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# *Paperflow ApS*

Niels Juels Gade 5, DK-1059 København K

## Annual Report for 2022

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CVR No. 37 03 57 85

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 22/3 2023

Niels Poulsen Stenfeldt  
Chairman of the  
general meeting



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# Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of Paperflow ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022.

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

I recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 22 March 2023

**Executive Board**

Mikael Boyum  
CEO

# Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholders of Paperflow ApS

## Opinion

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

We have audited the Financial Statements of Paperflow ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

## Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## 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.

## 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.

# Independent Auditor's report

## 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.

Aarhus C, 22 March 2023

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Christian Roding

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne33714

Martin Stenstrup Toft

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne42786

## Company information

### The Company

Paperflow ApS  
Niels Juels Gade 5  
DK-1059 København K

Telephone: 40701180

Email: boyum@boyum-it.com

CVR No: 37 03 57 85

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Incorporated: 27 August 2015

Financial year: 7th financial year

Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen

### Executive board

Mikael Boyum

### Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1  
8000 Aarhus C

# Management's review

## Key activities

The company's key activities is development of software and trade of software.

## Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2022 shows a loss of DKK 6,459,261, and at 31 December 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows positive equity of DKK 4,768,129.

## Capital resources

The Company has incurred a loss of TDKK 6,556 for 2022 and the equity at 31 December 2022 amounts to TDKK 4,671 after receiving a subsidy from the parent company of TDKK 5,000 during 2022. Short-term debt exceeds current assets excluding deferred tax assets with TDKK 5,544.

The parent company, Boyum IT Solutions Group ApS, has submitted a statement of support to Paperflow ApS for the implementation of current plans and budgets, for a period of minimum of 12 months from the 1 January 2023.

Based on this, the annual report for 2022 has been prepared under the assumption of going concern.

## 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	2022	2021
		DKK	DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>2,506,528</b>	<b>399,621</b>
Staff expenses	2	-7,691,142	-6,412,302
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-2,759,477	-2,415,940
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>-7,944,091</b>	<b>-8,428,621</b>
Financial income		1,559	0
Financial expenses		-338,077	-407,891
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-8,280,609</b>	<b>-8,836,512</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	1,821,348	2,027,533
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>-6,459,261</b>	<b>-6,808,979</b>

## Distribution of profit

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>		
Retained earnings	-6,459,261	-6,808,979
	<b>-6,459,261</b>	<b>-6,808,979</b>



## Balance sheet 31 December

### Assets

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Completed development projects		4,653,439	6,252,297
Acquired patents		55,604	42,081
<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4,709,043</b>	<b>6,294,378</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		168,474	90,432
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>168,474</b>	<b>90,432</b>
Investments in subsidiaries	6	20,072	20,072
Deposits	7	78,952	74,865
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>99,024</b>	<b>94,937</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>4,976,541</b>	<b>6,479,747</b>
Trade receivables		989,485	848,078
Other receivables		22,200	16,309
Deferred tax asset	8	5,544,333	4,724,126
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		556,943	0
Prepayments		16,386	43,598
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>7,129,347</b>	<b>5,632,111</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>757,215</b>	<b>1,045,853</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>7,886,562</b>	<b>6,677,964</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>12,863,103</b>	<b>13,157,711</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Share capital		962,325	924,017
Reserve for development costs		3,629,683	4,876,791
Retained earnings		176,121	-347,487
<b>Equity</b>		<b>4,768,129</b>	<b>5,453,321</b>
Other payables		543,451	3,478,273
<b>Long-term debt</b>	9	<b>543,451</b>	<b>3,478,273</b>
Credit institutions		0	7,033
Prepayments received from customers		53,448	65,607
Trade payables		431,534	725,965
Payables to group enterprises		4,358,858	0
Other payables	9	2,707,683	3,287,378
Deferred income		0	140,134
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>7,551,523</b>	<b>4,226,117</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>8,094,974</b>	<b>7,704,390</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>12,863,103</b>	<b>13,157,711</b>
Going concern	1		
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## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Share premium account	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	924,017	0	4,876,791	-347,487	5,453,321
Cash capital increase	38,308	735,761	0	0	774,069
Contribution from group	0	0	0	5,000,000	5,000,000
Development costs for the year	0	0	847,213	-847,213	0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment for the year	0	0	-2,094,321	2,094,321	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	0	-6,459,261	-6,459,261
Transfer from share premium account	0	-735,761	0	735,761	0
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>962,325</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,629,683</b>	<b>176,121</b>	<b>4,768,129</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1. Going concern

The Company has incurred a loss of TDKK 6,556 for 2022 and the equity at 31 December 2022 amounts to TDKK 4,671 after receiving a subsidy from the parent company of TDKK 5,000 during 2022. Short-term debt exceeds current assets excluding deferred tax assets with TDKK 5,544.

The parent company, Boyum IT Solutions Group ApS, has submitted a statement of support to Paperflow ApS for the implementation of current plans and budgets, for a period of minimum of 12 months from the 1 January 2023.

Based on this, the annual report for 2022 has been prepared under the assumption of going concern.

## 2. Staff Expenses

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	7,096,427	5,844,955
Pensions	340,249	183,737
Other social security expenses	32,112	85,040
Other staff expenses	222,354	298,570
	<u>7,691,142</u>	<u>6,412,302</u>
Average number of employees	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>

## 3. Income tax expense

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Current tax for the year	-556,943	0
Deferred tax for the year	-1,264,405	-2,027,533
	<u>-1,821,348</u>	<u>-2,027,533</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 4. Intangible fixed assets

	Completed development projects	Acquired patents
	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January	12,681,532	78,901
Additions for the year	1,086,170	34,029
Cost at 31 December	<u>13,767,702</u>	<u>112,930</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	6,429,235	36,820
Amortisation for the year	2,685,028	20,506
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	<u>9,114,263</u>	<u>57,326</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b><u>4,653,439</u></b>	<b><u>55,604</u></b>
Amortised over	<u>5 years</u>	<u>3-5 years</u>

Capitalized development projects relate to projects within digital document scanning. The company is experiencing great growth in sales from the activated development projects and expects continued growth going forward.

## 5. Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	128,391
Additions for the year	131,985
Cost at 31 December	<u>260,376</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	37,959
Depreciation for the year	53,943
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>91,902</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b><u>168,474</u></b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
<b>6. Investments in subsidiaries</b>		
Cost at 1 January	20,072	20,072
Cost at 31 December	20,072	20,072
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>20,072</b>	<b>20,072</b>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Paperflow Service Center Bulgaria EOOD	Sofia, Bulgaria	100%	365,021	200,000

## 7. Other fixed asset investments

	Deposits
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	74,865
Additions for the year	4,087
Cost at 31 December	78,952
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<b>78,952</b>

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
<b>8. Deferred tax asset</b>		
Deferred tax asset at 1 January	4,724,126	3,180,529
Payment regarding tax credit according to section 8 X of the Danish Tax Assessment Act	-444,198	-483,936
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	1,264,405	2,027,533
<b>Deferred tax asset at 31 December</b>	<b>5,544,333</b>	<b>4,724,126</b>

The company has per 31 December 2022 recognized a deferred tax asset of TDKK 5,444, which can primarily be attributed to tax losses carried forward. The deferred tax asset is recognized on the basis of expectations for tax results and the utilization of tax losses carried forward for the coming years. According to prepared budgets and the management's expectations, the tax asset will be fully utilized in 2025.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 9. Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>Other payables</b>		
After 5 years	0	522,721
Between 1 and 5 years	543,451	2,955,552
Long-term part	543,451	3,478,273
Within 1 year	0	152,463
Other short-term payables	2,707,683	3,134,915
	<u>3,251,134</u>	<u>6,765,651</u>

<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
DKK	DKK

## 10. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

### Charges and security

As security of debt to prior credit institution a corporate charge amounting TDKK 3,000 has been given. The corporate charge comprises goodwill, intangible rights, motor vehicles, other operating equipment and fixtures, inventories and receivables from sales and services. The booked value of covered assets amounts TDKK 5,867.

### Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations, period of non-terminability 3 months (monthly rental TDKK 26)	78,952	74,865
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### Other contingent liabilities

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Fox TopCo ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability. Paperflow ApS is part of the joint taxation for the period after 31 July 2022, and for the period before Paperflow ApS has not been jointly taxed.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 11. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

### Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
Fox TopCo ApS, CVR-nr. 41656190	Aarhus



# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 12. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Paperflow ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2022 are presented in DKK.

### Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements for 2022 of Fox TopCo ApS, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

### 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

Danish kroner 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. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

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

#### Net sales

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

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. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

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

## **Expenses for raw materials and consumables**

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

## **Other external expenses**

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

## **Gross profit**

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, work on own account recognised in assets, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

## **Staff expenses**

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pensions as well as other social security contributions etc. made to the entity'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 and expenses**

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

## **Income from investments in subsidiaries**

Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the subsidiary. However, dividends relating to earnings in the subsidiary before it was acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the subsidiary.

## **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

## **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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company is jointly taxed with Fox TopCo ApS and Danish subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

## Balance sheet

### Intangible fixed assets

#### *Development projects*

Costs of development projects comprise salaries, amortisation and other expenses directly or indirectly attributable to the Company's development activities.

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

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

Capitalised development costs are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses or at a lower recoverable amount. An amount corresponding to the recognised development costs is allocated to the equity item 'Reserve for development costs'. The reserve comprises only development costs recognised in financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of and impairment losses on the development projects on a continuing basis.

As of the date of completion, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the expected economic benefit from the development work. The amortisation period is 5 year.

#### *Other intangible fixed assets*

Licences are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and less any accumulated impairment losses or at a lower value in use.

Software licences are amortised over the period of the agreements, which is 3-5 years.

### Property, plant and equipment

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

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Interest expenses on loans are not recognised in cost during construction and reconstruction periods.

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:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years
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The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

## Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

## Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

## Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

## Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

## Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

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

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

## Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

## Financial debts

Loans, such as loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

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

## Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.