

Johnson Controls Denmark ApS

Annual Report 2021/22

CVR-nr. 19 05 61 71

Johnson Controls Denmark ApS

**CVR-nr. 19 05 61 71
Christian X's Vej 201
DK-8270 Højbjerg**

Annual Report 2021/22

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on February 28, 2023.

Chairman



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and the Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Johnson Controls Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 October 2021 - 30 September 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 financial position at 30 September 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2021 - 30 September 2022.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Højbjerg February 28, 2023

Executive Board



Lene Overgaard Andersen

Managing Director

Board of Directors

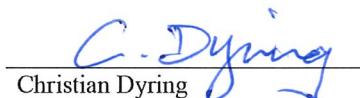


Benthe Klokkeholm

Chairman



Peter Høgh Arve



Christian Dyring



Tomas Strangholt

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholder of Johnson Controls Denmark ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 September 2022, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2021 - 30 September 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Johnson Controls Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 October 2021 - 30 September 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes ("financial statements").

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.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we point to note 16 in the Annual Report in which Management describes a material uncertainty relating to claim made by the Danish Tax Authorities and uncertainty related to the recognition of current tax derived from the Company's exit from the US "Check The Box" rules in 2010/11.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

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

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

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Independent Auditors' Report

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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 Auditors' Report

Aarhus, 28 February 2023

PriceWaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR-nr. 33 77 12 31



Henrik Trangeled Kristensen

State Authorised Public Accountant

(mne23333)



Thomas Bernth Jensen

State Authorised Public Accountant

(mne47814)

Company Information

The Company	Johnson Controls Denmark ApS Christian X's Vej 201 DK-8270 Højbjerg
Telephone	+45 8736 7000
Facsimile	+45 8736 7005
Website	www.jci.com
<i>CVR No</i>	19 05 61 71
Financial period	1 October - 30 September
Established	1 January 1996
Municipality of reg. Office	Aarhus
Executive Board	Lene Overgaard Andersen, <i>Managing Director</i>
Board of Directors	Benthe Klokkeholm, <i>Chairman</i> Peter Høgh Arve Christian Dyring Tomas Strangholt
Auditors	PwC Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Nobelparken Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1 DK-8000 Aarhus C.
Annual General Meeting	The Annual General Meeting is held 28th of February 2023 at the Company's address.

Management's Review

Financial Highlights

The following financial highlights are describing the development of the Company over the last 5 years.

DKK'000	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18
Key figures					
Revenue	1,762,052	1,656,688	1,781,891	1,507,896	1,349,344
Profit/(loss) before financial income and expenses	-31,671	155,995	183,340	219,397	79,752
Financial income and expenses	-11,245	-8,493	-13,952	-6,957	-7,751
Exceptional items	54,715	-36,300	-43,652	-9,728	-23,646
Net profit/(loss) for the year	17,980	78,116	91,344	157,213	32,657
Total assets	2,441,821	2,127,122	2,136,838	1,920,928	1,729,883
Investments in property, plant and equipment	23,117	14,478	17,168	31,697	15,475
Equity	1,516,740	1,498,760	1,420,708	1,329,363	1,172,150
Ratios					
Profit margin	-1.8 %	9.4 %	10.3 %	14.5 %	5.9 %
Return on investment	-1.5 %	7.9 %	10.2 %	13.9 %	5.9 %
Gross margin	16.8 %	23.9 %	23.1 %	24.8 %	27.4 %
Current ratio	253.3 %	304.4 %	272.5 %	253.5 %	245.9 %
Equity ratio	62.1 %	70.5 %	66.5 %	69.2 %	67.8 %
Return on equity	1.2 %	5.4 %	6.6 %	12.6 %	2.8 %
Average number of employees	702	691	703	659	616

For definitions of the financial ratios, see the accounting policies.

The Company is the continuing company in a merger in the financial year 2021/22. The Financial Highlights for 2020/21 and 2021/22 have been adjusted however prior years have not been adjusted.

Management's Review

Operating Review

Principal activities

The Johnson Controls Denmark group provides industrial and marine refrigeration and heat-pump systems, control systems, equipment, spare parts and services primarily for the food and process industries and for the commercial marine market. The Johnson Controls Denmark group delivers to customers all over the world.

Johnson Controls Denmark ApS is a part of Johnson Controls, International plc, which has its headquarters in Cork, Ireland. Johnson Controls International plc is a global market leader in building efficiency and fire suppression. The Johnson Controls Denmark group belongs to the building efficiency business.

Equity and Ownership

The entire share capital of the Company is held by Johnson Controls Hungary Holdings Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság which again is owned by Johnson Controls International plc. Johnson Controls International plc is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The consolidated financial statements are prepared according to US GAAP and include Johnson Controls Denmark ApS as a subsidiary.

Under reference to Section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, it has been decided not to prepare separate consolidated statements for Johnson Controls Denmark ApS.

Development in activities and financial position

Covid-19

The global restrictions implemented in 2020 for the Johnson Controls Group that included restrictions on travel and a directive to our employees to work from home as much as possible were lifted during the calendar year 2021 to reflect the local conditions.

As we now see pandemic restrictions lifted we expect to see less impact in the future of the pandemic on our results.

Profit and Loss

The actual revenue for the year was 1,762 million DKK which was slightly lower than the forecasted revenue of 1,776 million. The revenue for the year was negatively impacted by the conflict in Ukraine as a 150 million DKK in backlog was cancelled due to the imposed sanctions on Russia. This led to a reduction in revenue by approximately 40 to 50 million DKK in the Marine segment. This negative impact was partially offset by the Refrigeration segment where the sales increased due to an increase in the service business. The increased is a result of the installed base within the energy segment which has grown over the years and also due to an increase in the overall industrial refrigeration market.

The gross margin was lower than expected and it also decreased compared to 2020/21. This was due to the impact of the Russian sanctions and also due to higher production costs. The production costs increased due to issues in the implementation of SAP in our factory which caused an instability in the production during the first half of the fiscal year.

The administrative costs increased during 2021/22 due to higher electricity costs, the sanctions on Russia, the SAP implementation and an increase in the central charges from the Johnson Controls Group headquarters.

The company received a dividend from a subsidiary in China (York Marine) of 71 million DKK as part of the liquidation of that entity. As part of the liquidation the value of the shares held were written off, resulting in a net positive impact of 62 million.

Tax on profit/ (loss) for the year was an income of 6.7 million DKK compared to an expense of 32.5 million DKK in 2020/21 given the decrease in profit before tax and change in deferred tax assets.

In the end the realised 2021/22 profit before tax was 12.5 million DKK. This is compared to a profit before tax of 111.2 million DKK in 2020/21.

Uncertainties regarding recognition and measurement

The Danish Tax Authorities have in the financial year 2011/12 made a claim that the taxable income for the assessment year 2006 should be increased. The Johnson Controls Group strongly disagrees with the claim that the Danish Tax Authorities have made. Consequently, the claim has been appealed to the Danish National Income Tax Tribunal. Please refer to note 16 Contingent liabilities for more details.

Market Conditions

The domestic sales are relatively flat compared to last year. We have seen an increase in sales to Asia, the Americas and rest of the world.

Production and processes

The market continues to move towards more complex solutions thus our focus continues to be to keep the balance between complex solutions and standard products.

During 2021/22 the number of employees working with New Products Introduction (NPI) increased and at the end of the fiscal year a large capital appropriation request was approved for making further investments in the test facility for NPI.

New Products and product improvements

To reduce the global warming we continue developing equipment with natural refrigerants. We maintain our existing product programs with natural refrigerants for our core business segment. Another focus area is to continue developing our heat pumps offerings to support the growing European demand for heat pumps with natural refrigerant such as ammonia and water.

Environmental Policy

Johnson Controls Denmark has developed an environment policy supporting the development of new sustainable products and taking the environment into consideration in our production plant.

Zero Waste to Landfill

As part of Johnson Controls' continued commitment to reduce the impact on the environment and thus contribute to protect the world for future generations, Johnson Controls Denmark was in August 2018 recognized as attaining zero waste to landfill.

Before being certified as landfill free facility, the company participated in an independent review and demonstrated that 100 percent of the waste being produced are either recycled, reused or converted to energy.

The commitment to zero waste to landfill is maintained through the daily processes.

Investments

All investments in the Company aim at supporting the future manufacturing, market and product strategies which pursue increased sustainability and environment awareness.

Capital resources

The capital resources of Johnson Controls Denmark ApS consist of e.g. unused credit facilities in Denmark as well as abroad.

The capital resources are unchanged compared to previous year and estimated to be fully sufficient to ensure the continued operations of the Company.

Outlook

The fire suppression projects secured in the previous fiscal year for the super hospitals in Koge and Odense are now under construction. The projects contain the design, engineering, delivery, installation and commissioning of a high-pressure water mist sprinkler system. The projects are run by Tyco Italy.

We expect that our energy segment market will increase and there are some interesting mega projects in scope. Also in the refrigeration business we have a strong backlog to be delivered upon in the upcoming year.

In 2022/23 we expect that the revenue will increase by 5-10% and that the profit for the year will increase by 50-75 million DKK due to less extraordinary expenses.

Merger with Johnson Controls Holding Denmark ApS

On March 31, 2022 Johnson Controls Holding Denmark ApS merged into Johnson Controls Denmark ApS. The merger is effective as of October 1, 2021. All balances affected by the merger are re-stated in the comparative numbers for FY21 to reflect this.

Through the merger, Johnson Controls Denmark ApS acquired the shares previously held by Johnson Controls Holding Denmark ApS in Johnson Controls Finland Oy and York Refrigeration Philippines Inc. After the merger Johnson Controls Denmark ApS holds 100% of the shares in Johnson Controls Finland Oy and 99,8% in York Refrigeration Philippines Inc..

Risk factors

General risks

The general risks relate to the global world economy, as the Johnson Controls Denmark group deliver to customers worldwide.

Financial risks

Due to its equity ratio, the Company's exposure to financial risk of interest rate fluctuations is limited.

Currency risks

As a considerable part of the revenue is achieved through export sales, and as a not insignificant part of the purchase is made in foreign currencies (primarily EUR and USD), the Company is exposed to exchange risks.

To minimize the effects of the foreign currency exposure the legal entity works continuously with the Corporate Treasury office, in Belgium, who is responsible for the consolidation of all foreign exchange transactions for

Johnson Controls. The legal entities are not allowed to hedge with external financial institutions, but if this is needed Corporate Treasury will do this on behalf of the legal entity.

Credit risks

It is the policy of the Company that payments from external customers must always be hedged either by bank guarantees, letters of credit or by current credit rating of the customer.

Intellectual capital

Ensuring the correct composition of the staff's competences and training is obviously essential to the Company. Therefore, the performance of the employees compared to the specified objectives is subject to current evaluation.

Report on Corporate Social Responsibility, Cf. Section 99 a of the Danish Financial Statements Act

Johnson Controls Denmark ApS does not have its own local statement on Corporate Social Responsibility, but refer to the Johnson Controls global statement, which can be found on:

<https://investors.johnsoncontrols.com/~media/Files/J/Johnson-Controls-IR/annual-meeting-materials/irish-statutory-reports-for-fiscal-2022.pdf>

Report on Gender Composition in Management, Cf. Section 99 b of the Danish Financial Statements Act

Composition of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors consists of 4 members, and the composition is 25% females.

The Board of Directors believes that the appropriate competencies and qualifications must be ensured when appointing new members of the Board. The competences include e.g.: International and industry insight; legal insight; and financial insight.

When recommending new candidates for the Board of Directors, we seek to safeguard the principles of diversity and representation of all important qualifications so that the Board can continue to carry out its work in the best possible way. The members of the BoD is elected by our owners, Johnson Controls International plc.

Management Training and Recruitment of Leaders

Our policy

We have a policy for equality, and the purpose is to have a more even share of male and female leaders. This includes leaders within operations as well as functional support teams. We want to be an attractive place to work for both genders.

At Johnson Controls Denmark ApS, we want to contribute to creating an equal playing field for all parents. We want to push for an equal distribution of parental leave on a societal level, and we want to attract and retain the best talents – also when they become parents. Therefore, we have presented a new and improved parental leave policy, giving mothers, fathers, and co-parents equal parental leave terms

Our initiative

We have talent reviews on a yearly basis, to identify and develop for our organization overall. We review succession and pipeline for future leaders coming up from performance reviews held with all employees.

When open manager positions are advertised, we urge all candidates to apply irrespective of gender etc.

We are working with students at public schools aiming at giving the students an understanding of all the different kinds of jobs within a company like ours. We participate in career fairs, and by joining these events, we get a unique opportunity to present our company directly to students who are about to complete their studies as well as to graduates ready to enter the job market.

In addition, we also collaborate with “Naturvidenskabernes hus” (The House of Natural Sciences) on the nationwide campaign Girls' Day in Science, which aims to inspire more girls to a future in science, technology, crafts, and IT. Through these co-operations, we are aiming at a more versatile knowledge of future career opportunities for females, as there is still a large share of males within the natural sciences educations.

Enrollment in vocational education in Aarhus has been low for years. The low participation means that Aarhus risks a shortage of qualified labor in the near future. In 2020, Aarhus Municipality launched an intensified and coordinated effort to encourage more young people to choose vocational education and training. The effort has since 2022 been supplemented by a strategy group in which Johnson Controls Denmark ApS has participated together with representatives from the Business Academy Aarhus and the Confederation of Danish Industry (DI). The strategy group has been tasked with reporting back to the mayor with proposals for initiatives to encourage more people to choose and complete vocational education and training.

Johnson Controls Denmark received CO-Industry's Collaboration Award in 2021. Management and employees received the award because they work purposefully to create strong collaboration in the company and because they have put the green transition on the collaboration committee's agenda. The award is CO-Industry's tribute to the good cooperation between employees and managers, which benefits both well-being and productivity.

In 2022, Johnson Controls Denmark ApS was named as the first winner of A4 Medier's Cooperation Award, as Cooperation Workplace of the Year. Johnson Controls Denmark ApS received the award for having taken their collaboration across professional groups and departments to new heights. In the criteria for the award, it is stated, among other things, that it is given to both management and employees of a company, who together have created better cooperation across professional boundaries.

Our outcome and expectations

In 2022, we have seen an increasing interest for management amongst our female employees. We therefore expect the share of female leaders to increase in the coming years.

It is expected that the strategic cooperation with Aarhus Municipality and the vocational schools will lead to a higher intake of young people to the vocational schools as a key to ensure a skilled workforce in the future.

Report on Data Ethics, Cf. Section 99 d of the Danish Financial Statements Act

Johnson Controls Denmark ApS does not have its own local policy on Data Ethics. Instead, the Johnson Controls Group Privacy Policy applies to the company.

The purpose of the Privacy Policy and the associated Global Privacy Program is to address the rights of employees, candidates, interns, former employees, dependents, beneficiaries, contractors, consultants, temporary agency workers, customers, consumers, suppliers and vendors; and the obligations of Johnson Controls with respect to the processing of Personal Data, including collection, use, retention, disclosure, and destruction, in compliance with applicable local laws and the commitments set forth in the Johnson Controls Ethics Policy. “Personal Data,” sometimes referred to as personally identifiable information (PII), is defined as information that is or can be related to an identifiable individual.

The policy states that Personal Data is only collected and used in line with applicable local laws. Personal Data that is considered sensitive is only used if necessary and with the individual's consent, where required. The Global Privacy Program activities are structured around 13 Privacy Management Processes, where one of the processes provides ongoing training and awareness to promote compliance with the privacy policy and to mitigate operational risks.

The organization responsible for maintaining the police is the Privacy Office, which shall manage the Global Privacy Program operations to ensure that it meets its goals and operational targets, and is communicated effectively within the enterprise.

Financial Statements 1 October - 30 September

Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The Annual Report of Johnson Controls Denmark ApS for 2021/22 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to large enterprises of reporting class C under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

As the Company's ultimate parent company Johnson Controls International plc., Cork, Ireland, I.R.S. Employer Identification No.: 98-0390500, is listed in the USA and prepares consolidated financial statements according to US GAAP, in which Johnson Controls Denmark ApS is included as a subsidiary, it has been decided, under reference to Section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, not to prepare separate consolidated financial statements for Johnson Controls Denmark ApS.

Under reference to Section 86 Paragraph 4 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, it has been decided not to prepare a separate cash flow statement for Johnson Controls Denmark ApS.

The accounting policies are unchanged from previous years.

Comparative figures in the balance sheet have been restated to match this year's presentation. The adjustment of comparative figures have no effect on total assets.

Comparative figures in the notes have been restated to match this year's restatements in the income statement and balance sheet. The adjustment of comparative figures is not a change in accounting policies.

The Annual Report for 2021/22 is presented in DKK Thousands.

Recognition and measurement

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost method.

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost, are recognised.

Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Danish kroner are used as the measurement currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Intercompany merger

For the financial year 2022 Johnson Controls Denmark ApS and Johnson Controls Holding Denmark ApS has been merged, with Johnson Controls Denmark ApS as the continuing company.

The merger has been treated after the accounting rules for vertical mergers, which is the group method. Book values have been used for the merger with relevant eliminations. Comparative figures are disclosed in accordance with the group method, as if they always have been a single company. Consequently, the equity and profit of the year for 2021 have been adjusted by DKK -102k and DKK -38k, respectively.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised as financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the transaction date rates are recognised as financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Hedge accounting

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as and qualifying for recognition as a hedge of the fair value of a recognised asset or liability are recognised in the income statement together with changes in the value of the hedged asset or liability.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as and qualifying for recognition as a hedge of future assets or liabilities are recognised directly in equity. Income and expenses relating to such hedging transactions are transferred from equity on realisation of the hedged item and recognised in the same item of account as the hedged item.

Segment reporting

The report includes information on sales distributed on activities and geographical markets.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement when the sale is considered effected based on the following criteria;

- That the delivery has been made before the balance sheet date;
- That a binding sales agreement has been made;
- That the sales price has been determined; and payment has been received or may with reasonable certainty be expected to be received.

The revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, taxes and net of discounts relating to sales.

For applicable contract work in progress, the percentage-of-completion method is used. Accordingly, the value of the performed part of the orders is recognised as revenue at the estimated value of the work performed.

Production costs

Production costs include depreciation and salaries incurred for the purpose of generating the revenues for the year. Production costs also comprise research and development costs that do not qualify for capitalisation and amortisation of capitalised development costs.

Distribution costs

Distribution costs comprise costs of sales staff, advertising and exhibition expenses, including depreciation.

Administrative costs

Administrative costs comprise costs regarding administrative staff, management, office premises and office expenses etc. including depreciation.

Results from investments in subsidiaries and associates

Dividend from investments in subsidiaries and associated companies are recognised in the income statement in the financial year in which the dividend is declared. To the extent that dividend exceeds accumulated earnings after the date of acquisition, the dividend is however recognised as write-down of the cost of the investment. Profit and loss resulting from divestment of subsidiaries and associated companies are recognised in the divestment year.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised exchange rate gains and losses regarding receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies.

Tax on profit/(loss) for the year

Johnson Controls Denmark ApS is jointly taxed with its Danish sister company. The Company acts as the administration company for the joint taxation and consequently settles all payments of corporation tax with the tax authorities.

Tax for the year comprises current tax and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax expense relating to the profit/(loss) for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to changes directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill is recognised at cost less accumulated amortisation and less any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is provided on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are 5 years. In the case of large-scale strategic acquisitions with long-term earnings profiles, goodwill is amortised over a maximum of 20 years.

The estimated useful life has been determined by taking into consideration the business platform acquired, including a strong brand and reputation as well as very loyal customers.

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

Costs of development projects and software comprise salaries, amortisation and other expenses directly or indirectly attributable to the Company's development activities and software. Borrowing costs are not recognised.

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

Capitalised development costs and software are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses or at a lower recoverable amount.

As of the date of completion, capitalised development costs and software are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the expected economic benefit from the development work, but not exceeding 5 years.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use. In the case of assets of own construction, cost comprises direct and indirect expenses for labour, materials, components and sub-suppliers. Borrowing costs are not recognised.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are in years:

Buildings	15-40
Plant and machinery	3-12
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-12

Land is not depreciated.

Fixed asset investments

Subsidiaries are enterprises that are controlled by the Parent Company. The Parent Company is considered to be in control when the Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the votes or otherwise is able to exercise or actually exercise control.

Enterprises that are not subsidiaries, but in which Johnson Controls Denmark ApS directly or indirectly holds 20% or more of the voting rights or exercises a significant influence are considered associates.

Investments in subsidiaries and associated companies are measured at cost. If the cost exceeds the recoverable amount, the investment is written down to its lower recoverable amount. The cost is reduced to the extent that dividend received exceeds accumulated earnings after the date of acquisition.

Other investments are valued at cost less any write-downs.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and fixed asset investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation. If so, an impairment test is carried out to determine whether the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, and the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed on an annual basis for development projects in progress irrespective of any indication of impairment.

The recoverable amount of the asset is calculated as the higher of net selling price and value in use. Where a recoverable amount cannot be determined for the individual asset, the assets are assessed in the smallest group of assets for which a reliable recoverable amount can be determined based on a total assessment.

Goodwill, head office buildings and other assets for which a separate value in use cannot be determined as the asset does not on an individual basis generate future cash flows are reviewed for impairment together with the group of assets to which they are attributable.

Leases

Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement over the lease period. The Company's total liabilities regarding operating leases are disclosed under contractual obligations.

Inventories

Raw materials and consumables are valued at cost.

Finished goods and work in progress are measured at cost, comprising the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages and salaries and indirect production overheads. Indirect production overheads comprise indirect materials and wages and salaries as well as maintenance and depreciation of production machinery, buildings and equipment as well as factory administration and management. Borrowing costs are not recognised.

Write-down to net realisable value is made for goods where the expected sales price less any completion costs and costs necessary to make the sale (net realisable value) is lower than cost. Cost is computed on the basis of the FIFO method.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable.

Contract work in progress

Revenue is recognized over time using the input method (percentage-of-completion) of revenue recognition during the manufacturing process if all of the following criteria are met:

- The performance creates a highly customized asset that cannot be transferred to another customer or used by the company. Assets with a sales price of 1.5 million DKK or more per unit are considered highly specialized/customized. Other equipment with an intercompany sales price between the manufacturing entity and the branch of 3.0 million DKK or more per unit is considered to be highly specialized/customized.
- If the contract includes multiple units to be produced, the thresholds above will be applied to each and every unit in the arrangement separately.
- The Company has right to payment to the performance to date at any point during the contract.

Percentage-of-completion designation must be made at the inception of the contract and changing revenue recognition methodologies in the middle of a contract is not acceptable. Recognizing revenue as material is being produced, manufactured or assembled at a third party vendor location is not allowed.

Payments received on account from customers are set off against contract work in progress to the extent that these payments on account correspond to the value of work in progress.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised as assets comprise costs incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Equity – Proposed dividend

Proposed dividends are recognised as a liability at the date when they are adopted at the Annual General Meeting (declaration date). The expected dividend payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

Warranty provisions comprise obligations in respect of repair work within the warranty period. The general provisions for warranties are recognised and measured based on past experience.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised in respect of temporary differences concerning goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and other items - apart from business acquisitions - where temporary differences have arisen at the time of acquisition without affecting the profit/(loss) for the year or the taxable income.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are set off within the same legal tax entity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax receivables and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years. Tax receivables and liabilities are set off if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis or simultaneously.

Liabilities

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Explanation of financial ratios

<i>Profit margin</i>	=	$\frac{\text{Profit/(loss) before financials} * 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
<i>Return on investment</i>	=	$\frac{\text{Profit/(loss) before financials} * 100}{\text{Average operating assets}}$
<i>Gross margin</i>	=	$\frac{\text{Gross profit/(loss)} * 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
<i>Current ratio</i>	=	$\frac{\text{Current assets} * 100}{\text{Short-term liabilities}}$
<i>Equity ratio</i>	=	$\frac{\text{Equity} * 100}{\text{Total equity and liabilities}}$
<i>Return on equity</i>	=	$\frac{\text{Net profit/(loss) for the year} * 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

Income Statement 1 October - 30 September

DKK'000	Note	2021/22	2020/21
Revenue	1	1,762,052	1,656,688
Production cost		-1,466,504	-1,261,386
Gross profit/(loss)		295,548	395,302
Distribution costs		-55,057	-47,009
Administrative costs		-272,162	-192,298
Operating profit/(loss)		-31,671	155,995
Other operating income		706	0
Profit/(loss) before financial income and expenses		-30,965	155,995
Results from investment in subsidiaries	2,8	54,715	-36,300
Financial expenses	3	-11,245	-8,493
Profit/(loss) before tax		12,505	111,202
Tax on profit/(loss) for the year	4	5,475	-33,086
Net profit/(loss) for the year		17,980	78,116

Proposed distribution of net profit/(loss)

Transferred to/from retained earnings	17,980	78,116
	17,980	78,116

Balance sheet at 30 September

DKK'000	Note	2022	2021
ASSETS			
IT-software		10,105	937
IT-software in progress		22,573	13,513
Intangible assets	6	32,678	14,450
Land and buildings		63,697	65,717
Plant and machinery		34,050	28,891
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		9,444	11,634
Property, plant and equipment in progress		15,189	13,268
Property, plant and equipment	7	122,380	119,510
Investments in subsidiaries	8	225,340	114,115
Investments in associates	9	0	0
Receivables from group companies		25,176	37,782
Fixed assets investments		250,516	151,897
Fixed assets		405,574	285,857
Raw materials and consumables		96,942	46,255
Work in progress		109,111	75,739
Finished goods and goods for resale		114,761	84,321
Inventories		320,814	206,315
Trade receivables		113,972	142,556
Contract work in progress	10	227,773	174,447
Receivables from group companies		330,450	207,737
Other receivables		10,025	7,896
Deferred tax assets	11	33,480	6,043
Prepayments	12	2,079	4,240
Tax receivable		6,869	0
Receivables		724,648	542,919
Cash at bank and in hand		990,785	1,092,031
Current assets		2,036,247	1,841,265
ASSETS		2,441,821	2,127,122

Balance sheet at 30 September

DKK'000	Note	2022	2021
Equity and Liabilities			
Share capital	13	302,680	302,680
Retained earnings		644,060	1,196,080
Proposed dividends		570,000	0
Equity		1,516,740	1,498,760
<hr/>			
Other provisions	14	121,150	23,388
Provisions		121,150	23,388
<hr/>			
Prepayments receivables from customers	10	95,329	89,570
Trade payables		362,895	187,384
Payables to group companies		295,750	215,365
Tax payables		0	9,841
Other payables		49,957	102,814
Short-term liabilities		803,931	604,974
<hr/>			
Liabilities		803,931	604,974
<hr/>			
Equity and liabilities		2,441,821	2,127,122
<hr/>			
Contractual obligations		15	
Contingent liabilities		16	
Staff		17	
Fee to auditors appointed by the General meeting		18	
Related parties and ownership		19	
Proposed distribution of income		20	
Subsequent events		21	

Equity Statement

DKK'000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at Oct 1	302,680	1,196,080	0	1,498,760
Net profit/(loss) for the year	0	-552,020	570,000	17,980
Equity at 30 September	302,680	644,060	570,000	1,516,740

The dividend is made to the parent company Johnson Controls Hungary Holdings Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság.

Notes to the Annual Report

1 Revenue

DKK'000	2021/22	2020/21
Denmark	584,102	569,743
Europe excl Denmark	921,510	865,318
Asia	156,899	140,630
Africa	5,109	5,916
North and South America	49,061	40,049
Other countries	45,371	35,032
	1,762,052	1,656,688
Production and sale of refrigeration components	494,583	377,904
Sale of refrigeration equipment	1,128,132	1,170,674
Other equipment	139,337	108,110
	1,762,052	1,656,688

2 Results from investments in subsidiaries

DKK'000	2021/22	2020/21
Impairment of investment in subsidiaries	-7,439	-34,402
Dividend of investment in subsidiaries	71,454	0
Impact from liquidation of subsidiary	-9,300	-1,898
	54,715	-36,300

3 Financial expenses

DKK'000	2021/22	2020/21
Interest paid to group companies	-227	-31
Other financial expenses	-11,019	-8,462
	-11,246	-8,493

4 Tax on profit/(loss) for the year

DKK'000	2021/22	2020/21
Current tax for the year	-18,611	-30,213
Deferred tax for the year	25,270	-2,260
Adjustments for prior year tax	-3,351	-306
Adjustments for prior year deferred tax	2,167	-307
	5,475	-33,086

5 Exceptional items

DKK'000	2021/22	2020/21
Impairments of investment Johnson Controls Finland	-7,439	-14,876
Impairments of investment York Chile S.A	0	-19,526
Dividend of investments in subsidiaries	71,454	0
Liquidation of York Marine China	-9,300	0
Sale of shares in Joint Venture	706	0
Liquidation of JC Peru	0	-1,898
	55,421	-36,300
Exceptional items are recognized in the income statement as follows:		
Results from investments in subsidiaries	54,715	-36,300
Other operating income	706	0
	55,421	-36,300

6 Intangible assets

DKK'000	IT Software	IT Software in progress	Total
Cost at 1 October	14,308	13,513	27,821
Additions	1,158	18,040	19,198
Disposals	-985	0	-985
Transfers	8,980	-8,980	0
Cost at 30 September	23,461	22,573	46,034
Amortization and impairment at 1 October	13,371	0	13,371
Amortization and impairment for the year	970	0	970
Amortization and impairment on disposals	-985	0	-985
Amortization and impairment at 30 September	13,356	0	13,356
Carrying amount at 30 September	10,105	22,573	32,678
Amortized over	3-5 years		

7 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	Property, plant and equipment in progress	Total
Cost at 1 October	272,331	183,977	87,131	13,268	556,707
Additions	168	3,303	0	19,646	23,117
Disposals	0	-1,431	-1,526	-2,772	-5,729
Transfers	4,549	8,726	1,678	-14,953	0
Cost at 30 September	277,048	194,575	87,283	15,189	574,095
Depreciation and impairment at 1 October	206,614	155,086	75,497	0	437,197
Depreciation for the year	6,737	6,847	2,710	0	16,294
Depreciation on disposals for the year	0	-1,408	-368	0	-1,776
Depreciation and impairment at 30 September	213,351	160,525	77,839	0	451,715
Carrying amount at 30 September	63,697	34,050	9,444	15,189	122,380
Depreciated over	15-40 years	3-12 years	3-12 years	—	

8 Investments in subsidiaries

DKK'000	2021/22	2020/21
Cost at 1 October	281,539	266,662
Investments	127,964	14,877
Liquidation of subsidiary	-9,300	0
Cost at 30 September	400,203	281,539
Value adjustments at 1 October	-167,424	-133,022
Revaluations for the year	-7,439	-34,402
Value adjustments at 30 September	-174,863	-167,424
Carrying amount at 30 September	225,340	114,115

Name	Place of registered office	Ownership	Equity 1)	Result for the year
Sp/f Johnson Controls Faroe Islands	Torshavn, Faroe Islands	100 %	3,963	631
Johnson Controls Norway AS	Vöyenenga, Norway	100 %	118,823	23,838
Johnson Controls Finland Oy	Vantan, Finland	100 %	8,157	-11,760
York Chile S.A	Santiago, Chile	100 %	133,805	-10,210
York Refrigeration Philippines Inc 2)	Makati, Philippines	100 %		

- 1) Equity and result for the year according to the latest published Annual Report.
- 2) Equity and result for the year has not been stated since the company is not obliged to publish an Annual Report.

9 Investments in associates

DKK'000	2021/22	2020/21
Cost at 1 October	60,572	60,572
Disposals	115	0
Cost at 30 September	60,687	60,572
Value adjustments at 1 October	-60,687	-60,572
Reversal of value adjustments	-115	0
Value adjustments at 30 September	-60,687	-60,572
Carrying amount at 30 September	0	0

Overview of associates

Name	Place of registered office	Ownership	Equity 1)	Result for the year
York International Ltd.	Basildon, UK	24 %	-185,308	-2,518

1) Equity and result for the year according to the latest published Annual Report.

10 Contract work in progress

DKK'000	2021/22	2020/21
Market value of work completed	1,158,148	1,230,950
Payment received on account	-1,025,703	-1,146,073
	132,445	84,877
Recognized in the balance sheet as follows:		
Contract work in progress recognized as assets	227,774	174,448
Prepayment received from customers recognized as liabilities	-95,329	-89,570
	132,445	84,878

11 Deferred tax assets

DKK'000	2021/22	2020/21
Provision for deferred tax at Oct 1	6,043	8,610
Amounts recognized in the income statement for the year	27,437	-2,567
Provision for deferred tax at Sep 30	33,480	6,043

DKK'000	2021/22	2020/21
Provisions	21,653	2,451
Work in progress	-4,028	-14,816
Intangible assets	-2,223	-206
Property, plant and equipment	18,078	18,614
	33,480	6,043

The deferred tax asset is recognized at the amount which the asset is expected to be realized, either by elimination in tax on future income or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within a 5-year period. The deferred tax asset is measured based on the tax rules and at tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax asset is expected to be utilized.

12 Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums and subscriptions.

13 Share capital

DKK'000	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18
Share capital at 1 October	302,680	302,680	302,680	302,680	302,680
Share capital at 30 September	302,680	302,680	302,680	302,680	302,680

The share capital is not divided into classes and there are no restrictions on equity.

14 Other provisions

Other provisions comprise of anticipated warranty commitments on products delivered and accruals for loss making projects.

15 Contractual obligations

Rent and leasing obligations:

DKK'000	2021/22	2020/21
Within 1 year	7,368	8,221
Between 1 and 5 years	8,545	12,158
After 5 years	1,202	1,602
	17,115	21,981

16 Contingent liabilities

The Danish Tax Authorities have in the financial year 2011/12 made a claim that the taxable income for the assessment year 2006 should be increased equaling an additional tax payment of 1.1 billion DKK before interest. The Johnson Controls Group strongly disagree with the claim that the Danish Tax Authorities have made and consequently, the claim was appealed to the Danish Income Tax Tribunal. The Danish Income Tax Tribunal found primarily in favour of the company on 11 January 2019 and reduced the taxable income assessment to 422 million DKK. Both the Johnson Controls Group and the Danish Tax authorities still disagree with the claim held by the Danish Income Tax Tribunal and consequently both the Johnson Controls Group and Danish Tax authorities have appealed to the District Court on 11 April 2019. The District Court decided on 8 October 2020 that the case should be settled in Western High Court. On 12 November 2021 the Danish Tax Authorities filed a pleading at the High Court, which the company is responding to. If the Danish Tax Authorities, contrary to what management expects, should win the case, it is management's assessment that the final payment will be significantly lower than the initial claim made by the Danish Tax Authorities.

Due to the nature of the situation it is not immediately possible to assess the monetary implication or the development over time and therefore no amount relating to this claim has been recognized in the balance sheet as at 30 September 2022.

If the matter is closed in accordance with the allegations presented by the Danish Tax Authorities, this will materially affect the Company's financial position. In case the Danish Tax Authorities' claim will have to be paid in full, which is not the expectation of management, it will be necessary for the Company to obtain significant liquid funds to be able to continue as a going concern. In this case Management expects that the amount will be funded by the ultimate parent company Johnson Controls, Inc.

As mentioned in the Annual Report for 2010/11 the Company's ultimate parent company, Johnson Controls, Inc. has at 29 September 2011 terminated the American "Check The Box" rules for Johnson Controls Denmark ApS. Uncertainties still exist regarding the estimated market value of the net assets in Johnson Controls Denmark ApS in relation to the termination of "Check The Box" rules and therefore the calculated current tax for 2010/11.

The Danish tax authorities has disputed the valuations used in connection with the termination of "Check the box" and increased the taxable income for the assessment year 2011, which has resulted in an additional tax payment including interest of DKK 45 mill. Management has disputed it and appealed the claim to the Danish Income Tax Tribunal. Johnson Controls ApS has made an agreement with the tax authorities to postpone the tax payment until the dispute is resolved. However, the tax authorities have deducted the deferred tax payment in other tax and vat receivables that Johnson Controls were supposed to receive from the tax authorities.

Consequently, DKK 45 mill. is recognized in the balance sheet as a receivable from the tax authorities. Based on this there is uncertainty regarding the valuation of the amount.

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the Group's jointly taxed income.

The Company was until the financial year 2016 a part of a Danish joint taxation with Water Holding (Denmark) ApS as an administration company. Water Holding (Denmark) ApS has been liquidated. According to the joint taxation provision of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Company is therefore liable from the financial year 2013 for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed companies and from 1 July 2012 also for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividends for these companies.

As from financial year 2016 the Company is part of a Danish joint taxation group with Johnson Controls Denmark ApS as an administration company. According to the joint taxation provision of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Company is therefore liable from the financial year 2016 for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed companies and also for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividends for these companies.

17 Staff

DKK'000	2021/22	2020/21
Fee to the Board of Directors	50	50
Remuneration to Executive Board	1,631	1,438
Wages and salary	432,156	425,144
Pensions	31,511	30,650
Other social security expenses	2,677	2,636
	468,025	459,918
Average number of employees	702	691

The Executive Board and other key management personnel have been awarded Stock Appreciation Rights in the parent Company, Johnson Controls International plc. When certain conditions are fulfilled this gives the participants the possibility to exercise their Stock Appreciation Rights at a fixed price used in the program. The value of these rights depends on the market value of the shares of Johnson Controls International plc., that are traded at NYSE. The current market value of outstanding Stock Appreciation Rights issued to the Danish Executive Board and other Danish key management personnel is 3.4 million DKK at 30 September 2022 (3.4 million DKK at September 30 2021).

18 Fee to auditors appointed by the General Meeting

DKK'000	2021/22	2020/21
Statutory audit fee	1,233	1,183
	1,233	1,183

19 Related parties and ownership

The company's related parties comprise:

Controlling interest

The company's related parties with controlling interest:

Johnson Controls International plc.
One Albert Quay
Cork
Ireland

Johnson Controls International plc. owns through Johnson Controls Hungary Holdings Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság the company's share capital. There are no other related parties with controlling interest.

Johnson Controls Denmark ApS is recognised as a subsidiary in the consolidated financial statements for the ultimate parent company Johnson Controls International plc, Cork, Ireland. The consolidated financial statements for the foreign parent company can be requested on the above-mentioned address.

Other related parties

Other related parties comprise the company's subsidiaries, associates, other group companies, Board of Directors and Executive Boards and executive employees. Further, related parties comprise companies in which the above persons have substantial interests.

Related party transactions

All transactions with related parties are carried through on normal market terms.

20 Proposed distribution of income

DKK'000	2021/22	2020/21
Transferred to/(from) retained earnings	-552,020	78,116
Proposed dividend	570,000	0
Net profit/(loss)	17,980	78,116

21 Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.