DNV Business Assurance Denmark A/S

Tuboborg Parkvej 8, 2, DK-2900 Hellerup

Annual Report for 2023

CVR No. 32 93 43 82

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the company on 25/6 2024

Kim Sandgaard-Mørk
Chairman of the general meeting

Contents

Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of DNV Business Assurance Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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 31 December 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

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

Hellerup, 25 June 2024

Executive Board

Jesper Jakobsen Schultz
CEO

Board of Directors

Brett Neil Hosken Chairman	Kim Sandgaard-Mørk	Jesper Jakobsen Schultz

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of DNV Business Assurance Denmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of DNV Business Assurance Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company´s operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company´s internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company´s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

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

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

Based on the work we have performed, 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.

Copenhagen, 25 June 2024

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 25 57 81 98

Kenn Wolff Hansen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne30154

Company information

The Company	DNV Business Assurance Denmark A/S Tuborg Parkvej 8, 2 2900 Hellerup Telephone: + 45 39 45 48 00 / Facsimile + 45 39 45 48 01 Website: www.dnv.com CVR No: 32 93 43 82 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 19 May 2010 Municipality of reg. office: Gentofte
Board of Directors	Brett Neil Hosken, chairman Kim Sandgaard-Mørk Jesper Jakobsen Schultz
Executive Board	Jesper Jakobsen Schultz
Auditors	KPMG Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Dampfærgevej 28 DK-2100 København Ø
Bankers	Danske Bank

Financial Highlights

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

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Revenue	162,500	137,249	125,802	105,521	113,462
Gross profit	75,590	59,641	60,393	50,562	50,000
Profit/loss of primary operations	14,386	6,936	12,419	7,135	3,394
Profit/loss of financial income and expenses	257	-172	-201	-755	-439
Net profit/loss for the year	11,381	5,078	9,404	4,896	2,289
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	48,947	41,710	50,904	59,401	66,803
Equity	24,746	19,365	24,287	24,883	19,987
Number of employees	62	54	49	49	50
Ratios					
Gross margin	46.5%	43.5%	48.0%	47.9%	44.1%
Profit margin	8.9%	5.1%	9.9%	6.8%	3.0%
Return on assets	29.4%	16.6%	24.4%	12.0%	5.1%
Solvency ratio	50.6%	46.4%	47.7%	41.9%	29.9%
Return on equity	51.6%	23.3%	38.3%	21.8%	12.1%

Management's review

Key activities

The Company works to safeguard life, property and the environment. The Company is a leading provider of certification services and assists companies and organizations in the certification of management systems.

Development in the year

Revenue has increased to TDKK 162.500 in 2023 (2022: TDKK: 137.249) and net profit has increased to TDKK 11.381 (2022: TDKK 5.078). As of 31 December 2023, the balance sheet of the company shows equity of TDKK 24,746.

Targets and expectations for the year ahead

Investments in growing competence and capacity will continue in 2024 and the management expects a profitable growth in the main service lines of the business.

External environment

An important value for the Company is to act environmentally friendly. This is visible in different aspects, most importantly from the range of services provided where certification on ISO 14001 –Environmental Management and ISO 50001 - Energy Management are two examples of services that help our customers to lower their environmental footprints. Other examples are FSC and PEFC certification on responsible forest management. Within DNV Business Assurance the environmental impact is considered in the design of our operational procedures, ranging from sorting waste to leasing company cars.

In the 2025 group strategy, DNV has set ambitions on sustainability. By 2025:
• Our offices and laboratories will be supplied with 100% renewable electricity.
• Our operations will be climate net positive by a meaningful margin.

Our greatest impact is through the expertise and services we provide to customers. DNV has on group level selected SDGs 3 (good health and well-being), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 13 (climate action) and 14 (life below water) as the goals where we can contribute the most and have the largest impact. In this strategy period, we will identify the products and services that make a measurable positive impact to these SDGs and set goals to increase our impact. Our goals on sustainability relate not just to fulfilling our purpose but are also a commercial imperative.

Intellectual capital resources

As a competence and knowledge-based company it is of high priority to manage the competence development of the employees and subcontracted experts. A significant amount of time is invested from both management and employees to ensure a focused development of the individual's competences as well as the complete pool of competences in the Company. Related to this several systematics are in place to secure that the knowledge built up in the Company stays within the Company.

Subsequent events

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

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		TDKK	TDKK
Revenue		162,500	137,249
Other external expenses		-86,910	-77,608
Gross profit		**75,590**	**59,641**
Staff expenses	1	-56,817	-47,239
Amortisation and impairment losses of intangible assets		-4,387	-5,466
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		**14,386**	**6,936**
Financial income	2	963	133
Financial expenses	3	-706	-305
Profit/loss before tax		**14,643**	**6,764**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-3,262	-1,686
Net profit/loss for the year	5	**11,381**	**5,078**

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		TDKK	TDKK
Acquired other similar rights		0	631
Goodwill		0	3,756
Intangible assets	6	**0**	**4,387**
Plant and machinery		0	0
Property, plant and equipment	7	**0**	**0**
Fixed assets		**0**	**4,387**
Trade receivables		27,321	24,840
Contract work in progress	8	2,263	1,385
Receivables from group enterprises		17,689	10,876
Other receivables		634	222
Deferred tax asset	9	1,040	0
Receivables		**48,947**	**37,323**
Current assets		**48,947**	**37,323**
Assets		**48,947**	**41,710**

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		TDKK	TDKK
Share capital	10	3,000	3,000
Retained earnings		6,746	10,365
Proposed dividend for the year		15,000	6,000
Equity		**24,746**	**19,365**
Provision for deferred tax	9	0	61
Provisions		**0**	**61**
Trade payables		1,118	1,622
Contract work in progress	8	490	5
Payables to group enterprises		6,083	6,971
Other payables		16,460	13,418
Deferred income	11	50	268
Short-term debt		**24,201**	**22,284**
Debt		**24,201**	**22,284**
Liabilities and equity		**48,947**	**41,710**
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January	3,000	10,365	6,000	19,365
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-6,000	-6,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-3,619	15,000	11,381
Equity at 31 December	**3,000**	**6,746**	**15,000**	**24,746**

Notes to the Financial Statements

		2023	2022
		TDKK	TDKK
1.	**Staff Expenses**		
	Wages and salaries	51,234	42,606
	Pensions	4,995	4,108
	Other social security expenses	588	525
		56,817	**47,239**

Remuneration to the Executive Board has not been disclosed in accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

	2023	2022
Average number of employees	**62**	**54**

		2023	2022
		TDKK	TDKK
2.	**Financial income**		
	Interest received from group enterprises	547	44
	Other financial income	9	1
	Exchange adjustments	407	88
		963	**133**

		2023	2022
		TDKK	TDKK
3.	**Financial expenses**		
	Interest paid to group enterprises	105	84
	Other financial expenses	43	39
	Exchange adjustments, expenses	558	182
		706	**305**

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. Income tax expense

	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
Current tax for the year	4,363	2,938
Deferred tax for the year	-1,101	-1,306
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	54
	3,262	**1,686**

5. Profit allocation

	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
Proposed dividend for the year	15,000	6,000
Retained earnings	-3,619	-922
	11,381	**5,078**

6. Intangible fixed assets

	Acquired other similar rights	Goodwill
	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	9,600	45,063
Cost at 31 December	9,600	45,063
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	8,969	41,307
Amortisation for the year	631	3,756
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	9,600	45,063
Carrying amount at 31 December	**0**	**0**

Notes to the Financial Statements

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery
	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	123
Cost at 31 December	123
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	123
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	123
Carrying amount at 31 December	**0**

8. Contract work in progress

	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
Selling price of work in progress	14,497	3,677
Payments received on account	-12,724	-2,297
	1,773	**1,380**
Recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Contract work in progress recognised in assets	2,263	1,385
Prepayments received recognised in debt	-490	-5
	1,773	**1,380**

9. Deferred tax asset

	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
Deferred tax asset at 1 January	-61	-1,367
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	1,101	1,306
Deferred tax asset at 31 December	**1,040**	**-61**

10. Share capital

The share capital consists of 3,000,200 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

11. Deferred income

Deferred income consists of prepayment from customers.

Notes to the Financial Statements

12. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
Rental and lease obligations		
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Lease obligations total	574	492
	574	**492**

Other contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc. of the Danish Group companies. DNV Denmark A/S is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax and tax on royalty and interest payments. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

13. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

	Basis
Controlling interest	
DNV Business Assurance Group AS	Parent Company
Stiftelsen Det Norske Veritas	Ultimate Parent Company

Transactions

During the year, the Company had the following transaction with related parties:

Sale of goods/ service to group entities TDKK 18,121

Purchase of goods/ service from group entities TDKK 45,345

Interest income from group entities TDKK 547

Interest expenses to group entities TDKK 105

Receivables from group entities, including cash pool TDKK 17,689

Payables to group entities, including corporation tax TDKK 6,083

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the consolidated annual report of the Parent Company

Name	Place of registered office
DNV Business Assurance Group AS	Høvik, Norway

The Group Annual Report of DNV Business Assurance Group AS may be obtained at the following address:

Veritasveien 1, 1363 Høvik, Norway
www.dnv.com

14. Subsequent events

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

15. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of DNV Business Assurance Denmark A/S for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023 are presented in TDKK.

Cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the cash flow statement included in the consolidated financial statements of , the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement.

Recognition and measurement

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.

Translation policies

DKK is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in 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 rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income statement

Revenue

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Other external expenses

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

Staff expenses

Staff expenses include wages and salaries, including holiday allowance and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the Company's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial reporting period. The items comprise interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses relating to transactions denominated in foreign currencies as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed companies entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed companies which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill is amortised over the expected economic life of the asset, measured by reference to Management's experience in the individual business segments. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which is 10 years. The amortisation period is based on the Company's management assessment of the investment in DS Certificering as a long-form strategic investment.

Acquired intangible assets comprise other acquired IP rights, including accreditations. Acquired intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

The basis of amortisation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Acquired intangible assets: 10 years

Notes to the Financial Statements

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.

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:

Plant and machinery	5-10 years

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

Every year, intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment indicators. Where there is indication of impairment, an impairment test is made for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively, generating independent cash flows. The assets are written down to the higher of the value in use and the net selling price of the asset or group of assets (recoverable amount) if it is lower than the carrying amount. Where an impairment loss is recognised on a group of assets, a loss must first be allocated to goodwill and then to the other assets on a pro rata basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. lmpairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables andthe present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Contract work in progress

Service supplies and contract work in progress for third parties are measured at the market value of the work performed less progress billings. The market value is calculated based on the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and the total expected income from the relevant contract. The stage of completion is calculated based on the expenses incurred relative to the expected total expenses relating to the relevant contract.

Where the outcome of contract work in progress cannot be estimated reliably, the market value is measured at the expenses incurred in so far as they are expected to be paid by the purchaser.

Where the total expenses relating to the work in progress are expected to exceed the total market value, the expected loss is recognised as a loss-making agreement under "Provisions" and is expensed in the income statement.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning subsequent financial reporting years.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, are applied at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account. Joint taxation contributions are recognised as receivables from group enterprises or payables to group enterprises.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. lnterest-bearing debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method at the time of the raising of the loan.

Other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the nominal debt outstanding.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises prepayments from customers.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Gross margin	Gross profit x 100 / Revenue
Profit margin	Profit/loss of ordinary primary operations x 100 / Revenue
Return on assets	Profit/loss of ordinary primary operations x 100 / Total assets at year end
Solvency ratio	Equity at year end x 100 / Total assets at year end
Return on equity	Net profit for the year x 100 / Average equity