

Audio Distribution Group ApS

Nordlandsvej 90 C, 8240 Risskov
CVR no. 37 19 30 03

Annual report for 2023

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 22.05.24

Peter Bager
Dirigent



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The company

Audio Distribution Group ApS
Nordlandsvej 90 C
8240 Risskov
Registered office: Risskov
CVR no.: 37 19 30 03
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Steven Arthur Philip Russell

Board of Directors

Peter Bager
Steven Arthur Philip Russell
Bruce Gordon McMichael Davidson

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 for Audio Distribution Group ApS.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Risskov, May 8, 2024

Executive Board

Steven Arthur Philip Russell

Board of Directors

Peter Bager
Chairman

Steven Arthur Philip
Russell

Bruce Gordon McMichael
Davidson

To the capital owner of Audio Distribution Group ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Audio Distribution Group ApS for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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 company's financial position at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 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.

Statement on the management's review

Management is responsible for the management's review.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility 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, we conclude that the 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 of the 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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional 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, May 8, 2024

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Carsten Andersen

State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne27703

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise distribution of professional audio and music instrument related products throughout Europe.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 shows a profit/loss of EUR 32,384 against EUR 215,067 for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22. The balance sheet shows equity of EUR 979,504.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

| Note | 2023 EUR | 2022 EUR |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| | 507.217 | 803.357 |
| Gross profit | | |
| 1 Staff costs | -433.517 | -492.335 |
| | 73.700 | 311.022 |
| Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses | | |
| Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment | -5.229 | -4.438 |
| | 68.471 | 306.584 |
| Operating profit | | |
| 2 Income from equity investments in group enterprises | 3.696 | -3.190 |
| 3 Financial income | 3.409 | 1.350 |
| Financial expenses | -46.291 | -51.251 |
| | 29.285 | 253.493 |
| Profit before tax | | |
| Tax on profit for the year | 3.099 | -38.426 |
| | 32.384 | 215.067 |
| Profit for the year | | |
| Proposed appropriation account | | |
| Proposed dividend for the financial year | 0 | 100.000 |
| Retained earnings | 32.384 | 115.067 |
| | 32.384 | 215.067 |
| Total | | |

| ASSETS | | 31.12.23 | 31.12.22 |
|---------------|--|------------------|------------------|
| | | EUR | EUR |
| Note | | | |
| | Completed development projects | 46.672 | 0 |
| | Development projects in progress | 894.670 | 379.369 |
| 4 | Total intangible assets | 941.342 | 379.369 |
| | Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | 4.746 | 9.184 |
| 5 | Total property, plant and equipment | 4.746 | 9.184 |
| 6 | Equity investments in group enterprises | 5.005 | 1.309 |
| 6 | Equity investments in associates | 15.000 | 15.000 |
| 7 | Deposits | 10.677 | 9.678 |
| | Total investments | 30.682 | 25.987 |
| | Total non-current assets | 976.770 | 414.540 |
| | Manufactured goods and goods for resale | 523.415 | 647.500 |
| | Total inventories | 523.415 | 647.500 |
| | Trade receivables | 251.683 | 287.424 |
| | Receivables from group enterprises | 50.434 | 45.197 |
| | Income tax receivable | 30.225 | 89.216 |
| | Other receivables | 44.934 | 17.249 |
| | Prepayments | 13.741 | 2.898 |
| | Total receivables | 391.017 | 441.984 |
| | Cash | 183.652 | 284.288 |
| | Total current assets | 1.098.084 | 1.373.772 |
| | Total assets | 2.074.854 | 1.788.312 |

| EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | 31.12.23 | 31.12.22 |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|
| | | EUR | EUR |
| Note | | | |
| | Share capital | 6.704 | 6.704 |
| | Reserve for development costs | 734.247 | 295.908 |
| | Retained earnings | 238.553 | 644.508 |
| | Proposed dividend for the financial year | 0 | 100.000 |
| | Total equity | 979.504 | 1.047.120 |
| | Provisions for deferred tax | 54.695 | 57.438 |
| | Total provisions | 54.695 | 57.438 |
| 8 | Other payables | 29.140 | 28.218 |
| | Total long-term payables | 29.140 | 28.218 |
| 8 | Short-term part of long-term payables | 46.869 | 46.869 |
| | Payables to other credit institutions | 730.375 | 294.958 |
| | Trade payables | 203.289 | 289.529 |
| | Other payables | 30.982 | 24.180 |
| | Total short-term payables | 1.011.515 | 655.536 |
| | Total payables | 1.040.655 | 683.754 |
| | Total equity and liabilities | 2.074.854 | 1.788.312 |
| 9 | Contingent liabilities | | |
| 10 | Charges and security | | |

Statement of changes in equity

| Figures in EUR | Share capital | Reserve for development costs | Retained earnings | Proposed dividend for the financial year |
|---|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 | | | | |
| Balance as at 01.01.22 | 6.704 | 71.009 | 754.340 | 300.000 |
| Dividend paid | 0 | 0 | 0 | -300.000 |
| Tax on changes in equity | 0 | -63.433 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfers to/from other reserves | 0 | 288.332 | -224.899 | 0 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | 0 | 115.067 | 100.000 |
| Balance as at 31.12.22 | 6.704 | 295.908 | 644.508 | 100.000 |
| Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 | | | | |
| Balance as at 01.01.23 | 6.704 | 295.908 | 644.508 | 100.000 |
| Dividend paid | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100.000 |
| Tax on changes in equity | 0 | -123.634 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfers to/from other reserves | 0 | 561.973 | -438.339 | 0 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | 0 | 32.384 | 0 |
| Balance as at 31.12.23 | 6.704 | 734.247 | 238.553 | 0 |

| | 2023 | 2022 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | EUR | EUR |
| 1. Staff costs | | |
| Wages and salaries | 405.975 | 461.282 |
| Pensions | 19.743 | 22.287 |
| Other social security costs | 6.182 | 6.788 |
| Other staff costs | 1.617 | 1.978 |
| Total | 433.517 | 492.335 |
| Average number of employees during the year | 6 | 7 |

2. Income from equity investments in group enterprises

| | | |
|--|-------|--------|
| Share of profit or loss of group enterprises | 3.696 | -3.190 |
|--|-------|--------|

3. Financial income

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Interest, group enterprises | 2.275 | 918 |
| Other interest income | 1.134 | 432 |
| Total | 3.409 | 1.350 |

4. Intangible assets

| Figures in EUR | Completed development projects | Development projects in progress |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Cost as at 01.01.23 | 0 | 379.369 |
| Additions during the year | 47.463 | 515.301 |
| Cost as at 31.12.23 | 47.463 | 894.670 |
| Amortisation during the year | -791 | 0 |
| Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.23 | -791 | 0 |
| Carrying amount as at 31.12.23 | 46.672 | 894.670 |
| Carrying amount of assets held under finance leases as at 31.12.23 | 0 | 0 |

5. Property, plant and equipment

| Figures in EUR | Leasehold improvements | Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| Cost as at 01.01.23 | 21.754 | 55.730 |
| Disposals during the year | 0 | -3.387 |
| Cost as at 31.12.23 | 21.754 | 52.343 |
| Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.23 | -21.754 | -43.159 |
| Depreciation during the year | 0 | -4.438 |
| Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.23 | -21.754 | -47.597 |
| Carrying amount as at 31.12.23 | 0 | 4.746 |

6. Equity investments

| Figures in EUR | Equity invest- ments in group enterprises | Equity invest- ments in asso- ciates |
|---|---|--|
| Cost as at 01.01.23 | 5.378 | 15.000 |
| Cost as at 31.12.23 | 5.378 | 15.000 |
| Revaluations as at 01.01.23 | -4.069 | 0 |
| Net profit/loss from equity investments | 3.696 | 0 |
| Revaluations as at 31.12.23 | -373 | 0 |
| Carrying amount as at 31.12.23 | 5.005 | 15.000 |
| Name and registered office: | | Ownership interest |
| Subsidiaries: | | |
| The Pedal Zone ApS, Aarhus | | 100% |
| Associates: | | |
| KMA Audio Machines UG & Co KG, Berlin | | 49% |

7. Other non-current financial assets

| Figures in EUR | Deposits |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Cost as at 01.01.23 | 9.678 |
| Additions during the year | 999 |
| Cost as at 31.12.23 | 10.677 |
| Carrying amount as at 31.12.23 | 10.677 |

8. Long-term payables

| Figures in EUR | Repayment first year | Outstanding debt after 5 years | Total payables at 31.12.23 | Total payables at 31.12.22 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Subordinate loan capital | 46.869 | 0 | 46.869 | 46.869 |
| Other payables | 0 | 29.140 | 29.140 | 28.218 |
| Total | 46.869 | 29.140 | 76.009 | 75.087 |

9. Contingent liabilities*Lease commitments*

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 6-34 months and total lease payments of EUR 33k.

Recourse guarantee commitments

The company has provided a guarantee whereby the guarantor assumes primary liability for associates' debt to credit institutions. The guarantee is unlimited. The associates' debt to the credit institutions concerned amounts to EUR 122k at the balance sheet date.

10. Charges and security

As security for debt to credit institutions in total EUR 731k, a company charge of EUR 1,075k has been provided comprising goodwill, intellectual property rights, never registered motor vehicles, other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment, inventories and agricultural stock, trade receivables as well as fuels and other ancillary materials. The total carrying amount of the comprised assets is EUR 1.721k.

11. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

In accordance with section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Euro (EUR).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

11. Accounting policies - continued -**LEASES**

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

INCOME STATEMENT**Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Depreciation and impairment losses

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the

11. Accounting policies - continued -

expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

| | Useful lives, years | Residual value EUR |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Completed development projects | 5 | |
| Leasehold improvements | 3 | 0 |
| Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment | 3-5 | 0 |

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Income from equity investments in group enterprises and associates

For equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries, measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses.

Dividends from equity investments measured at cost are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

Income from equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries and associates also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises. The parent is the administration company for the joint taxation and thus settles all income tax payments with the tax authorities.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET**Intangible assets***Completed development projects and development projects in progress*

Development projects are recognised in the balance sheet where the project aims at developing a specific product or a specific process, intended to be produced or used, respectively, by the company in its production process. On initial recognition, development projects are measured at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase, including wages and salaries directly attributable to the development projects until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance development projects in the development period is not included in the cost. Other development projects and development costs are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Development projects in progress are transferred to completed development projects when the asset is ready for use.

Development projects are subsequently measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Completed development projects are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Gains or losses on the disposal of intangible assets

Gains or losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

11. Accounting policies - continued -**Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment comprise leasehold improvements as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Equity investments in group enterprises and associates*Equity investments in group enterprises*

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method. For equity investments in subsidiaries, the equity method is considered a measurement method, and reference is made to the 'Equity method' section for further details.

Equity investments in associates

Equity investments in associates are measured in the balance sheet at cost less any impairment losses. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments.

Equity method

On initial recognition, equity investments measured according to the equity method are measured at cost. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments.

Under subsequent recognition and measurement of equity investments according to the equity method, equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent,

11. Accounting policies - continued -

adjusted for the remaining value of goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question. Equity investments, where information for recognition according to the equity method is not known, are measured at cost.

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

If dividends are distributed on equity investments in associates exceeding the year earnings from the enterprise in question, this is considered an indication of impairment.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

11. Accounting policies - continued -**Inventories**

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

Equity

The proposed dividend for the financial year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

The proposed dividend for the financial year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

The net revaluation of equity investments measured according to the equity method is recognized in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

The net revaluation of equity investments measured according to the equity method is recognized in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

An amount equivalent to internally generated development costs in the balance sheet is recognised in equity under reserve for development costs. The reserve is measured less deferred tax and reduced by amortisation and impairment losses on the asset. If impairment losses on development costs are subsequently reversed, the reserve will be restored with a corresponding amount. The reserve is dissolved when the development costs are no longer recognized in the balance sheet, and the remaining amount will be transferred to retained earnings.

An amount equivalent to internally generated development costs in the balance sheet is recognised in equity under reserve for development costs. The reserve is measured less deferred tax and reduced by amortisation and impairment losses on the asset. If impairment losses on development costs are subsequently reversed, the reserve will be restored with a corresponding amount. The reserve is dissolved when the development costs are no longer recognized in the balance sheet, and the remaining amount will be transferred to retained earnings.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

With subordinate loan capital, the creditor has subordinated its claim to those of all other creditors of the company.

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.