Seneco A/S

Bøgekildevej 4, 8361 Hasselager

Company reg. no. 35 68 05 86

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2020

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 24 March 2021.

Gert Braae
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

Notes:
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's report

The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of Seneco A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2020.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2020.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

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

Hasselager, 24 March 2021

Managing Director

Kurt Byskov

Board of directors

Gert Braae	Lars Nørgaard Bjørn	Kurt Byskov
Michael Brüer	Ole Ostenfeldt Mathiesen	

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Seneco A/S

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Seneco A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2020, which comprise profit and loss account, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and accounting policies. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

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

In preparing the annual accounts, management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

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

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of the 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 by management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management's review
Management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management’s review and in that connection consider whether the management’s review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Aarhus, 24 March 2021

Redmark
State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 29 44 27 89

Tim Dürr Nielsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne41385

Company information

The company	Seneco A/S Bøgekildevej 4 8361 Hasselager	
	Company reg. no.	35 68 05 86
	Established:	10 March 2014
	Domicile:	Hasselager
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Gert Braae Lars Nørgaard Bjørn Kurt Byskov Michael Brüer Ole Ostenfeldt Mathiesen	
Managing Director	Kurt Byskov	
Auditors	Redmark Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Sommervej 31C 8210 Aarhus V	
Bankers	Handelsbanken, Åboulevarden 11-13, 8000 Aarhus C	

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

The company's main activity has as in accordance to previous years consisted of developing and selling innovative monitoring devices for street lighting.

Uncertainties as to recognition or measurement

Long term trade payables are recognized in the balance sheet with t.DKK 557. The amount concerns the mobile network and cloud costs regarding income from 20 years contracts. The value is based on the current costs for the mobile network and cloud access and the managements estimate of the future costs. Sine the costs are based on a 20 year forecast of the price of mobile network and cloud access there is an amount of uncertainty connected to the measurement.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year is DKK 357.891 against DKK 2.262.712 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK -2.879.684 against DKK -730.361 last year.

The management consider the results satisfactory.

Special risks

The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) presents new challenges and risks for the company. A number of measures have been taken to ensure the health and health of employees. In connection with the health risks, the outbreak of viruses has meant uncertainty and instability both politically / socially and for the company. Current and any future political and economic measures that may be implemented could pose financial risks related to the company's operations and possibly limit the company's trading opportunities.

However, the company's current and planned activities do not give rise to particular financial risks, and the company's cash resources are expected to be adequately secured.

The expected development

The profit margin is less than the budget. This is due to a number of installations being put on hold because of COVID-19.

We expect increasing activity in 2021, and a much better result than 2020, probably even to be profitable.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2020	2019
	Gross profit	**357.892**	**2.262.712**
2	Staff costs	-2.209.165	-2.224.908
	Depreciation, amortisation and writedown relating to tangible and intangible fixed assets	-702.814	-647.469
	Operating profit	**-2.554.087**	**-609.665**
	Other financial income	21.913	1.288
3	Other financial costs	-651.455	-327.465
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**-3.183.629**	**-935.842**
	Tax on ordinary results	303.945	205.481
	Net profit or loss for the year	**-2.879.684**	**-730.361**
	Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
	Allocated from retained earnings	-2.879.684	-730.361
	Total allocations and transfers	**-2.879.684**	**-730.361**

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Assets	2020	2019
	Non-current assets		
4	Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects	3.933.270	4.095.189
5	Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights acquired	1.200.000	1.290.000
6	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	4.540.352	2.566.988
	Total intangible assets	9.673.622	7.952.177
7	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3.132	17.105
	Total property, plant, and equipment	3.132	17.105
8	Deposits	36.019	36.019
	Total investments	36.019	36.019
	Total non-current assets	**9.712.773**	**8.005.301**
	Current assets		
	Raw materials and consumables	2.735.055	1.652.456
	Prepayments for goods	0	163.405
	Total inventories	2.735.055	1.815.861
	Trade debtors	525.809	1.057.037
	Deferred tax assets	0	226.318
	Receivable corporate tax	530.263	470.413
	Other debtors	114.337	367.006
	Accrued income and deferred expenses	81.664	45.788
	Total receivables	1.252.073	2.166.562
	Available funds	136.515	270.250
	Total current assets	**4.123.643**	**4.252.673**
	Total assets	**13.836.416**	**12.257.974**

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities

Note		2020	2019
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	1.651.385	1.651.385
	Reserve for development expenditure	6.259.322	4.775.438
	Results brought forward	-5.156.213	-792.645
	Total equity	**2.754.494**	**5.634.178**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
9	Trade payables	556.800	0
10	Other debts	270.249	103.505
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	827.049	103.505
	Short-term part of long-term liabilities	32.850	0
	Trade creditors	1.888.353	1.874.489
	Debt to shareholders and management	7.725.913	4.290.124
	Other debts	607.757	355.678
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	10.254.873	6.520.291
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**11.081.922**	**6.623.796**
	Total equity and liabilities	**13.836.416**	**12.257.974**

1 Uncertainties concerning recognition and measurement

11 Charges and security

12 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2019	1.651.385	3.446.491	1.266.663	6.364.539
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	-730.361	-730.361
Transferred from results brought forward	0	1.328.947	-1.328.947	0
Equity 1 January 2020	1.651.385	4.775.438	-792.645	5.634.178
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	-2.879.684	-2.879.684
Transferred from results brought forward	0	1.483.884	-1.483.884	0
	1.651.385	**6.259.322**	**-5.156.213**	**2.754.494**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		2020	2019
1.	**Uncertainties concerning recognition and measurement**		

Long term trade payables are recognized in the balance sheet with t.DKK 557. The amount concerns the mobile network and cloud costs regarding income from 20 years contracts. The value is based on the current costs for the mobile network and cloud access and the managements estimate of the future costs. Sine the costs are based on a 20 year forecast of the price of mobile network and cloud access there is an amount of uncertainty connected to the measurement.

		2020	2019
2.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	1.864.651	1.869.257
	Pension costs	291.126	301.784
	Other costs for social security	24.141	22.153
	Other staff costs	29.247	31.714
		2.209.165	**2.224.908**
	Average number of employees	7	7
3.	**Other financial costs**		
	Other financial costs	651.455	327.465
		651.455	**327.465**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

4. Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects

Cost 1 January 2020	7.260.109	6.096.543
Additions concerning company transfer	5.270	462.205
Additions during the year	431.651	701.360
Cost 31 December 2020	**7.697.030**	**7.260.108**
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2020	-3.164.919	-2.641.281
Amortisation for the year	-598.841	-523.638
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2020	**-3.763.760**	**-3.164.919**
Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**3.933.270**	**4.095.189**

Completed development projects comprise the development and test of monitoring devices for street lighting. The devices was completed and put into service in 2016, 2017 and 2019 and the amortisation is over a period of 10 years.

The management has not identified indication of impairment in proportion to the book value.

5. Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights acquired

Cost 1 January 2020	1.800.000	1.800.000
Cost 31 December 2020	**1.800.000**	**1.800.000**
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2020	-510.000	-420.000
Amortisation for the year	-90.000	-90.000
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2020	**-600.000**	**-510.000**
Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**1.200.000**	**1.290.000**

Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights acquired comprise of acquired intellectual property rights. The amortisation is over a period of 20 years.

The management has not identified indication of impairment in proportion to the book value.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2020	31/12 2019
6.	**Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets**		
	Cost 1 January 2020	2.566.988	1.592.312
	Additions during the year	1.978.634	1.436.881
	Disposals during the year	-5.270	-462.205
	Cost 31 December 2020	**4.540.352**	**2.566.988**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**4.540.352**	**2.566.988**

Development projects in progress comprise the development and test of new monitoring devices for street lighting. The devices will be completed and put into service in 2021 and will be depreciated over a period of 10 years.

The management has not identified indication of impairment in proportion to the book value.

7.	**Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment**		
	Cost 1 January 2020	159.440	159.440
	Cost 31 December 2020	**159.440**	**159.440**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2020	-142.335	-108.504
	Depreciation for the year	-13.973	-33.831
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2020	**-156.308**	**-142.335**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**3.132**	**17.105**

8.	**Deposits**		
	Cost 1 January 2020	36.019	36.019
	Cost 31 December 2020	**36.019**	**36.019**
	Book value 31 December 2020	**36.019**	**36.019**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2020	31/12 2019
9.	**Trade payables**		
	Total trade payables	589.650	0
	Share of amount due within 1 year	-32.850	0
		556.800	**0**
	Share of liabilities due after 5 years	425.400	0
10.	**Other debts**		
	Holiday pay obligation, salaried staff	270.249	103.505
		270.249	**103.505**
	Share of liabilities due after 5 years	0	0

11. Charges and security

The company has no mortages and securities.

12. Contingencies

Contingent assets

The company has a deferred tax asset which amounts to t.DKK 555.

Contingent liabilities

Seneco A/S has a rental obligation regardig the commercial premises they are renting. The annual rent amounts to t.DKK 155 with an annual increase in the rental expenses on 2 - 4 % of the rent. There is a six month termination notice corresponding to t.DKK 78.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Seneco A/S is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C enterprises.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Costs of sales includes costs for the purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprise accounting items of secondary nature in proportion to the principal activities of the enterprise, including gains on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages including holiday allowances, pensions and other costs for social security etc. for staff members. Staff costs are less public reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs comprise salaries, wages, and amortisation directly attributable to development activities.

Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible assets provided that they are proven to be technically practicable, that sufficient resources and a potential market or development opportunity exist, and insofar as the intention is to produce, market or utilise the project. It is, however, a condition that the cost can be reliably calculated and that a sufficiently high degree of certainty indicates that future earnings will cover the costs of production, sales, and administration. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement concurrently with their realisation.

Accounting policies

Development costs recognised in the statement of financial position are measured at cost less accrued amortisations and writedowns for impairment.

After completion of the development work, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortisation period is usually 10 years.

Property, plant, and equipment

Property is measured at cost plus revaluations and less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

Property is revaluated on the basis of regular, independent fair-value assessments. Net revaluation at fair value adjustment is recognised directly in equity less deferred tax and tied up in a particular revaluation reserve. Net impairment loss at fair value adjustment is recognised in the income statement.

The depreciable amount is cost plus revaluations at fair value less expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period is fixed at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying mount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

Reversal of previous revaluations and recognised deferred taxes concerning revaluations are recognised directly in company equity.

Other property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

Accounting policies

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

As regards self-constructed assets, the cost comprises direct costs for materials, components, deliveries from subsuppliers, payroll costs, and borrowing costs from specific and general borrowing concerning the construction of each individual asset.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Financial fixed assets

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent rent deposits, etc.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Accounting policies

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired.If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

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

Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Equity

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs less related deferred tax liabilities.

The reserve cannot be used as dividends or for covering losses.

The reserve is reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or abandoned. This is done by direct transfer to the distributable reserves of the equity.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.