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ChronosHub ApS

Vesterbrogade 149, 1620 København V

Company reg. no. 38 29 22 42

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2022

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 7 June 2023.

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Camilla Ebbesen
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- This document is a translation of a Danish version of the document. In the event of any dispute regarding the interpretation of any part of the document, the Danish version of the document shall prevail.
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the board of directors and the executive board have presented the annual report of ChronosHub ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company’s assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the company’s results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

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

København V, 7 June 2023

Executive board

Christian Bork Grubak	Marianne Kjeldgaard Knudsen

Board of directors

Ulrik Monberg	Torben Frigaard Rasmussen	Jørn Jensen Holm

Independent auditor's report on extended review

To the Shareholders of ChronosHub ApS

Opinion

We have performed an extended review of the financial statements of ChronosHub ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position 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.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor’s responsibilities for the extended review 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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management’s Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the extended review of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express a opinion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our opinion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our opinion.

Independent auditor's report on extended review

An extended review comprises procedures that primarily consist of making inquiries of Management and others within the Company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

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 opinion thereon.

In connection with our extended review 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 extended review, 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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in the Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 7 June 2023

Grant Thornton
State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

Michael Beuchert
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32794

Company information

The company	ChronosHub ApS Vesterbrogade 149 1620 København V	
	Company reg. no.	38 29 22 42
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Ulrik Monberg Torben Frigaard Rasmussen Jørn Jensen Holm	
Executive board	Christian Bork Grubak Marianne Kjeldgaard Knudsen	
Auditors	Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Stockholmsgade 45 2100 København Ø	

Management´s review

The principal activities of the company

The company is a software development company with the purpose of developing and delivering subscriptions to the ChronosHub platform that enables an end-to-end article publishing workflow for researchers, publishers, institutions, and research funders.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 9.614.532 against DKK 5.612.611 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -38.009 against DKK -1.576.328 last year. Management finds the results for 2022 satisfactory and as predicted.

In 2017, the company entered the market for grant management and compliance management and has since then added more services for publishers like journal finders, licenses management, management of article processing charges, and invoice management for the institutions. In 2022 we grew our Annual Recurring Revenue (ARR) with 132%

During 2022, the company continued to invest in the platform with more features for the publishers, research funders, institutions, and researchers, and expanding the team with more capabilities with communication and marketing, customer care, and tech development. The company ended the year with a solid customer pipeline for execution in 2023, and more than 230,000 registered user profiles from thousands of institutions. The recurrent feedback we get from potential customers and current customers is that we outperform the current competitors on all parameters. We are of course still in the early phases of our growth journey, but the feedback fuels our ambitions and belief in our platform approach to revolutionize and transform research publishing.

The continuous growth is justified by several major and accelerating market trends that point to ChronosHub as the leading multisided platform severing the key stakeholders in the research publishing industry. These include the move from paywall to Open Access enabling people to immediate and free access to research publications (Open Access), along with a desire to make research data easily available (Open Science), and transition from manual processes to more automated and digital workflows and services.

The platform development is described as very satisfactory and is justified by good market response and demand in the main target groups, and specifically among the publishers engaged in Open Access publishing and the institutions with a desire to get better utilization of their agreements with the publishers.

Management has positive expectations for next year's activities but is aware that there is uncertainty associated with entering markets with platform offerings. In 2022, the company has increased the customer base with 10 new companies mainly from the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and the United States, and it is expected to be able to double the customer base in 2023 based on the current traction and forecast.

The company owners will continue to support the company with capital to secure and enable the planned customer acquisition and the continuous platform development.

Management´s review

The expected development

The company's management expects the company to realize a profit from 2023 and onwards.

Management expects to have the necessary liquidity to finance the planned development and operating activity of the coming year. This in combination with that management expects to uphold existing credit facilities management presents the annual accounts on the assumption of the company as going concern. Reference is made to note one describing managements assessment of going concern.

Events subsequent to the financial year

No other events have occurred after the balance sheet date that have affected the company's activity or financial position significantly.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2022	2021
	Gross profit	**9.614.532**	**5.612.611**
2	Staff costs	-10.344.747	-6.648.807
	Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	-39.644	-221.276
	Operating profit	**-769.859**	**-1.257.472**
	Other financial income	42.740	284.433
	Writedown relating to financial assets	-46.282	0
3	Other financial costs	-1.019.260	-603.289
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**-1.792.661**	**-1.576.328**
4	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	1.754.652	0
	Net profit or loss for the year	**-38.009**	**-1.576.328**
	Proposed distribution of net profit:		
	Transferred to other statutory reserves	7.975.693	5.934.887
	Allocated from retained earnings	-8.013.702	-7.511.215
	Total allocations and transfers	**-38.009**	**-1.576.328**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets

Note		2022	2021
	Non-current assets		
7	Development projects under construction and prepayments for intangible assets	13.910.580	5.934.887
	Total intangible assets	13.910.580	5.934.887
8	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	0	39.644
	Total property, plant, and equipment	0	39.644
9	Investments in group enterprises	6.677	6.677
10	Deposits	273.487	280.828
	Total investments	280.164	287.505
	Total non-current assets	**14.190.744**	**6.262.036**
	Current assets		
	Trade receivables	6.550.566	1.407.443
	Receivables from subsidiaries	0	342.073
	Income tax receivables	1.754.652	0
	Other receivables	238.287	267.519
	Prepayments	36.379	108.188
	Total receivables	8.579.884	2.125.223
	Cash on hand and demand deposits	3.223.682	6.472.757
	Total current assets	**11.803.566**	**8.597.980**
	Total assets	**25.994.310**	**14.860.016**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2022	2021
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	6.811.111	6.811.111
	Share premium account	10.983.759	10.983.759
	Other statutory reserves	13.910.580	5.934.887
	Retained earnings	-30.859.476	-22.845.774
	Total equity	**845.974**	**883.983**
	Long term labilities other than provisions		
11	Bank loans	7.972.043	8.606.948
	Other payables	271.598	271.598
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	8.243.641	8.878.546
	Current portion of long term liabilities	950.654	853.863
	Trade payables	58.925	224.649
	Payables to group enterprises	8.463.150	0
	Other payables	1.507.688	1.299.416
	Accruals and deferred income	5.924.278	2.719.559
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	16.904.695	5.097.487
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**25.148.336**	**13.976.033**
	Total equity and liabilities	**25.994.310**	**14.860.016**

1 Capital ressources

12 Charges and security

13 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Share premium	Reserve for development cost	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2022	6.811.111	10.983.759	5.934.887	-22.845.774	883.983
Provisions of the results for the year	0	0	7.975.693	-8.013.702	-38.009
	6.811.111	**10.983.759**	**13.910.580**	**-30.859.476**	**845.974**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Capital ressources

Chronoshub ApS is a development company with the purpose of developing and selling IT programs to help foundations, universities, etc. with management of research projects and articles.

The company expects to expand its customer base further during 2023. There is an uncertainty in regard to both the speed of development and revenue growth.

The company expect a loss in 2023, however will have positive liquidity in 2023 due to a capital injection of 3 million DKK which will be received in 2023.

Management expects to have the necessary liquidity to finance the planned development and operating activity of the coming year. This in combination with that management expects to uphold existing credit facilities management presents the annual accounts on the assumption of the company as going concern.

	2022	2021
2. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	9.310.656	6.063.603
Pension costs	907.895	515.256
Other costs for social security	54.151	35.028
Other staff costs	72.045	34.920
	10.344.747	**6.648.807**
Average number of employees	16	10
3. Other financial costs		
Financial costs, group enterprises	325.506	-6.707
Other financial costs	693.754	609.996
	1.019.260	**603.289**
4. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Tax credit, LL § 8X	-1.754.652	0
	-1.754.652	**0**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2022	31/12 2021
5.	**Concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights acquired**		
	Cost 1 January 2022	877.500	877.500
	Cost 31 December 2022	**877.500**	**877.500**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2022	-877.500	-702.000
	Amortisation for the year	0	-175.500
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2022	**-877.500**	**-877.500**
6.	**Goodwill**		
	Cost 1 January 2022	1.072.500	1.072.500
	Cost 31 December 2022	**1.072.500**	**1.072.500**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2022	-1.072.500	-1.072.500
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2022	**-1.072.500**	**-1.072.500**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	**0**	**0**
7.	**Development projects under construction and prepayments for intangible assets**		
	Cost 1 January 2022	5.934.887	0
	Additions during the year	7.975.693	5.934.887
	Cost 31 December 2022	**13.910.580**	**5.934.887**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	**13.910.580**	**5.934.887**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2022	31/12 2021
8.	**Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment**		
	Cost 1 January 2022	250.055	250.055
	Cost 31 December 2022	**250.055**	**250.055**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2022	-210.411	-164.635
	Depreciation for the year	-39.644	-45.776
	Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2022	**-250.055**	**-210.411**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	**0**	**39.644**

9.	**Investments in group enterprises**		
	Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2022	6.677	6.677
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	**6.677**	**6.677**

10.	**Deposits**		
	Cost 1 January 2022	280.828	0
	Additions during the year	0	280.828
	Disposals during the year	-7.341	0
	Cost 31 December 2022	**273.487**	**280.828**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2022	**273.487**	**280.828**

11.	**Bank loans**		
	Total bank loans	8.922.697	9.460.811
	Share of amount due within 1 year	-950.654	-853.863
		7.972.043	**8.606.948**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

12. Charges and security

The company has pledged DKK 4,000 thousand in comprehensive intellectual property rights, tangible fixed assets as well as receivables. The total carrying amount of covered assets amounts to DKK 3,196 thousand.

13. Contingencies

Joint taxation

With ChronosHub Technologies Holding A/S, company reg. no 40211233 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company has entered into rent agreements with a total liability of 1.927tDKK

Accounting policies

The annual report for ChronosHub ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement in general

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

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

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

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

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Translation adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised directly in equity.

Accounting policies

Income statement

Gross profit

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

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

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

Own work capitalised

Own work capitalised includes staff cost and other internal costs incurred during the financial year and recognised in the cost of proprietary intangible and tangible fixed assets.

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

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown

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

Financial income and expenses

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

Results from investments in subsidiaries and associates

Dividend from investments in subsidiaries and associates is recognised in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

Accounting policies

Tax of the results for the year

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

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

The balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs and internally generated rights are recognised in the income statement as costs in the acquisition year.

Patents and licenses are measured at cost less accrued amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straightline basis over the remaining patent period and licenses are amortised over the contract period, however, for a maximum of 10 years.

Cryptocurrencies

Acquired intangible assets comprising cryptocurrencies are measured at cost less accumulated amortisations.

Since it is impossible to reliably estimate future impairment of cryptocurrencies and to determine a useful life, residual values are determined as equalling cost and no similarly acquired rights are therefore amortised.

Cryptocurrencies are written down for impairment to a lower recoverable amount. This means that if the price (fair value) drops to below cost, they must be written down for impairment to a lower value in the income statement.

If the price (fair value) subsequently rises, write down for impairment must be wholly or partly reversed in the income statement.

Gains of losses on sale of cryptocurrencies (the difference between selling price and carrying amount) is recognised in the income statement, normally under other operating income and other operating charges, respectively.

Accounting policies

Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Given that it is impossible to make a reliable estimate of the useful life, the amortisation period is set at 10 years.

Property, plant, and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

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

Leases

The enterprise will be applying IAS 17 as its base of interpretation for recognition of classification and recognition of leases.

At their initial recognition in the statement of financial position, leases concerning property, plant, and equipment where the company holds all essential risks and advantages associated with the proprietary right (finance lease) are measured either at fair value or at the present value of the future lease payments, whichever value is lower. When calculating the present value, the discount rate used is the internal rate of return of the lease or, alternatively, the borrowing rate of the enterprise. Hereafter, assets held under a finance lease are treated in the same way as other similar property, plant, and equipment.

The capitalised residual lease commitment is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability other than provisions, and the interest part of the lease is recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract.

All other leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Accounting policies

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

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

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

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

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

Decoration of rented premises

Decoration of rented premises are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation. Depreciation takes place on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset, which is set at 5 years.

Financial fixed assets

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates arerecognised and measured at cost. If the recoverable amount is lower than the cost price, it shall be written down for impairment to this lower value.

Deposits

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

Receivables

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

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

Accrued income and deferred expenses

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

Accounting policies

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Equity

Share premium

Share premium comprises premium payments made in connection with the issue of shares. Costs incurred for carrying through an issue are deducted from the premium.

The premium reserve can be used for dividend, for issuing bonus shares, and for covering losses.

Income tax and deferred tax

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

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

According to the rules of joint taxation, ChronosHub ApS is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

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

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

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

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

Accounting policies

Liabilities other than provisions

Mortgage loans and bank loans are thus measured at amortised cost which, for cash loans, corresponds to the outstanding payables. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding payable calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the market value on the date of the borrowing effectuated over the repayment period.

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

Accrued expenses and deferred income

Received payments concerning income during the following years are recognised under accrued expenses and deferred income.

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"Med min underskrift bekræfter jeg indholdet og alle datoer i dette dokument."

Jørn Jensen Holm
Bestyrelsesmedlem
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IP: 87.63.xxx.xxx
2023-06-08 12:29:42 UTC

Christian Bork Grubak
Direktionsmedlem
Serienummer: 0942aef6-d116-4dd4-88b6-3c49e95379a0
IP: 188.179.xxx.xxx
2023-06-08 13:15:58 UTC

Torben Frigaard Rasmussen
Bestyrelsesmedlem
Serienummer: eea312cf-801d-47b1-bb74-263df392ff93
IP: 87.62.xxx.xxx
2023-06-09 06:23:03 UTC

Marianne Kjeldgaard Knudsen
Direktionsmedlem
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IP: 2.104.xxx.xxx
2023-06-11 16:15:12 UTC

Ulrik Monberg
Bestyrelsesformand
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2023-06-12 12:59:14 UTC

Michael Beuchert
Statsautoriseret revisor
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2023-06-12 16:48:07 UTC

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Camilla Ebbesen
Dirigent
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