaction of such performance obligations.

The management measures progress of the Company's development agreements based on the direct costs incurred to date in developing the software as a percentage of the total reasonably estimated direct costs to fully complete the development work (percentage-of-completion method). This method of measuring progress faithfully depicts the transfer of the development services to the customer, as substantially all of these costs are cost of the staff or third parties performing the development work. In estimating the total cost to fully complete the development work, the management considers the Company's history with similar projects.

For agreements that combine the delivery of software and the obligation to deliver, in the future, unspecified software products, the Company recognises revenue at a point in time for licenses that are made immediately accessible to the customer. The Company recognises revenue ratably over the term of the software subscription contract for the unspecified software products, as the Company's performance obligation is to stand ready to deliver such products on a when-and-if available basis.

Revenue from software support

Revenue from software support is recognised based on time elapsed and thus ratably over the term of the support arrangement. Under the Company's standardised support services, the Company's performance obligation is to stand ready to provide technical product support and unspecified updates, upgrades, and enhancements on a when-and-if-available basis. The Company's customers can simultaneously receive and consume the benefits of these support services as the support services are performed.

Services revenue

Services revenue is recognised over time. Where the Company stands ready to provide the service (such as access to learning content), the Company recognises revenue based on time elapsed and thus ratably over the service period. Consumption-based services (such as separately identifiable consulting services and premium support services, messaging services, and classroom training services) are recognised over time as the services are utilised, following the percentage-of-completion method or ratably. When using the percentage-of-completion method, the Company measures the progress toward complete satisfaction of the performance obligation in the same way and with the same reasoning and judgment as the Company does for custom on-premise software development agreements. The management applies judgment in determining whether a service qualifies as a stand-ready service or as a consumption-based service.

Revenue for combined performance obligations is recognised over the longest period of all promises in the combined performance obligation.

Judgement is also required to determine whether revenue is to be recognised at a point in time or over time. For performance obligations satisfied over time, the Company needs to measure the progress using the method that best reflects the Company's performance. When using cost incurred as a measure of progress for recognising revenue over time, the

(3) ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Other expenses

Other expenses are mainly comprised of costs of administering the day-to-day operations of the business and costs incurred to market and advertise the Company's services.

Exchange rate differences from foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange rate differences from foreign currency transactions are recognised on a net basis as net gains or losses in profit or loss.

Finance income and finance costs

Finance income is comprised of interest income.

Finance costs are comprised of interest expense from trade and other payables, negative interest expenses on lease liabilities and interest expenses on the late royalty payments to the ultimate controlling party.

Interest income and interest expenses

Interest income and interest expenses are recognised using the effective interest method.

Income taxes**Income taxes**

Income taxes are comprised of current and deferred taxes. Income tax expense is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income and equity.

Current taxes

Current taxes are the expected tax liabilities or assets on the taxable income or loss for the year. Current tax liabilities or assets for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous financial years.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the current taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes, and/ or from tax losses carried forward.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised, or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

Intangible assets**Recognition and measurement**

The Company classifies intangible assets according to their nature and use in its operations. Software and database licenses consist primarily of developed technology for internal use, whereas acquired technology consists primarily of purchased software to be incorporated into the Company's product offerings and in-process research and development (IPRD). Customer relationship consists of customer contracts and acquired trademark licenses.

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses on intangibles assets.

Amortisation

Intangible assets with a definite useful life are amortised and recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the intangible assets.

(3) ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Intangible assets (continued)

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

Acquired technology	2 – 10 years
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Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of assets and includes the cost of replacements that are eligible for capitalisation when these are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment items are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised net within other income or other expenses, as relevant, in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of each part of the asset.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	Based on the term of the lease contract;
Office equipment, furniture and fixtures	4 – 20 years ;
Computer equipment	2 – 6 years;
Construction in progress	No depreciation;
Right-of-use assets	Based on the term of the lease contract.

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Expenditure for repairs and maintenance of property and equipment is charged to profit or loss of the year in which it is incurred.

Derecognition

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand, cash at banks and bank deposits with maturity less than three months that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are exposed to insignificant risks of change in value.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are comprised of trade receivables, other receivables and receivables from related parties. Trade and other receivables are initially recognised as per the determination of the transaction price in the revenue accounting policy. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowances for expected credit losses.

Deposits with the ultimate controlling party

Deposits with the ultimate controlling party are cash pooling arrangements with balances that fluctuate from being positive to overdrawn. The amounts are variable interest bearing, available short-term and are held by the ultimate controlling party, SAP SE on behalf of the Company. Subsequent to initial recognition, deposits are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment of deposits.

Allowances for expected credit losses

The Company measures trade and other receivables and contract assets from contracts with customers at amortised cost less expected credit losses. The Company accounts for expected credit losses by recording an allowance on a portfolio basis. The Company applies the simplified impairment approach in that, on initial measurement of the receivables, the Company considers all credit losses that are expected to occur during the lifetime of the receivables. The Company uses a provision matrix to estimate these losses.

(3) ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Trade and other receivables (continued)

The default risk of the Company's trade receivables is managed separately, mainly based on assessing the creditworthiness of customers through external ratings and on the Company's past experience with the customers concerned. Based on this assessment, individual credit limits are established for each customer and deviations from such credit limits need to be approved by management.

The Company applies the simplified impairment approach using a provision matrix for all trade and other receivables and contract assets to take into account any lifetime expected credit losses already at initial recognition. For the purpose of the provision matrix, customers are clustered into different risk classes, mainly based on market information such as the country risk assessment of their country of origin. Loss rates used to reflect lifetime expected credit losses are determined using a roll-rate method based on the probability of a receivable progressing through different stages of being overdue and on the Company's actual credit loss experience over the past years. These loss rates are enhanced by forward-looking information to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historical data has been collected, current conditions, and the expected changes in the economic conditions over the expected life of the receivables. Forward-looking information is based on changes in country risk ratings, or fluctuations in credit default swaps of countries of the customers the Company does business with. The Company continuously monitors outstanding receivables locally to assess whether there is objective evidence that the trade and other receivables and contract assets are credit impaired. Evidence that trade and other receivables and contract assets are credit-impaired include, among the trade receivables being past due, information about significant financial difficulty of the customer or non-adherence to a payment plan. The Company considers receivables to be in default when the counterparty is unlikely to pay its obligations in full. However, a delay of payments (e.g., more than 90 days past due) in the normal course of business alone does not necessarily indicate a customer default.

Additionally, the Company recognises allowances for individual receivables if there is objective evidence of credit impairment.

The Company writes off account balances either partially or in full if the management judges that the likelihood of recovery is remote, which might be evidenced, for example, when bankruptcy proceedings for a customer are finalised or when all enforcement efforts have been exhausted.

In the statement of profit or loss, expenses, and related releases from allowances for expected credit losses from applying the provision matrix, from credit-impaired customer balances, and from write offs are included in other expenses or other income

Other assets

Other assets are comprised of capitalised contract costs, contract assets, prepaid expenses, salary advances and advances paid.

Capitalised contract costs

The assets the Company recognises for the incremental costs of obtaining a customer contract primarily consist of sales commissions earned by the Company's sales force and partners. Judgment is required in determining the amounts to be capitalised, particularly where the commissions are based on cumulative targets and where commissions relate to multiple performance obligations in one customer contract. The Company capitalises such cumulative target commissions for all customer contracts that count towards the cumulative target but only if nothing other than obtaining customer contracts can contribute to achieving the cumulative target. Commissions for contracts with multiple performance obligations or for probable renewals thereof are allocated to these performance obligations and probable renewals relative to the respective stand-alone selling price basis.

Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses are assets recognised in the statement of financial position when it is probable that future economic benefit will flow to the Company and the amounts can be measured reliably. Prepaid expenses are amortised over the period for which the expenses are incurred and recognised in profit or loss.

Advances paid

Advances paid are non-financial assets and are comprised of the payments made by the Company to the external parties for the acquisition of current assets.

Salary advances

Salary advances are non-financial assets and are comprised of the interest-free advances given to the employees by the Company.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are comprised of trade payables, other payables and payables to related parties. Trade and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Payables to related parties are priced on an arm's length basis, interest free, unsecured and usually subject to a payment term of 30 days.

(3) ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Leases

Identification of a lease

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease, if the contract conveys the following for a period of time in exchange for consideration:

- The right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of an identified asset; and
- The right to direct the use of that asset.

The Company as a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

The right-of-use asset comprise of the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

Right-of-use assets related to leased properties that do not meet the definition of investment property are presented as property and equipment.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments discounted using the discount rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. Subsequently, the lease liability is adjusted for interest and lease payments, as well as the impact of lease modifications, amongst others.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate based on the country-specific government bond rate for the lease term, SAP SE's risk premium rate and the contract life.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in rent expenses in the statement of profit or loss.

Other liabilities

Other liabilities are comprised of advances received, value added tax (VAT), payroll tax liabilities, other tax liabilities, other payables and miscellaneous liabilities.

Advances received

Advances received are liabilities and are comprised of the payments received from the Company's external parties for the future deliverables.

Value-added tax (VAT)

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of VAT except where the VAT incurred on a purchase of goods or services are not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable.

Input VAT represents the input taxes paid on the purchase of goods or services that the Company can claim against output VAT received from sale of goods or services. VAT is included in the statement of financial position as other assets when the net amount is positive and as other liabilities when the net amount is negative.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Salaries, vacation, bonuses, sales commissions and other employee benefits

Salaries, paid vacation and sick leave, bonuses, sales commissions, and other employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in respect of employees' services during the reporting period. Short-term employee benefits are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled on an undiscounted basis.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company maintains domestic defined contribution plan based on local practices and regulations. Amounts contributed by the Company under such plan is based on a percentage of the employees' salaries or on the amount of contributions made by employees and are recognised as part of pension expenses in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

(3) ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Employee benefits (continued)

Share-based payments

Share-based payments are comprised of cash-settled awards and equity settled awards issued to employees.

The fair values of both cash-settled and equity-settled awards are measured at grant date using an option-pricing model. The fair value of equity-settled awards is not subsequently remeasured. The grant-date fair value of equity-settled awards is recognised as employee benefits expenses in the profit or loss over the period in which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the rights, with a corresponding increase in equity. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of equity-settled awards options that ultimately vest. Employees are granted discounts on certain share-based payments plans. Since those discounts are not dependent on future services to be provided by the employees, the discount is recognised as an expense when the rights are granted.

Cash-settled awards are remeasured to fair value at each reporting date until the award is settled. Any changes in the fair value of the liability are recognised as employee benefits expenses in the profit or loss. The amount of unrecognised share-based payments expenses related to non-vested share-based payment arrangements is dependent on the final intrinsic value of the awards. The amount of unrecognised share-based payments expenses is dependent on the future price of the ultimate controlling party's common share which cannot be reasonably predicted.

Under certain programs, the Company grants its employees discounts on purchases of SAP SE shares. Since those discounts are not dependent on future services to be provided by our employees, the discount is recognised as an expense when the discounts are granted.

Certain assumptions are used in estimating the fair values for the Company's share-based payments plans, including expected share price volatility and expected award life (which represents the management's estimate of the average remaining life until the options are exercised or expire unexercised). In addition, final pay-out for these plans also depends on the achievement of performance indicators and SAP SE share price at the respective exercise dates. All these assumptions may significantly impact the fair value determination and thus the amount and timing of the share-based payments expenses.

Contract assets and contract liabilities

The Company recognises trade receivables for performance obligations satisfied over time gradually as the performance obligation is satisfied and in full once the invoice is due. Judgment is required in determining whether a right to consideration is unconditional and thus qualifies as a receivable. Contract assets represent a right to consideration from the customer (for the delivery of free or discounted services) that is conditional upon providing the underlying product or service which will have the respective due invoices in the future. A contract asset will become a receivable when the customer payment becomes unconditional.

Contract liabilities primarily reflect invoices due or payments received in advance of revenue recognition.

In general, the Company invoices fees for on-premise standard software upon contract closure and software delivery. Periodic fixed fees for cloud subscription services, software support services, and other multiperiod agreements are invoiced yearly or quarterly in advance. Such fee prepayments account for the majority of the Company's contract liability balance. Fees based on actual transaction volumes for cloud subscriptions and fees charged for non-periodical services are invoiced as the services are delivered. While payment terms and conditions vary by contract type and region, the terms generally require payment within 30 to 60 days.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The Company regularly adjust provisions as further information becomes available or as circumstances change. Non-current provisions are reported at the present value of their expected settlement amounts as at the reporting date. Discount rates are regularly adjusted to current market interest rates.

Share capital

Share capital is recognised as issued when it is paid for or subscribed under a binding subscription agreement and is measured at par value.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the cumulative balance of net profit or loss, dividend declaration, effect of changes in accounting policy and other equity adjustments.

(3) ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared. The holder of ordinary shares i.e. the immediate controlling party is entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company and approved by the Board of Directors. Dividends to the shareholders are accounted for as a deduction from retained earnings.

Related parties

Related party relationship exists when one party has the ability to control the other party, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

Such relationships exist between the Company and its ultimate controlling party, SAP SE, between the Company and other related parties that are fellow subsidiaries under common control of SAP SE, and between the Company and its key management personnel. In considering each possible related party relationship, attention is directed to the substance of the relationship, and not merely the legal form.

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company either directly or indirectly. The key management personnel include all the Directors of the Company, and certain members of senior management of the Company.

Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Company's financial position at the reporting date (adjusting events) are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes to financial statements, when material.

Financial ratios

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's guidelines on the calculation of financial ratios "Recommendations and Financial Ratios 2015".

The financial ratios stated in the survey of financial highlights have been calculated as follows:

Gross margin	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss from operating activities}}{\text{Average assets} \times 100}$
Current ratio	$\frac{\text{Current assets} \times 100}{\text{Current liabilities}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total equity and liabilities at year end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

(4) PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

DKK'000	Land and buildings	Right-of-use assets from leased land and buildings	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment, furniture and fixtures	Computer equipment	Right-of-use assets from leased motor vehicles	Total
Cost							
As at 1 January 2022	29.827	48.756	3.440	13.427	17.851	326	113.627
Additions	0	347	8	49	2.570	0	2.974
Disposals	0	0	0	-370	-2.920	0	-3.290
Adjustment	0		1.461	0	0		1.461
As at 31 December 2022	29.827	49.103	4.909	13.106	17.501	326	114.772
Accumulated depreciation							
As at 1 January 2022	0	-36.410	-2.988	-12.305	-13.828	-326	-65.857
Depreciation	0	-12.693	-360	-431	-2.539	0	-16.023
Disposals	0	0	0	370	2.905	0	3.275
Adjustment	0	0	-1.327	0	0	0	-1.327
As at 31 December 2022	0	-49.103	-4.675	-12.366	-13.462	-326	-79.932
Net book value							
As at 31 December 2022	29.827	0	234	740	4.039	0	34.840

(5) INTANGIBLE ASSETS

DKK'000	Acquired technology
Cost	
As at 1 January 2022	20.516
Additions	0
Disposals	-1.924
As at 31 December 2022	18.592
Accumulated amortisation	
As at 1 January 2022	-5.849
Amortisation	-4.648
Disposals	1.924
As at 31 December 2022	-8.573
Net book value	
As at 31 December 2022	10.019

(6) OTHER ASSETS

DKK'000	2022	2021
Non-current		
Capitalised contract costs	136.123	108.994
Prepaid expenses non-current	4.464	0
Rent deposits non-current	6.907	6.296
Subtotal	147.494	115.290
Current		
Capitalised contract costs	43.147	35.263
Contract assets	1.707	2.643
Prepaid expenses	396	616
Salary advances	11	269
Advances paid	106	0
Other taxes assets	790	266
Subtotal	46.157	39.057
Total	193.651	154.347

Prepaid expenses current

DKK'000	2022	2021
Rent prepaid expenses	0	214
Insurance prepaid expenses	343	360
Travel prepaid expenses	6	18
Administrative prepaid expenses	47	24
Total	396	616

(7) TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

DKK'000	Note	2022	2021
Trade receivables		209.795	183.119
Deposits with the ultimate controlling party	(17)	538.971	548.715
Receivables from related parties	(17)	57.340	80.520
Total		806.106	812.354

(8) SHARE CAPITAL

DKK'000	2022	2021
Authorised, issued and fully paid		
500,000 ordinary shares of 1 DKK each	500	500
1,000,000 ordinary shares of 5 DKK each	5.000	5.000
Total	5.500	5.500

(9) PROVISIONS

DKK'000	2022	2021
Current		
Customer-related provisions	0	190
Non-current		
Restoration provisions	2.217	2.242
Total	2.217	2.432

(10) DEFERRED TAXES

DKK'000	2022	2021
Deferred tax assets		
Goodwill	2.568	0
Intangible assets	0	3.193
Property and equipment	709	0
Provisions	0	493
Employee benefits liabilities	5.095	6.245
Lease liabilities	0	1.734
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property and equipment	0	-2.096
Other assets	-9.492	-7.758
Trade and other receivables	-29.477	-23.573
Lease liabilities	-997	0
Net deferred tax liabilities	-31.594	-21.762

(11) TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

DKK'000	Note	2022	2021
Trade payables		14.646	19.822
Payables to related parties	(17)	381.063	266.754
Total		395.709	286.576

(12) REVENUE

Revenue by line of business

DKK'000	2022	2021
Cloud	592.037	415.172
Software licenses	102.677	122.850
Software support	863.102	912.409
Software licenses and support	965.779	1.035.259
Cloud and software	1.557.816	1.450.431
Services	447.784	413.445
Total	2.005.600	1.863.876

Revenue by region

DKK'000	2022	2021
Denmark	1.701.361	1.616.705
Germany	175.926	143.246
Netherlands	29.392	158
Japan	23.007	5
Sweden	22.232	25.645
Other foreign countries	53.682	78.117
Total	2.005.600	1.863.876

(13) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AND EMPLOYEES' NUMBER

Average number of employees

	2022	2021
Number of full-time equivalents		
Average number of employees	227	219

Employee benefits expenses

DKK'000	2022	2021
Salaries	319.683	292.286
Cash-settled share-based payments expenses	19.926	26.043
Defined contribution pension plan expenses	19.784	19.055
Equity-settled share-based payments expenses	7.251	4.702
Social security expenses	1.774	947
Other employee benefits expenses	2.254	5.833
Total	370.672	348.866

The Company's Executive Board consists of only one person and no remuneration have been paid to the members of the Board of Directors. In accordance with section 98b (3), (ii), of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration to management is not disclosed.

(14) FINANCE INCOME AND FINANCE COSTS

DKK'000	Note	2022	2021
Finance income			
Interest income		1.395	17
Total		1.395	17
Finance costs			
Interest expenses		-311	-853
Interest expenses on asset retirement obligation		32	0
Interest expenses on the late royalty payments to the ultimate controlling party	(17)	0	-3
Negative interest expenses on lease liabilities		13	46
Total		-266	-810

(15) INCOME TAXES

DKK'000	2022	2021
Current income tax expense/ benefit		
Current income tax expense for current year	-25.927	-42.839
Current income tax benefit/ expense for prior year	33	-5
Subtotal	-25.894	-42.844
Deferred income tax expense		
Deferred income tax expense	-9.832	-3.947
Income tax expense	-35.726	-46.791

(16) PROPOSED PROFIT APPROPRIATION

DKK'000	2022	2021
Proposed dividends	149.000	298.000
Accumulated losses	-36.754	-127.973
Profit after income tax	112.246	170.027

(17) RELATED PARTIES

DKK'000	2022	2021
Balances		
Deposits with the ultimate controlling party	538.971	548.715
Receivables from the ultimate controlling party	11.021	16.381
Receivables from other related parties	46.319	64.139
Payables to the ultimate controlling party	-302.466	-193.663
Payables to other related parties	-78.597	-73.091
Transactions		
Services revenue from the ultimate controlling party	80.690	65.357
Services revenue from other related parties	183.423	164.306
Other income from other related parties	2.353	0
Royalties and licenses expenses with the ultimate controlling party	-788.689	-721.972
Royalties and licenses expenses with other related parties	-52.565	-46.835
Third party royalties and licenses expenses with the ultimate controlling party	-38.008	-29.305
Third party royalties and licenses expenses with other related parties	244	0
Purchased services expenses with the ultimate controlling party	-261.814	-206.486
Purchased services expenses with other related parties	-241.900	-198.731
Other expenses with the ultimate controlling party	-18.896	-17.124
Other expenses with other related parties	-15.330	-14.801
Interest expenses on the late royalty payments to the ultimate controlling party	0	-3
Interest income from the deposits with the ultimate controlling party	1.395	0