



Tel.: +45 46 37 30 33
roskilde@bdo.dk
www.bdo.dk

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Rabalderstræde 7, 2. sal
DK-4000 Roskilde
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

VIDEOMETER A/S

HØRKÆR 12B, 3., 2730 HERLEV

ANNUAL REPORT

1 OCTOBER 2022 - 30 SEPTEMBER 2023

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 19 December 2023**

Svend-Aage Dreist Hansen

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.

CVR NO. 24 23 04 30

CONTENTS

	Page
Company Details	
Company Details.....	3
Statement and Report	
Management's Statement.....	4
Independent Auditor's Report.....	5-6
Management Commentary	
Financial Highlights.....	7
Management Commentary.....	8-11
Financial Statements 1 October 2022 - 30 September 2023	
Income Statement.....	12
Balance Sheet.....	13-14
Equity.....	15
Notes.....	16-18
Accounting Policies.....	19-22

COMPANY DETAILS

Company	VIDEOMETER A/S Hørkær 12B, 3. 2730 Herlev CVR No.: 24 23 04 30 Established: 25 June 1999 Municipality: Herlev Financial Year: 1 October 2022 - 30 September 2023
Board of Directors	Svend-Aage Dreist Hansen, chairman Jens Michael Carstensen Nette Schultz Peter Michael Larsen Stevns
Executive Board	Jens Michael Carstensen
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Rabalderstræde 7, 2. sal 4000 Roskilde
Bank	Danske Bank Holmens Kanal 2-12 1092 Copenhagen K

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of VIDEOMETER A/S for the financial year 1 October 2022 - 30 September 2023.

The Annual Report is presented 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 30 September 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2022 - 30 September 2023.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Herlev, 18 December 2023

Executive Board

Jens Michael Carstensen

Board of Directors

Svend-Aage Dreist Hansen
Chairman

Jens Michael Carstensen

Nette Schultz

Peter Michael Larsen Stevns

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of VIDEOMETER A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of VIDEOMETER A/S for the financial year 1 October 2022 - 30 September 2023, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 30 September 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2022 - 30 September 2023 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 (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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.

Statement on Management Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management Commentary, 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 Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary 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 Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Roskilde, 18 December 2023

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Dan R. Petersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne33210

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2022/23 DKK '000	2021/22 DKK '000	2020/21 DKK '000	2019/20 DKK '000
Income statement				
Gross profit/loss.....	17.400	13.823	11.214	7.588
Operating profit/loss before depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA).....	7.258	4.964	3.301	1.012
Operating profit/loss of main activities.....	5.902	3.864	2.515	371
Financial income and expenses, net.....	-53	-123	-138	-67
Profit/loss for the year before tax.....	5.850	3.740	2.377	304
Profit/loss for the year.....	4.609	3.192	2.009	244
Balance sheet				
Total assets.....	19.390	24.816	20.550	19.816
Equity.....	15.109	11.700	9.508	7.600
Investment in property, plant and equipment.....	0	-25	-98	-71
Key ratios				
Equity ratio.....	77.9	47.1	46.3	38.4
Return on equity.....	34.4	30.1	23.5	3.2

The ratios stated in the list of key figures and ratios have been calculated as follows:

Equity ratio:
$$\frac{\text{Equity, at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total equity and liabilities, at year end}}$$

Return on equity:
$$\frac{\text{Profit/loss after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$$

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

Videometer aims at excellence within spectral imaging for assuring product and process integrity and optimization throughout the supply chain. Our purpose is to provide our customers with the most advanced technologies in the industry, allowing users to experience fast, versatile, and non-destructive analytical techniques in cost-efficient solutions. Because of this, we, as a company, value progress, teamwork, collaboration, and knowledge.

Principal technology activities

Videometer specializes in spectral imaging, machine learning/AI, automated visual measurements, and quality control. Focus is on development and sale of high-performance vision systems for a broad range of industries.

The main business areas of Videometer are:

- Vision Instruments; own development, production, and sales
- Vision Projects; development and delivery of custom-made solutions for the industry
- OEM; contract development and royalties

The technology platform in Videometer consists of:

- Spectral imaging instruments; with the principal product VideometerLab 4
- Accurate vision-based measurements of texture, color, topography, gloss, shape, and surface chemistry
- In-line visual quality control
- Robot vision
- R&D intensive vision technology projects

Customer segments

The seed and grain industries are our largest and fastest growing customer segment, covering the whole value chain from harvesting to retail. Furthermore, food safety and quality control are, together with pharma quality assurance, the two other largest customer segments.

Videometer is strongly linked to research through collaborations with e.g., DTU Compute at Technical University of Denmark, University of Copenhagen, Aarhus University, Agricultural University of Athens, Wageningen University, University of Hohenheim, University of California at Davis, GEVES, MARDI, IRRI, Maejo University, Rothamsted Research (CHAP), Lanzhou University, and Hefei University of Technology. This co-operation ensures close access to the latest research results of imaging technology and vision system design, as well as FoodAg and pharma applications.

Videometer's contributions to sustainable production and well-balanced work life

As a company regulated by Class B in the Danish GAAP, Videometer does not report according to §99a, which requires a full statement of social responsibilities. Videometer chooses to report on selected focus areas, describing only relevant functions and actions taken in relation to the ESG framework and UN goals.

As a company focusing on quality control, we feel responsible for promoting sustainable practices that enhance safety throughout the different industries we attend. We believe that partnerships with different players worldwide are at the heart of the sustainability pursuit. That is why we continue to collaborate with entities across the globe to enhance our efforts.

Environmental

The VideometerLab is used by genebanks worldwide to protect biodiversity in the seeds and grains fields. Videometer aids genebanks by providing innovative methods to better preserve seed genetic data. Seed descriptors provide a detailed characterization of samples in shape, texture, color, and more. This information can then be used to identify specific seed varieties, assess their genetic diversity, and track changes in their traits over time.

When any Videometer instrument reaches the end of its usable life, the users are encouraged to return it to Videometer, which, then, ensures that the instruments are either recycled or their components reutilized, keeping valuable materials in circulation and out of landfills. The Videometer Instruments are affixed with the CE-marking and comply to the RoHS directive, meaning that the instruments are

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Videometer’s contributions to sustainable production and well-balanced work life (continued)

manufactured with materials that are certified and do not contain heavy metals. This is to ensure the reduction of risks on human and environmental health related to these materials. The VideometerLab instruments’ packaging, unless otherwise requested, is made of certified paper and carton products, specifically these materials are attested by the Forest Stewardship Council as being 100% sourced from “well-managed forests”, meaning that their production does not lead to deforestation or environmental damage.

Videometer consciously chooses to host web and data centers in EU or Danmark based servers. By hosting the services locally or within the EU, we significantly reduce the carbon footprint associated with data transfer and hosting. Data centers that are closer to the Videometer base require less energy for data transmission, cutting down emissions. We choose to host our services on PUE (Power Usage Efficient) centers, in order to minimize energy waste and carbon footprints linked to energy consumption.

Videometer utilizes the Climate Compass (klimakompasset.dk) tool to measure CO2 emissions, see figure 1. It is satisfying to see that over the last three years the company’s relative emission key numbers ‘CO2e pr. Employee/Norm. temp’ and ‘CO2e pr. m2/Norm. temp’ have been decreasing.

Videometers total emissions (Ton CO2e)	2020	2021	2022
Scope 1+2	39.31	46.81	42.48
- Centralized heating	34.47	41.88	39.24
- Electricity	4.77	4.83	3.10
- Other	0.07	0.09	0.14
Key numbers			
CO2e pr. employee	3.57	3.60	2.90
CO2e pr. m2	0.07	0.08	0.07
Normalized temperature	2.765	3.143	3.008
CO2e pr. Employee/Norm. temp.	1.29	1.15	0.96
CO2e pr. m2/Norm. temp.	0.03	0.03	0.02

Figure 1: Results from Videometer climate compass emissions reports 2020, 2021 and 2022. Note: Normalized temperature is increasing when average temperature for the year is decreasing.

Social

The Company’s core values include transparency, diversity and the quest for knowledge and innovation. This entails the need for responsible and ethical efforts towards customers, employees, and society.

The Videometer team covers a broad spectrum of company skills, where most employees are university graduated specialists with background in electronics, software and mechanical engineering, and Ph.D.’s in digital image analysis. Taking these professions into consideration the company’s present employee female/male ratio of 1/3 is considered acceptable. To ensure the continuing company development process, quality meetings are held with the aim of improving the work-environment, tasks and ensuring quality control throughout all activities within the company. All employees are required to attend the annual quality day. Our aim is to constantly improve ourselves, both in terms of technology and as people.

Employment care is at the core of Videometer’s culture. Employees are offered a broad range of benefits, which impact their health and wellbeing. We offer growing and learning opportunities, allowing the employees to shape their path and development within the company.

Videometer avoids any sorts of discrimination at the workplace. Diversity is an asset, which empowers us to grow as people and as professionals. This is why we embrace the different cultures and backgrounds we encounter through our employees, partners, clients, and suppliers.

The company supports the Red Cross non-profit with an annual membership.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Videometer's contributions to sustainable production and well-balanced work life (continued)

Governance

Videometer has a quite flat hierarchical structure, with focus on being transparent and caring towards our customer, and we value honesty both internally and throughout our supply chain.

The Company has undertaken a series of EU and National-funded partnerships that strengthen sustainability efforts. As of today, Videometer is part of a total of four projects: DiTECT, TraceMyFish, Exchequer and Amuse, collaborating with universities and industrial partners for the assurance of food safety, quality control and inspection across value chains. FAIR data principles are adopted in DiTECT for global data sharing within food safety.

UN Goals

Overall, the Company is active in the pursuit of multiple UN Sustainable Development Goals, the most prominent are:

UN Goal 2: Zero Hunger and Food Security. Every day, Videometer takes a leap forward for the realization of this goal. By classifying and analyzing different products with spectral imaging, we are capable of distinguishing unhealthy food from the healthy, making the consumption of food more reliable and safer. Our clients use our technology to ensure food and seed safety and oppose counterfeit production.

UN Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being. The VideometerLab can provide precise quality inspections to detect adulteration and contamination that pose hazardous risks to consumers. Moreover, our developed instruments serve as invaluable tools in the pharmaceutical sector, accurately detecting counterfeit products. We empower industries to uphold the highest standards, delivering not just quality control but a safeguard for the well-being of consumers worldwide.

UN Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production. Responsible and sustainable consumption is at the heart of Videometer's cause. With our work, we aid our clients in the development of more sustainable practices for production.

UN Goal 13: Climate Action. We closely work with genebanks worldwide to ensure better preservation of seeds and phenotyping digital data. With the Videometer spectral imaging technology, genebanks can record and store seed descriptors. These descriptors can be further analyzed for diversity or specific seed identification, thus aiding sustainable development.

UN Goal 14: Life Below Water. Between 2021 and 2023, our team collaborated on an EU-supported project, TraceMyFish, to introduce traceability and monitoring throughout the seafood value chain. Our instruments can support sustainable practices, that as a result protect ocean habitats. Spectral imaging accelerates quality monitoring by providing accurate, non-destructive measurements.

UN Goal 15: Life on Land. Videometer's technology can assist the industry's stakeholders through detailed data collection and analysis that shall increase informed decision-making. This impact extends to the food, plants, and specifically seed, and grain sectors, fostering elevated quality standards. We believe that innovative technologies play a pivotal role in supporting collective efforts for sustainability and biodiversity conservation.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Development in activities and financial and economic position

- Gross profit amounts to DKK 17.399.979 vs. DKK 13.822.622 the year before.
- Profit/loss before tax amounts to DKK 5.849.605 vs. DKK 3.740.268 the year before.
- Profit for the year after tax amounts to DKK 4.608.780 vs. DKK 3.191.927 the year before.
- Contributed capital amounts to DKK 503.000 vs. DKK 503.000 the year before.
- Total assets amount to DKK 19.389.723 vs. DKK 24.815.697 the year before.
- Equity amounts to DKK 15.108.926 vs. DKK 11.700.146 the year before.

It is expected to be decided at the Annual General Assembly on 19 December 2023 to pay ordinary dividend DKK 2.000.000 vs. DKK 1.200.000 the year before. After payout of ordinary dividend, equity amounts to DKK 13.108.926 vs. DKK 10.500.146 after payout of ordinary dividend the year before.

Videometer's solvency ratio is 75% after payout of ordinary dividend, and Management considers this highly satisfactory.

It is the Management's opinion that the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 30 September 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations during the financial year 1 October - 30 September.

Bank connections

Videometer's main bank connection is Danske Bank.

Ownership

The following shareholders are covered by section 28A of the Danish Companies Act, the ownership and municipal association being as follows:

- 67-90%: Maintec ApS, registered municipality: Køge
- 10%: Hartelius Holding, registered municipality: Rudersdal
- 10%: Pajbjergfonden, registered municipality: Odder

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have happened after the end of the financial year of material importance for the Company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 OCTOBER - 30 SEPTEMBER

	Note	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK
GROSS PROFIT		17.399.979	13.822.622
Staff costs.....	2	-10.141.839	-8.858.981
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses.....		-1.355.948	-1.100.029
OPERATING PROFIT		5.902.192	3.863.612
Other financial income.....	3	94.792	80.000
Other financial expenses.....	4	-147.379	-203.344
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		5.849.605	3.740.268
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	5	-1.240.825	-548.341
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		4.608.780	3.191.927
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Proposed dividend for the year.....		2.000.000	1.200.000
Retained earnings.....		2.608.780	1.991.927
TOTAL		4.608.780	3.191.927

BALANCE SHEET AT 30 SEPTEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Development projects completed.....		4.509.101	3.862.578
Intangible fixed assets acquired.....		94.398	143.721
Intangible assets.....	6	4.603.499	4.006.299
Other plant, machinery, tools and equipment.....		105.542	243.890
Property, plant and equipment.....	7	105.542	243.890
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		228.043	234.203
Financial non-current assets.....	8	228.043	234.203
NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....		4.937.084	4.484.392
Goods in progress.....		1.962.034	1.714.351
Finished goods and goods for resale.....		3.214.490	1.735.023
Inventories.....		5.176.524	3.449.374
Trade receivables.....		3.107.449	1.605.665
Contract work in progress.....	9	1.200.779	812.856
Other receivables.....		355.950	8.798.998
Prepayments and accrued income.....		176.774	290.982
Receivables.....		4.840.952	11.508.501
Cash and cash equivalents.....		4.435.163	5.373.430
CURRENT ASSETS.....		14.452.639	20.331.305
ASSETS.....		19.389.723	24.815.697

BALANCE SHEET AT 30 SEPTEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Share Capital.....		503.000	503.000
Reserve for development costs.....		3.517.100	3.012.811
Retained earnings.....		9.088.826	6.984.335
Proposed dividend.....		2.000.000	1.200.000
EQUITY.....		15.108.926	11.700.146
Provision for deferred tax.....		1.631.999	1.454.392
PROVISIONS.....		1.631.999	1.454.392
Payables to group enterprises.....		0	8.000.000
Corporation tax.....		1.063.218	341.392
Non-current liabilities.....	10	1.063.218	8.341.392
Bank debt.....		33.837	43.811
Contract work in progress.....	9	147.200	2.026.202
Trade payables.....		560.201	610.705
Payables to group enterprises.....		0	111.264
Other liabilities.....		844.342	527.785
Current liabilities.....		1.585.580	3.319.767
LIABILITIES.....		2.648.798	11.661.159
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		19.389.723	24.815.697
 Contingencies, etc.	 11		
Charges and securities	12		

EQUITY

	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 October 2022	503.000	3.012.811	6.984.335	1.200.000	11.700.146
Proposed profit allocation.....			2.608.780	2.000.000	4.608.780
Transactions with owners					
Dividend paid				-1.200.000	-1.200.000
Other legal bindings					
Capitalized development costs.....		1.814.800	-504.289		1.310.511
Transfers					
Depreciations		-1.168.277			-1.168.277
Tax on changes in equity.....		-142.234			-142.234
Equity at 30 September 2023	503.000	3.517.100	9.088.826	2.000.000	15.108.926

NOTES

	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK	Note
Other operating income			1
The balance consists of received grants for research.			
Staff costs			2
Number of full time employees	16	15	
Wages and salaries.....	9.178.302	7.985.796	
Pensions.....	453.257	375.381	
Social security costs.....	135.863	119.311	
Other staff costs.....	374.417	378.493	
	10.141.839	8.858.981	
Other financial income			3
Other interest income.....	94.792	80.000	
	94.792	80.000	
Other financial expenses			4
Group enterprises.....	146.608	160.000	
Other interest expenses.....	771	43.344	
	147.379	203.344	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			5
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	1.063.218	341.392	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	177.607	206.949	
	1.240.825	548.341	

NOTES

			Note
Intangible assets			6
	Development projects completed	Intangible fixed assets acquired	
Cost at 1 October 2022.....	13,543,335	620,418	
Additions.....	1,814,800	0	
Cost at 30 September 2023.....	15,358,135	620,418	
Amortisation at 1 October 2022.....	9,680,757	476,694	
Amortisation for the year.....	1,168,277	49,326	
Amortisation at 30 September 2023.....	10,849,034	526,020	
Carrying amount at 30 September 2023.....	4,509,101	94,398	
<p>The Company's development projects relate to development of software and applications for their products. The development progresses as planned and is completed currently. The development is carried out to maintain and secure its position in connection with the increasing demand in the market.</p>			
Property, plant and equipment			7
		Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment	
Cost at 1 October 2022.....		1,126,156	
Cost at 30 September 2023.....		1,126,156	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 October 2022.....		882,266	
Depreciation for the year.....		138,348	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 30 September 2023.....		1,020,614	
Carrying amount at 30 September 2023.....		105,542	
Financial non-current assets			8
		Rent deposit and other receivables	
Cost at 1 October 2022.....		234,203	
Additions.....		-6,160	
Cost at 30 September 2023.....		228,043	
Carrying amount at 30 September 2023.....		228,043	

NOTES

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK	Note
Contract work in progress			9
Sales value of not completed production in the period.....	8.461.657	8.054.266	
Invoiced on account.....	-7.408.078	-9.267.612	
Contract work in progress, net.....	1.053.579	-1.213.346	
Recognised as follows:			
Contract work in progress (assets).....	1.200.779	812.856	
Contract work in progress (liabilities).....	-147.200	-2.026.202	
	1.053.579	-1.213.346	

Long-term liabilities

10

	30/9 2023 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	30/9 2022 total liabilities
Payables to group enterprises.....	0	0	0	8.000.000
Corporation tax.....	1.063.218	0	0	341.392
	1.063.218	0	0	8.341.392

Contingencies, etc.

11

Contingent liabilities

The Company has entered into a tenancy contract with a period of non-terminability until 30 April 2024. The rent in the period of non-terminability is DKK ('000) 266.

Joint liabilities

The Company is jointly and severally liable together with the Parent Company and the other Group companies in the joint taxable Group for tax on the Group's joint taxable income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividend tax, etc.

Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of MAINTEC ApS, which serves as management company for the joint taxation.

Charges and securities

12

The Company is not subject to any charges or securities.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of VIDEOMETER A/S for 2022/23 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

The Annual Report is prepared with the following accounting principles.

Comparative figures

In the 2021/22 Financial Statements contract work in progress has been presented net as an obligation of DKK 1,213,346. The comparative figures have been changed presenting contract work in progress gross as an asset of DKK 812,856 and an obligation of DKK 2,026,202. This has no impact on the results or equity, but total assets has been increased by DKK 856,856.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Net revenue from sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the income statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

Where products with a high degree of individual adjustments are delivered, recognition in net revenue is made as and when the production progresses, the net revenue being equal to the sales value of the work performed for the year (the production method). This method is applied when the total costs and expenses regarding the contract and the degree of completion at the balance sheet date can be reliably assessed, and it is likely that the financial benefits will flow to the company.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the Group's and the Company's activities. In addition, profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as business interruption and conflict compensations are included. Compensations are recognised when the income is deemed to be realisable.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts, operational lease expenses, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security, etc. for the Company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible fixed assets

Development costs comprise costs, including wages and salaries, and amortisation, which directly or indirectly can be related to the company’s development activities and which fulfil the criteria for recognition.

Capitalised development costs are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation or recoverable amount.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life after completion of the development work. The amortisation period is 3-5 years.

Profit or loss from sale of intangible fixed assets is calculated at the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount at the time of the sale. Profit and loss are recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.

Tangible fixed assets

Other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used. As regards self-manufactured assets, the cost price includes cost of materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll and indirect production costs.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	3-5 years	0 %

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Financial non-current assets

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at amortised cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are assessed on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, the assets are written down to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable value is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to the lower value.

The cost of merchandise as well as raw materials and consumables is calculated at acquisition price with addition of transportation and similar costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes cost of raw materials, consumables and direct payroll cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is stated at sales price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute the sale and is determined with due regard to marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by impairment losses to meet expected losses.

Write-off is performed to provide for losses when an objective indication has been assessed to have incurred that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, the write-off is performed at individual level.

Receivables for which there are no objective indication of impairment at individual level are assessed at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered office and credit rating in accordance with the Company's policy for credit risk management. The objective indicators, which are applied for portfolios, are determined based on the historical loss experiences.

Write-off is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including realisable value of any received collaterals. The effective interest rate is used as discount rate for the single receivable or portfolio.

Contract work in progress

Work in progress on contract is measured at the sales value of the work performed. The sales value is measured on the basis of the degree of completion on the balance sheet date and the total anticipated revenue related to the specific piece of work in progress.

The specific piece of work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet as receivables or payables, depending on the net value of the selling price less progress invoicing and progress payments.

Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash bank deposits.

Tax payable and deferred tax

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

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the balance sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Amortised cost for short-term liabilities usually corresponds to the nominal value.