DAPSI INTERNATIONAL APS

Prinsessens Kvarter 10, DK-7000 Fredericia,

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1 JANUARY 2023 - 31 DECEMBER 2023

CVR No 37.24.64.33
The annual report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 3 July 2024

Yas Farah Bakhsh Akbatani

Chairman of the General Meeting

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

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MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the annual report of Dapsi International ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

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

We recommend that the annual report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Fredericia, 3 July 2024

Executive Board

Nancy Mable Walker Buurma　　Valentine Anthony Bohan

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Dapsi International ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dapsi International ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

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 as to 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 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 the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and 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 note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement on 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, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the 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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Herning, 3. July 2024
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Jesper Stier
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne42245

COMPANY INFORMATION
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

The Company	Dapsi International ApS Prinsessens Kvarter 10 DK-7000 Fredericia
	CVR No: 37.24.64.33 Financial period: 1 January- 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Fredericia
Executive Board	Nancy Mable Walker Buurma Valentine Anthony Bohan
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dalgasgade 27, 3 DK-7400 Herning
Bankers	Citibank Hedegaardsvej 88, 1. 2300 Kobenhavn S

Financial Highlights

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

	2023 TDKK	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Revenue	614,030	567,770	563,036	167,803	79,370
Operating profit/loss	11,930	-228,420	11,901	51	615
Net financials	-15,964	-2,519	-578	-5,443	-1,453
(Loss)/profit for the year	-264,741	79,556	34,290	-4,306	10,929
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	5,252,009	5,753,358	5,281,397	4,748,050	2,870,153
Equity	4,467,456	4,732,197	4,346,565	4,312,275	116,580
Investment in property, plant and equipment	565,704	178,720	961,598	1,928,995	2,264,087
Number of employees	35	35	32	25	8
Ratios					
Profit margin	(52.9)%	18.4 %	7.9 %	30.3 %	0.8 %
Return on assets	(6.2)%	1.8 %	0.8 %	1.1 %	— %
Solvency ratio	85.1 %	82.3 %	82.3 %	90.8 %	4.1 %
Return on equity	(5.8)%	1.1 %	0.8 %	(0.2)%	9.8 %

The ratios have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations and guidelines issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts. For definitions, see under accounting policies.

Please refer to Note 23 for the details of prior period restatement. This note highlights the changes to operating profit and profit for the year in 2022. It also discloses the changes to the Balance Sheet and Equity in the prior year.

It has not been practically feasible to reliably estimate the impact to the figures for 2019 to 2021 stated above in the financial highlights despite the prior period restatement impacting the financial position throughout this period.

Key activities

Dapsi International ApS is engaged in the provision of hosting services to other group companies.

The past year and follow up on development expectations from last year

The income statement of the Company for 2023 shows a loss of TDKK 264,741, and at 31 December 2023 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 4,467,456.

The Company recorded a loss before tax of TDKK 340,500 for 2023 which is a decrease of TDKK 442,494 compared with 2022 and is below expectations which were set at 5 - 20%, primarily as a result of derivative losses of TDKK 372,638 (see prior period restatement and note 21 for details). The profit before losses on derivatives amounted to TDKK 32,138.

The Company has no plans or intention to restructure, reorganize or dispose of any assets other than those reflected in these financial statements, which could materially affect the book value or the classification of assets and liabilities, presentation of the income statement or which should be disclosed in these accounts. There are no future changes anticipated in the business of the Company at this time.

Prior period restatement

The Company has restated its comparative figures to reflect the recognition of Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) as Derivative Financial Instruments in accordance with IFRS 9. Please refer to Note 23 for details of the prior period restatement.

Outlook

The Company expects costs to increase in 2024. This is as a result of planned capital expenditure and associated operation costs. As such, revenue and profits before gain/(loss) on derivative financial instruments are expected to increase by a factor of 5 - 25% in 2024.

Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward looking statements.

Uncertainty relating to measurement

The Company has Power Purchase Agreements which are measured at fair value. Please refer to note 21 for further information.

Corporate Social Responsibility

In accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (DFSA - section 99a), the parent company Google LLC, Corporate Identity Number 3582691, incorporated in the United States of America, prepares a non-financial social responsibility report for the group which includes Dapsi International ApS. This report is available on Google's corporate website at https://www.gstatic.com/gumdrop/sustainability/google-2024-eu-nfrd-report.pdf

Reporting of goals and policies for the underrepresented gender cf. §99b

The Company is not required to set a target for the supreme management body as is constituted of two board members.

The board consists of 50% women in 2023 (50% in 2022).

Top Managerial Positions include members of the Executive Board.

Employees in other managerial positions consist of employees within the two organisational levels below the Executive Board, who own multiple processes and teams and oversee development of cross-organisational long-term growth goals and business innovation opportunities.

In 2023, there were no female employees in other managerial positions. The Company is not required to set a target figure for the leadership team as there are two members.

		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Top Managerial Positions (Executive Board)	Total number of members	2				
	Underrepresented gender in %	50%				
Other Managerial Positions (1 and 2)	Total number of members	2				
	Underrepresented gender in %	—				

We continue to ensure that gender diversity is an integrated part of our talent review, leadership development, and recruitment activities for leadership positions. A diverse workforce brings varied experiences, expertise, ideas, and innovation. To maintain a diverse workforce, we collaborate across the company to take advantage of knowledge sharing between culturally diverse groups.

First, we have made a commitment to build towards and support a representative Google in each market including and beyond gender, as a long term goal. We know that there are lots of local factors that influence diversity, equity and inclusion, from local population demographics, to legislation, history and culture and therefore we have created an EMEA-wide strategy and greater scope for each EMEA country to define the priorities that matter most for them.

Second, we are further increasing transparency. We aim to take the conversation—and our work—to the next level as we further refine our approach. We’ve published detailed workforce representation data in our global Diversity Annual Report 2024 available at https://about.google/belonging/diversity-annual-report/2024/

Third, we have dedicated Employee Resource Groups (ERGs) and communities advocating for gender diversity: Google Women in Engineering (GWE) and Women@Google, both committed to empowering women by a wide range of initiatives: from mentoring and coaching for career progression; to networking, fostering allyship and community building.

Finally, our aim is to foster a basis for organic growth and development of female talent that includes our leadership levels, and that women are truly considered in our commitment to make sure we have the best candidate.

In FY23, Dapsi organized information sessions at the local colleges to promote future career opportunities within the Data Centre. These sessions were led by one of the female technicians to promote equal opportunities and appeal to potential female candidates. Dapsi also supported a maker space program in Fredericia called "Digital Thinker" with the goal to get young people interested in programming and computer technology

Google's recruiting teams are committed to furthering Google’s diversity, equity & inclusion efforts. On the hiring front, they’ve taken a deeper look at the intent and actions that can truly support our inclusive strategies. These steps should be followed across all new talent searches on every team and only work if each of our people leaders is committed.

Staffing partners complete training on unconscious bias and countering unconscious bias, along with several other core trainings. Staffing also audits ongoing open roles & new job postings to ensure accurate minimum and preferred qualifications and gender neutral language.

In FY23, hiring managers completed training on unconscious bias and countering unconscious bias, along with several other core trainings. They also work with Staffing to consider candidates outside of traditional profiles, schools and companies. There are tools to enable writing inclusive job descriptions that limit non-negotiable minimum qualifications and include preferred qualifications based on success needed in role vs. perceived pedigree and familiarity of experience. Hiring managers are supported to make hiring decisions against validated minimum and preferred qualifications, not preference and asked to assemble interview panels that represent diversity of thought and perspective.

Site teams also continue to volunteer to deliver activities throughout the year that focus on building a sense of inclusion and belonging for all Googlers.

Data ethics

In accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (DFSA - section 99d), the parent company Google LLC, Corporate Identity Number 3582691, incorporated in the United States of America, prepares a data ethics report for the group which includes Dapsi International ApS. This report is available on Google's corporate website at https://www.gstatic.com/gumdrop/sustainability/google-2024-eu-nfrd-report.pdf

Operating risks

As a provider of hosting services to other group companies , the Company's principal risks and uncertainties relate to scaling back its operations due to a reduction in demand for its services. The demand for its services would be impacted by the principal risks and uncertainties faced by Google Ireland Limited and Google LLC, namely:

- These businesses face intense competition. If they do not continue to innovate and provide products and services that are useful to users, they may not remain competitive, and their revenues and operating results could be adversely affected.
- These businesses generate their revenues almost entirely from advertising, and the reduction in spending by or loss of advertisers could seriously harm them.
- A variety of new and existing U.S. and foreign laws could subject these businesses to claims or otherwise harm them.

Subsequent events

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

INCOME STATEMENT
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023	2022
		TDKK	**TDKK**
Revenue	4	614,030	567,770
Other external expenses		(163,129)	(267,375)
Gross profit		**450,901**	**300,395**
Staff expenses	5	(40,121)	(37,105)
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	6	(398,850)	(491,710)
Other operating income	7	36,171	332,942
Other operating expenses	8	(372,638)	(10)
(Loss)/Profit before financial income and expenses		**(324,537)**	**104,512**
Financial income	10	492	56
Financial expenses	11	(16,455)	(2,574)
(Loss)/Profit before tax		**(340,500)**	**101,994**
Tax on (loss)/profit for the year	12	75,759	(22,438)
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(264,741)**	**79,556**

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2023

Assets	Note	2023	2022
		TDKK	TDKK
Land and buildings		3,739,946	3,887,386
Plant and machinery		969,703	798,720
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		3,158	3,362
Property, plant and equipment in progress		294,956	170,152
Property, plant and equipment	13	**5,007,763**	**4,859,620**
Derivative financial instruments	21	33,755	262,052
Non-Current Prepayments		116	142
Fixed assets		**5,041,634**	**5,121,814**
Receivables from group enterprises		154,375	454,815
Other receivables		19,348	5,752
Derivative financial instruments	21	26,470	170,811
Deferred tax asset	14	2,674	—
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		7,482	—
Prepayments and other assets	15	26	166
Receivables		**210,375**	**631,544**
Currents assets		**210,375**	**631,544**
Assets		**5,252,009**	**5,753,358**

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2023

Liabilities and equity	**Note**	**2023**	**2022**
		TDKK	**TDKK**
Share capital		4,200,150	4,200,150
Share premium account		116,900	116,900
Retained earnings		150,406	415,147
Equity		**4,467,456**	**4,732,197**
Other provisions	18	—	1,082
Provisions		**—**	**1,082**
Trade payables		15,269	15,598
Payables to group enterprises		753,531	814,659
Corporation tax payable to group enterprises		—	33,014
Deferred tax liability	14	—	73,085
Other payables	19	15,753	83,723
Short-term debt		**784,553**	**1,020,079**
Debt		**784,553**	**1,020,079**
Liabilities and equity		**5,252,009**	**5,753,358**

Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	20
Related parties	22
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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Note	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total
2022		**TDKK**	**TDKK**	**TDKK**	**TDKK**
Equity at 1 January		4,200,150	116,900	29,515	4,346,565
Accumulated effect of prior period restatement		—	—	306,076	306,076
Corrected Equity at 1 January		**4,200,150**	**116,900**	**335,591**	**4,652,641**
Net Profit for the year		—	—	79,556	79,556
Equity at 31 December	16	**4,200,150**	**116,900**	**415,147**	**4,732,197**

	Note	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total
2023		**TDKK**	**TDKK**	**TDKK**	**TDKK**
Equity at 1 January		4,200,150	116,900	415,147	4,732,197
Net loss for the year		—	—	(264,741)	(264,741)
Equity at 31 December	16	**4,200,150**	**116,900**	**150,406**	**4,467,456**

1. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Judgement is involved in determining the Company's income taxes. Where the final tax outcome of these matters differs from the amounts that were initially recognised, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax, in the period in which such determination is made.

Furthermore, significant estimates and judgements relates to Power Purchase Agreements. Please refer to note 21 for further information.

2. Subsequent events

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

3. Special items

Special items for the year are specified below, as well as the items under which they are recognised in the income statement.

Special items relate to gains and losses on derivatives (Power Purchase Agreements). Gains and losses are specified in note 7 and 8, while note 21 describes the fair value measurement.

4. Revenue

	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
Denmark	—	—
Rest of Europe	614,030	567,770
America	—	—
	614,030	**567,770**

Geographical segment and business are similar, hence they are disclosed together.

5. Staff expenses

	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
Wages and salaries	35,478	32,930
Pensions	2,786	2,587
Other staff expenses	1,857	1,587
	40,121	**37,105**
Average number of employees	**35**	**35**

The directors receive remuneration in respect of their services of the Company from other group companies. The cost of the services that they provide to the Company cannot be separately identified.

6. Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment

	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	397,439	481,016
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	1,411	10,694
	398,850	**491,710**

7. Other operating income

	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
Gain on derivative financial instruments	—	40,457
Other operating income	36,171	292,485
	36,171	**332,942**

In order to meet carbon free energy objectives, the Company sources renewable energy through Power Purchase Agreements. Due to fluctuating energy prices in 2023, this contributed to a decrease in other operating income.

8. Other operating expenses

	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
(Loss) on derivative financial instruments	(372,638)	—
	(372,638)	—

9. Statutory and other information

	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
Statutory audit	311	291
	311	**291**

10. Financial income

	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
Other financial income	432	56
Foreign exchange gains	60	—
	492	56

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

11. Financial expenses

	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
Interest paid to group enterprises	16,450	2,213
Other financial expenses	5	—
Foreign exchange losses	—	360
	16,455	**2,574**

12. Tax on (loss)/profit for the year

	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
Current tax for the year	—	33,014
Deferred tax for the year	(76,542)	(20,260)
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	783	9,684
	(75,759)	**22,438**

13. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Property, plant and equipment in progress	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January 2023	4,278,925	1,228,383	6,891	170,152	5,684,351
Additions for the year	51,421	388,275	1,204	124,804	565,704
Disposals for the year	—	(29,143)	—	—	(29,143)
Cost at 31 December 2023	4,330,346	1,587,515	8,095	294,956	6,220,912
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2023	391,538	429,662	3,529	—	824,729
Depreciation for the year	198,862	197,169	1,408	—	397,439
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets for the year	—	(9,019)	—	—	(9,019)
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2023	590,400	617,812	4,937	—	1,213,149
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	3,739,946	969,703	3,158	294,956	5,007,763

14. Deferred tax asset/liability

	2023 TDKK	2022 TDKK
Deferred tax liability/asset at 1 January	(73,085)	2,669
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	75,759	10,575
Amounts recognised in equity for the year	—	(86,329)
Deferred tax asset/liability at 31 December	**2,674**	**(73,085)**

15. Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning rent and deposit for same and other external expenses.

16. Equity

The share capital consists of 4,200,150,000 shares of a nominal value of TDKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

17. Distribution of profit

	2023 TDKK	2022 TDKK
Retained earnings	(264,741)	79,556
	(264,741)	**79,556**

18. Other provisions

	2023 TDKK	2022 TDKK
Other provisions	—	1,082
	—	**1,082**
The provisions are expected to mature as follows:		
Within 1 year	—	1,082

Other provisions consist of provisions relating to temporary staffing services.

19. Long-term debt

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

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	2023 TDKK	2022 TDKK
Other payables		
Other short-term payables	15,753	83,723
	15,753	**83,723**

20. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
Rental and lease obligations	4,772	3,447

The Company has entered into rental and lease agreements.

Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc. of the Group. Moreover, the 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. Google Denmark is the management company of the joint taxation group.

21. Derivative financial instruments

Derivative Assets/(Liabilities)	**TDKK**
Balance at 1 January 2022	392,406
Total gains/(losses) in profit and loss	40,457
Balance at 31 December 2022	**432,863**
Balance at 1 January 2023	432,863
Total gains/(losses) in profit and loss	(372,638)
Balance at 31 December 2023	**60,225**

	2023	2022
	TDKK	TDKK
Debtors - amounts falling due after more than one year Forward electricity price contracts	33,755	262,052
Debtors - amounts falling due within one year Forward electricity price contracts	26,470	170,811

In order to meet carbon free energy objectives, the Company sources renewable energy through long term physical Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). Under the physical PPAs, the company procures renewable energy and associated green electricity certificates.

The Company has analysed its physical PPAs and it has been concluded that the own use exemption has not been met and the contracts are therefore accounted for as derivatives measured at fair value recognised in the income statement.

The PPAs which have maturity dates ranging from June 2030 - January 2032 relate to underlying solar projects with expected estimated output of 2,063 gigawatt hours.

Measurement of the Power Purchase Agreements is associated with uncertainty as a result of certain inputs used in the model for calculating the fair value of the Power Purchase Agreements. The fair values of the contracts are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Changes in the applied inputs could potentially have a significant effect on the fair values. Significant unobservable inputs include future volumes, forward electricity prices and discount rate curves.

For the fair values, reasonable possible changes to one of the significant inputs would, all other things being equal, have the following effect:

Assets:

	TDKK	TDKK
(Loss)/gain due to a +/- 1% change in discount rate	(371)	350
Gain/(loss) due to a +/- 20% change in power prices	100,534	(105,241)
Gain/(loss) due to a +/- 10% change in output	6,022	(6,022)

22. Related parties

	Basis
Controlling interest	
Moonville Limited, Ireland	Parent Company
Alphabet Inc., USA	Ultimate Parent Company

Transactions

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm’s length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The Company has no transactions which have not been on arm's length basis.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Ultimate Parent Company:

Name	Place of registered office
Alphabet Inc.	USA

The Group Annual Report of Alphabet Inc. may be obtained at the following address:

1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View,
California 94043,
USA
Investor.google.com

23. Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Dapsi International ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The Financial Statements for 2023 are presented in TDKK.

Prior Period Restatement

The company has restated its comparative figures to reflect the recognition of Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) as Derivative Financial Instruments in accordance with IFRS 9.

In the prior year, the PPAs were not treated as Derivative Financial Instruments.

After a thorough review of the PPAs in 2023, it was deemed necessary to recognise them as Derivative Financial Instruments and perform a restatement for 2022.

As a result, in 2022, other operating income has increased from TDKK 292,485 by TDKK 40,457 to TDKK 332,942. Deferred tax has increased from TDKK (20,259) to TDKK (11,358) resulting in an increase in the overall tax on profit for the year from TDKK 13,538 to TDKK 22,439. The profit for the year has increased by TDKK 31,057 from 47,999 to TDKK 79,556.

Financial Derivatives Short Term Asset has increased to TDKK 170,811 and Financial Derivatives Long Term Asset has increased to TDKK 262,052.

The deferred tax assets have decreased by TDKK 95,230.

Opening Retained Earnings have been increased by TDKK 306,076 to TDKK 335,591 from TDKK 29,515.

In 2023, included within other operating expenses is a loss of TDKK 372,638 as a result of a loss on derivative financial instruments.

The Financial Derivative Short Term Asset has decreased by TDKK 144,341 to TDKK 26,470 and the Long Term Asset by TDKK 228,297 to TDKK 33,755.

The Deferred Tax Asset has increased by TDKK 81,980 as a result of the movement in financial derivatives highlighted above.

Cash flow statement

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

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses, and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

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

Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

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.

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.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise cost relating to advertising, administration, premises, operating lease expenses and similar expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment

Depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of 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 fixed assets.

Financial income and expenses

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

Tax on (loss)/profit 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 (loss)/profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with Danish group enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable income.

Balance Sheet

Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	1 - 5 years
Buildings	15 - 25 years
Plant and machinery	1 - 20 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment

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

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

Financial Assets

Financial Assets consist of deposits and long term receivables.

Derivative financial instruments

In order to meet carbon free energy objectives, the Company sources renewable energy through long term physical Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs). Under the physical PPAs, the company procures renewable energy and associated green electricity certificates.

If a physical PPA does not meet the own use exemption, the PPAs are treated as derivatives measured at fair value with movements recognised in the income statement.

All changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement as and when they occur, and are included in 'Other operating income and expenses’.

Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Derivatives are not offset in the financial statements unless the Company has both a legally enforceable right and intention to offset.

In order to determine the appropriate fair value for such assets and liabilities, the Company has used certain estimates along with appropriate valuation techniques. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available.

Significant unobservable inputs which are based on estimates at the reporting date include expected electricity output from energy generators and market data for electricity forward prices and price volatility.

The valuation of forward electricity price contracts are sensitive to such estimates. Further information on the fair value measurement of such instruments is provided in note 21.

Receivables

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables.

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down for bad and doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables has been impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

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

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

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning subsequent financial reporting years.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when

- in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date;

- the Company has a legal or constructive obligation; and

- it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

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 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.

Corporation tax payable to group enterprises

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 tax on profit/(loss) for the year.

Financial debts

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

Fair value

Fair value is determined based on the principal market. If no principal market exists, the measurement is based on the most advantageous market, i.e. the market that maximises the price of the asset or liability. All assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or whose fair value is disclosed are classified based on the fair value hierarchy, see below:

- Level 1:Value based on the fair value of similar assets/liabilities in an active market.
- Level 2:Value based on generally accepted valuation methods on the basis of observable market information.
- Level 3:Value based on generally accepted valuation methods and reasonable estimates based on non-observable market information.

If a reliable fair value cannot be stated according to the above levels, the asset or liability is measured at cost.

Segment information

Information is disclosed by activities and geographical markets if the assets and markets, respectively, diverge significantly with regard to the planning of sales of goods and services.

Segment information is based on the Company's accounting policies, risks and management control.

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Profit margin	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials x 100}}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials x 100}}{\text{Total assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end x 100}}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$