
GASA Investment A/S

Jægersborg Allé 4, 5., DK-2920 Charlottenlund

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2022

CVR No 39 05 88 04

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
24/5 2023

Anne Kristine Jørsboe
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of GASA Investment A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements and the Consolidated Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and the Group and of the results of the Company and Group operations and of consolidated cash flows for 2022.

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.

Gentofte, 4 May 2023

Executive Board

Thomas Marstrand
CEO

Board of Directors

Per Klitgård Poulsen
Chairman

Thomas Marstrand

Kristian la Cour

Bo Svane

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of GASA Investment A/S

Opinion

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

We have audited the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements of GASA Investment A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies, for both the Group and the Parent Company, as well as consolidated statement of cash flows ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

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

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Independent Auditor's Report

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 Group's and 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 Group or 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 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 and the Group'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 Group's and 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

Independent Auditor's Report

audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Odense, 4 May 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Mikael Johansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne23318

Claus Damhave
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34166

Company Information

The Company

GASA Investment A/S
Jægersborg Allé 4, 5.
DK-2920 Charlottenlund

CVR No: 39 05 88 04
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Gentofte

Board of Directors

Per Klitgård Poulsen, Chairman
Thomas Marstrand
Kristian la Cour
Bo Svane

Executive Board

Thomas Marstrand

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Munkebjergvænget 1, 3. og 4. sal
DK-5230 Odense M

Financial Highlights

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

	Group				
	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK	2020 TDKK	2019 TDKK	2017/18 TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Revenue	2,021,753	2,327,897	2,092,038	2,130,681	2,277,251
Gross profit/loss	197,538	246,691	215,051	223,905	205,427
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	11,345	55,025	24,920	7,982	(8,100)
Net financials	(3,287)	(790)	(787)	21,757	(6,788)
Net profit/loss for the year	3,193	38,016	13,675	26,555	(10,043)
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	351,768	390,595	396,846	473,627	704,965
Equity	167,622	166,618	226,870	215,320	254,024
Cash flows					
Cash flows from:					
- operating activities	7,702	61,385	47,296	69,970	60,654
- investing activities including investment in property, plant and equipment	(216)	(741)	3,909	178,747	(558,426)
	(554)	(1,927)	(4,989)	(11,831)	(182,567)
- financing activities	(4,431)	(62,268)	(53,597)	(245,505)	319,629
Number of employees	342	335	356	351	362
Ratios					
Gross margin	9.8 %	10.6 %	10.3 %	10.5 %	9.0 %
Profit margin	0.6 %	2.4 %	1.2 %	0.4 %	(0.4)%
Solvency ratio	47.7 %	42.7 %	57.2 %	45.5 %	36.0 %
Return on equity	1.9 %	19.3 %	6.2 %	11.3 %	(4.0)%

See the description under accounting policies.

Management's Review

Key activities

GASA GROUP is a commercial, international, value-added supplier of plants and related products primarily in Europe and abroad. While being headquartered in Denmark the Group's mission is to bring 'Nature to the people', connecting those who grow plants and flowers to those consumers, who appreciate having nature as part of their modern life - through tight cooperation with nurseries and retail points. GASA GROUP's goal is to be the leading European supplier of plant solutions with focus on customer-specific solutions.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Group for 2022 shows a profit of TDKK 3,193, and at 31 December 2022 the balance sheet of the Group shows equity of TDKK 167,622.

The result is not considered satisfactory.

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

The expectations expressed in the latest annual report were to obtain sales growth and improve net result. Consumer demand in 2022 was negatively influenced by the war in Ukraine and increasing inflation. Consequently expectations on sales growth and net result improvement were not met in 2022.

Particular risks

Operating risks

The most material operating risks faced by the Group relates to weather conditions and seasonal fluctuations. Market trends are a risk factor as well. Additional risk lies in energy price developments, which plays a significant role in the Group's cost of transportation.

Foreign exchange risks

The Group's sales activities are concentrated on markets dealing in EUR and DKK. To the extent that settlement is carried out in other currencies, the currency policy of the Group requires hedging - primarily in respect of NOK, SEK, and PLN.

Interest rate risks

The overdraft facilities of the Company are based on floating interest-bearing loans and consequently the Group is affected by interest rate fluctuations.

Management's Review

Credit risks

The Group allows credit to its customers and thereby assumes a debtor risk. This risk is sensitive to cyclical fluctuations. The Group's policy on debtor management includes minimization of such risks - including credit insurance cover where possible, just as efforts are continuously being made to reduce the number of credit days.

Targets and expectations for the year ahead

Revenue and net result for 2023 is expected to be on 2022 level.

Research and development

The Group has no research activities. However, focus is on the development of customer-specific and sales-promotional sales efforts, especially towards the retail segment.

External environment

The Group assesses that there are risks associated with emissions during transport of goods and in the value chain in relation to plant production. The Group influences this risk indirectly through dialogue and requirements to the suppliers.

Intellectual capital resources

The Group has launched a number of projects in sales, logistics and administration to streamline operations and creating synergies across the Group's departments.

Statement of corporate social responsibility

Business model

As mentioned above, GASA GROUP is an international value-added supplier of plants and related products primarily in Europe and abroad while being headquartered in Denmark.

The Group's mission is to connect those who grow plants and flowers - via B2B customers - with consumers, who appreciate having nature as part of their modern life. Through tight cooperation with nurseries and retail points, GASA GROUP makes nature available to those who value the power of green.

GASA GROUP brings plants to the consumer, eventually from young plants through growers to wholesalers and retailers around Europe. The Group set up the most appropriate and seasonal assortment from its locations in the main production areas of Denmark, the Netherlands and Germany. GASA GROUP delivers 'Nature to the people' for the individual customer; besides the plants, the group also provide quality control, added value arrangements and logistics.

GASA GROUP has a number of focus areas and activities around Corporate Social Responsibility, which naturally forms part of the daily day operations – however not yet implemented in formal policies. This

Management's Review

being said, the Group is currently evaluating the need for formulating policies and guidelines on CSR, and how to measure and evaluate the impacts of these.

In this work, the group is fully aware of the fact that there are inherent risks around CSR. Below, the potential risks, policies and guidelines around this are described.

The environment, including the climate impact of our activities

The Group considers an environmentally responsible approach as one of the preconditions for its business success. The Group works to minimize its impact on the external environment through planning with carriers and suppliers and to show consideration for the local environment at the workplace. Continuously, the Group works on improvements, in particular in connection with the optimization of logistics solutions. The Group's primary carriers are challenged to upgrade the trucks with the latest technology, which will help to lower the environmental footprint.

In 2022, GASA GROUP has put even more focus on selling organically produced plants - both through advice to gardeners and the embossing of sales channels. This effort will continue in 2023.

Social and employment relations

The Group values its employment relations, and human relations are considered an important factor in business with customers and in-house cooperation. Consequently, the Group work according to labour market agreements where appropriate and have established a works council and other social bodies governed by labour market agreements or law. Further, the Group has established policies on behaviour at work, smoking, health and further – being aware of the risk of work accidents and work-related stress.

The continued work with well-being and employee relations in 2022 shows a low sickness absence of 3,3% for the Group. The target for sickness absence is 3,0% for 2023.

Human rights

The Group respects and works to the best of its knowledge according to international codes for human rights. The Group drive a culture, where employees need to address any issues, which does not live up to the expected standard, when visiting suppliers and other partners. The risk is low, and in 2022 no violation of human rights has been identified. During 2023 the Group will strengthen the culture to address experiences, which do not live up to Group standards through communication with employees and in dialogue with partners.

Anti-corruption and bribery

The Group dissociates itself from corruption and bribery as the most natural thing. Consequently, the Group is careful around customer entertainment and other peers with whom to meet in this context. An Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing policy is established for customers in specific countries with background checks and identification of the end customers, including focus on where payments is received from, as well as the policy is not to receive cash as payments.

In June 2020, a whistle-blower scheme was introduced for the entire GASA GROUP and no examples of

Management's Review

corruption or bribery have been identified in 2022. The Group will continue working on this in the coming years.

Data Ethics

Gasa Group do not use advanced technology as artificial intelligence or machine learning. The company manage ordinary data as customer data, supplier data and employee data. Data is treated according to rules of GDPR. Due to the limited handling of data the company has assessed that there is no need for a specific data policy. The company will continue evaluating if a policy is needed.

Conclusion of corporate social responsibility points

Overall, the Group believes that the result of the efforts in 2022 in the mentioned areas is to maintain a satisfactory level of GASA GROUP.

Statement on gender composition

Equal opportunities and focus on diversity are an integrated part of the Group's policy on employee well-being and working conditions.

Opportunities of development and career must be available for everybody possessing skills and showing intention and shall in no way be restricted by the person's gender, nationality, age, sexual orientation and religion or other similar factors.

The Board of directors

The members of the Board are appointed by the shareholders of GASA GROUP at the general meeting. The parent company has four board members elected. At the moment, none of the board members are female. As and when the Board nominates new candidates, the Board will include gender as a parameter. When appointing candidates to the Board of the Group, it is however important that the members hold professional qualifications relevant to the Group's activities. Finding the member with the right qualifications will always supersede gender.

There has not been any election in 2022, but the Group's ambition is to have at least 25% share of women in the board by 2025.

Other management levels

The share of women in the Group's management team is currently approx. 20%. Meanwhile, the Group aims to increase the ratio of women in the management team to at least 25%. That is why the Group focused on the following areas to increase the ratio of women in 2022:

- Where possible, inviting candidates of all genders, when recruiting for new management positions.
- Considered female candidates for career and succession planning.

Both areas have been executed without compromising on the qualifications needed to hold the positions in question.

Management's Review

Subsequent events

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

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	Group		Parent Company	
		2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
Revenue	1	2,021,753	2,327,897	0	0
Other operating income		4,993	8,598	0	0
Expenses for raw materials and consumables		(1,759,467)	(2,015,519)	0	0
Other external expenses		(69,741)	(74,285)	(90)	(76)
Gross profit/loss		197,538	246,691	(90)	(76)
Staff expenses	2	(170,236)	(174,806)	0	0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		(15,957)	(16,860)	0	0
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	3	11,345	55,025	(90)	(76)
Income from investments in subsidiaries		0	0	4,962	38,069
Financial income	4	896	829	0	0
Financial expenses	5	(4,183)	(1,619)	(1,137)	(959)
Profit/loss before tax		8,058	54,235	3,735	37,034
Tax on profit/loss for the year	6	(4,865)	(16,219)	271	228
Net profit/loss for the year		3,193	38,016	4,006	37,262

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	Group		Parent Company	
		2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
Completed development projects		453	0	0	0
Goodwill		104,063	115,275	0	0
Intangible assets	7	104,516	115,275	0	0
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		33,570	35,593	0	0
Leasehold improvements		7,006	8,872	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	8	40,576	44,465	0	0
Investments in subsidiaries	9	0	0	219,180	214,576
Other receivables	10	1,058	1,896	0	0
Fixed asset investments		1,058	1,896	219,180	214,576
Fixed assets		146,150	161,636	219,180	214,576
Finished goods and goods for resale		26,035	17,288	0	0
Prepayments for goods		1,785	3,874	0	0
Inventories		27,820	21,162	0	0
Trade receivables		123,645	143,963	0	0
Other receivables	11	19,747	20,939	0	0
Deferred tax asset	12	15,652	19,652	683	423
Corporation tax		250	4,541	0	4,541
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		0	0	11	1,135
Prepayments	13	4,209	7,462	0	0
Receivables		163,503	196,557	694	6,099
Cash at bank and in hand		14,295	11,240	2	1
Currents assets		205,618	228,959	696	6,100
Assets		351,768	390,595	219,876	220,676

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	Group		Parent Company	
		2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
Share capital	14	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Foreign currency translation reserve		(978)	(981)	(978)	(981)
Retained earnings		166,413	163,845	166,413	163,845
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent Company		166,435	163,864	166,435	163,864
Minority interests		1,187	2,754	0	0
Equity		167,622	166,618	166,435	163,864
Payables to group enterprises		0	0	12,240	12,000
Other payables		8,738	8,609	0	0
Long-term debt	16	8,738	8,609	12,240	12,000
Credit institutions		35,453	38,053	0	0
Trade payables		121,734	138,615	0	0
Payables to group enterprises	16	0	0	41,127	44,737
Corporation tax		0	3,208	0	0
Other payables	11,16	18,221	35,492	74	75
Short-term debt		175,408	215,368	41,201	44,812
Debt		184,146	223,977	53,441	56,812
Liabilities and equity		351,768	390,595	219,876	220,676
Distribution of profit	15				
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	19				
Related parties	20				
Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting	21				
Subsequent events	22				
Accounting Policies	23				

Statement of Changes in Equity

Group

	Share capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Equity excl. minority interests	Minority interests	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January	1,000	(981)	163,845	163,864	2,754	166,618
Exchange adjustments	0	3	0	3	0	3
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	0	(754)	(754)
Purchase of treasury shares	0	0	(1,077)	(1,077)	0	(1,077)
Other equity movements	0	0	(361)	(361)	0	(361)
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	4,006	4,006	(813)	3,193
Equity at 31 December	1,000	(978)	166,413	166,435	1,187	167,622

Parent Company

	Share capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Equity excl. minority interests	Minority interests	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January	1,000	(981)	163,845	163,864	0	163,864
Exchange adjustments	0	3	0	3	0	3
Purchase of treasury shares	0	0	(1,077)	(1,077)	0	(1,077)
Other equity movements	0	0	(361)	(361)	0	(361)
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	4,006	4,006	0	4,006
Equity at 31 December	1,000	(978)	166,413	166,435	0	166,435

Cash Flow Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	Group	
		2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
Net profit/loss for the year		3,193	38,016
Adjustments	17	24,109	33,869
Change in working capital	18	(16,530)	(3,012)
Cash flows from operating activities before financial income and expenses		10,772	68,873
Financial income		896	829
Financial expenses		(4,184)	(1,619)
Cash flows from ordinary activities		7,484	68,083
Corporation tax paid		218	(6,698)
Cash flows from operating activities		7,702	61,385
Purchase of intangible assets		(498)	0
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(554)	(1,927)
Fixed asset investments made etc		0	(1,506)
Sale of intangible assets		0	2,507
Sale of property, plant and equipment		0	185
Sale of fixed asset investments etc		836	0
Cash flows from investing activities		(216)	(741)
Change in bank facility		(2,600)	37,300
Purchase of treasury shares		(1,077)	0
Sale of treasury shares		0	1,171
Dividend paid		(754)	(100,739)
Cash flows from financing activities		(4,431)	(62,268)
Change in cash and cash equivalents		3,055	(1,624)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		11,240	12,864
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		14,295	11,240
Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows:			
Cash at bank and in hand		14,295	11,240
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		14,295	11,240

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Group		Parent Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK

1 Revenue

The main activity of the Group is international trading with ornamentals with a main market in Europe. Therefore, it is evaluated that the Group only has one business segment.

Geographical segments

Northern Europe	801,569	846,101	0	0
Central- and Southern Europe	761,896	995,792	0	0
Eastern Europe	453,753	478,282	0	0
Rest of the world	4,535	7,722	0	0
	2,021,753	2,327,897	0	0

2 Staff expenses

Wages and salaries	159,407	158,821	0	0
Pensions	8,595	13,643	0	0
Other social security expenses	2,234	2,342	0	0
	170,236	174,806	0	0

Including remuneration to the Executive Board

	760	730	0	0
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Average number of employees

	342	335	0	0
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	Group		Parent Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK

3 Special items

Salary compensation (Covid-19)	0	2,392	0	0
	0	2,392	0	0

The above special items are recognised in the financial statement line item "Other operating income".

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Group		Parent Company	
	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
4 Financial income				
Other financial income	896	829	0	0
	896	829	0	0
5 Financial expenses				
Interest paid to group enterprises	0	0	1,134	947
Other financial expenses	4,183	1,619	3	12
	4,183	1,619	1,137	959
6 Tax on profit/loss for the year				
Current tax for the year	1,006	5,339	(11)	(176)
Deferred tax for the year	4,000	10,861	(260)	(52)
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	(141)	19	0	0
	4,865	16,219	(271)	(228)

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Intangible assets

Group

	Completed development projects TDKK	Goodwill TDKK	Total TDKK
Cost at 1 January	6,778	183,242	190,020
Additions for the year	498	0	498
Cost at 31 December	<u>7,276</u>	<u>183,242</u>	<u>190,518</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	6,778	67,967	74,745
Amortisation for the year	45	11,212	11,257
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	<u>6,823</u>	<u>79,179</u>	<u>86,002</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>453</u>	<u>104,063</u>	<u>104,516</u>

Development projects relate primarily to the development of new versions of the Groups existing software products. The software constitutes the central platform for optimisation and support of the Groups internal administrative routines. Effective roll-out of these software products within the Group takes place on a continuous basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Property, plant and equipment

Group

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	48,293	13,292	61,585
Additions for the year	554	0	554
Disposals for the year	(1,210)	0	(1,210)
Cost at 31 December	<u>47,637</u>	<u>13,292</u>	<u>60,929</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	12,700	4,420	17,120
Exchange adjustment	2	2	4
Depreciation for the year	1,960	1,864	3,824
Impairment and depreciation of sold assets for the year	(595)	0	(595)
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>14,067</u>	<u>6,286</u>	<u>20,353</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>33,570</u>	<u>7,006</u>	<u>40,576</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Parent Company	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	TDKK	TDKK
9 Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	325,971	325,971
Cost at 31 December	<u>325,971</u>	<u>325,971</u>
Value adjustments at 1 January	(111,395)	(61,293)
Exchange adjustment	3	(12)
Net profit/loss for the year	11,431	44,538
Dividend to the Parent Company	0	(88,000)
Other equity movements, net	(361)	(159)
Amortisation of goodwill	<u>(6,469)</u>	<u>(6,469)</u>
Value adjustments at 31 December	<u>(106,791)</u>	<u>(111,395)</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>219,180</u>	<u>214,576</u>
Remaining positive difference included in the above carrying amount at 31 December	<u>96,950</u>	<u>103,419</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership
GASA GROUP Holding A/S	Denmark	TDKK 50.000	100 %
- GASA Gruppen A/S	Denmark	TDKK 11.200	100 %
- Zenflora A/S	Denmark	TDKK 1.000	50 %
- FE af 20/3 2018 A/S	Denmark	TDKK 500	100 %
- GASA Group Holland B.V.	Netherlands	TEUR 1.362	100 %
- GASA Group Germany GmbH	Germany	TEUR 150	100 %
- GASA Group Denmark A/S	Denmark	TDKK 20.000	100 %
- GASA Group Poland Sp. z.o.o.	Poland	TPLN 5	100 %
- Terreno Di Aprilla Srl Societa Agricola	Italy	EUR 1	100 %
- GASA Group Hungary Kft.	Hungary	THUF 99.408	100 %
- GASA Group Norway AS	Norway	TNOK 300	100 %
- Flower Trade Holding B.V.	Netherlands	TEUR 200	100 %

Consolidation not based on majority of voting rights:

Zenflora A/S has been fully consolidated into GASA GROUP Holding A/S since 2010 given the 50% ownership, having the chairmanship according to the Shareholder Agreement and being the one who provided the necessary funding for the company.

10 Other fixed asset investments

	Group
	Other receiv- ables
	TDKK
Cost at 1 January	1,896
Exchange adjustment	(16)
Additions for the year	14
Disposals for the year	(836)
Cost at 31 December	1,058
Carrying amount at 31 December	1,058

Notes to the Financial Statements

11 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments contracts in the form of forward exchange contracts have been concluded. At the balance sheet date, the fair value of derivative financial instruments amounts to:

	Group		Parent Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Assets	321	0	0	0
Liabilities	0	553	0	0

The positive fair value of foreign exchange contracts is contained in Other receivables. The foreign exchange contracts are entered to secure the risk related to Trade receivables in SEK and GBP. The fair value is deducted in the value adjustment of the secured receivables.

As of 31 December 2022 the foreign exchange contracts have a residual maturity of under 2 months.

12 Deferred tax asset

	Group		Parent Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Deferred tax asset at 1 January	19,652	30,513	423	371
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	(4,000)	(10,861)	260	52
Deferred tax asset at 31 December	15,652	19,652	683	423

The deferred tax asset is calculated by the difference between tax value and book value and tax loss carry-forwards. The deferred tax asset is expected to be reduced by depreciation over time and the tax loss carry-forwards are expected to be utilised within the coming years. In connection with the assessment of the utilisation of the tax asset, special emphasis has been placed on the company having realised profits in recent years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

13 Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and rent of containers etc.

14 Share capital

In October 2022, the Company acquired 2,835 treasury shares. The total payment for the shares amounted to TDKK 1,077, which has been transferred from retained earnings under equity. These shares have not been cancelled and are therefore held as treasury shares. The Company may choose to sell these shares at a later time. The shares have been acquired as part of the Company's strategy.

The Company holds a total of 198,325 shares with a nominal value of TDKK 198 corresponding to 19.8% of the total capital.

	Group		Parent Company	
	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
15 Distribution of profit				
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	100,000	0	100,000
Minority interests' share of net profit/loss of subsidiaries	(813)	754	0	0
Retained earnings	4,006	(62,738)	4,006	(62,738)
	3,193	38,016	4,006	37,262

16 Long-term debt

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

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

Payables to group enterprises

Between 1 and 5 years	0	0	12,240	12,000
Long-term part	0	0	12,240	12,000
Other short-term debt to group enterprises	0	0	41,127	44,737
	0	0	53,367	56,737

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Long-term debt (continued)

	Group		Parent Company	
	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
Other payables				
Between 1 and 5 years	8,738	8,609	0	0
Long-term part	8,738	8,609	0	0
Other short-term payables	18,221	35,492	74	75
	26,959	44,101	74	75

The long-term debt obligation consists of holiday pay during the freezing period. The obligation is interest-bearing.

17 Cash flow statement - adjustments

	Group	
	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
Financial income	(896)	(829)
Financial expenses	4,183	1,619
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, including losses and gains on sales	15,957	16,860
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4,865	16,219
	24,109	33,869

18 Cash flow statement - change in working capital

Change in inventories	(6,658)	(2,626)
Change in receivables	24,764	(16,864)
Change in trade payables, etc	(34,636)	16,478
	(16,530)	(3,012)

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Group		Parent Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
19 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations				
Rental and lease obligations				
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:				
Within 1 year	22,315	21,169	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	85,264	72,025	0	0
After 5 years	24,520	26,772	0	0
	132,099	119,966	0	0

Other contingent liabilities

The Parent Company has placed its shares in GASA GROUP Holding A/S as security for Gasa Group Denmark A/S' debt to credit institutions. The debt amount to DKK 35 million at 31 December 2022. The carrying amount of shares charged is DKK 219 million at 31 December 2022.

Assuming primary liability, the Parent Company has guaranteed all balances with the group enterprises; Gasa Group Denmark A/S, Zenflora A/S, Gasa Group Holland B.V. and Gasa Group Germany GmbH to the Group's bank in Denmark.

The Group has given a "Globalzession" in GASA GROUP Germany GmbH in favour of the Group's bank.

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc. of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable by the Group amounts to TDKK 0. Moreover, the Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

When GASA AARHUS a.m.b.a and GASA ODENSE a.m.b.a were converted into limited companies, the companies' book values were measured into trade values according to the Danish tax law. The trade value is taxable for the company, GASA GRUPPEN A/S, but it will only be taxpayable if the company pays a dividend. The tax rate will be 50% for the company. The dividend will be tax free to the shareholder. The tax calculation after dividend in previous years will be calculated to DKK 110 million, but no more than 50% of the market value. Currently, the latent tax amountd to DKK 7.7 million.

Notes to the Financial Statements

20 Related parties

	Basis
Controlling interest	
Erhvervsinvest IV K/S	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.

There have been no such transactions during the financial year.

	Group		Parent Company	
	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
21 Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting				
PricewaterhouseCoopers				
Audit fee	411	398	10	8
Tax advisory services	25	25	8	8
Other services	106	40	15	15
	542	463	33	31
Others				
Audit fee	583	513	0	0
Other services	69	121	0	0
	652	634	0	0
	1,194	1,097	33	31

22 Subsequent events

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

23 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of GASA Investment A/S for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C .

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Consolidated and Parent Company Financial Statements for 2022 are presented in TDKK.

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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Basis of consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the Parent Company, GASA Investment A/S, and subsidiaries in which the Parent Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the votes or in which the Parent Company, through share ownership or otherwise, exercises control. Enterprises in which the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the votes and exercises significant influence but not control are classified as associates.

On consolidation, items of a uniform nature are combined. Elimination is made of intercompany income

Notes to the Financial Statements

23 Accounting Policies (continued)

and expenses, shareholdings, dividends and accounts as well as of realised and unrealised profits and losses on transactions between the consolidated enterprises.

The Parent Company's investments in the consolidated subsidiaries are set off against the Parent Company's share of the net asset value of subsidiaries stated at the time of consolidation.

Business combinations

Business acquisitions carried through on or after 1 July 2018

Acquisitions of subsidiaries are accounted for using the purchase method under which the identifiable assets and liabilities of the entity acquired are measured at fair value at the time of acquisition. Acquired contingent liabilities are recognised at fair value in the Consolidated Financial Statements to the extent that the value can be measured reliably.

The time of acquisition is the time when the Group obtains control of the entity acquired.

The cost of the entity acquired is the fair value of the consideration agreed, including consideration contingent on future events. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of subsidiaries are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Positive differences between the cost of the entity acquired and identifiable assets and liabilities are recognised as goodwill in intangible assets in the balance sheet and are amortised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Amortisation of goodwill is allocated in the Consolidated Financial Statements to the operations to which goodwill is related. Where the differences are negative, they are recognised immediately in the income statement.

Where the purchase price allocation is not final, positive and negative differences from acquired subsidiaries due to changes to the recognition and measurement of identifiable net assets may be adjusted for up to 12 months after the time of acquisition. These adjustments are also reflected in the value of goodwill or negative goodwill, including in amortisation already made.

Where cost includes contingent consideration, this is measured at fair value at the time of acquisition. Contingent consideration is subsequently measured at fair value. Any value adjustments are recognised in the income statement.

In respect of step acquisitions, any previously held investments in the entity acquired are remeasured at fair value at the time of acquisition. The difference between the carrying amount of the investment previously held and the fair value is recognised in the income statement.

Business acquisitions carried through before 1 July 2018

Subject to some exemptions, acquisitions carried through before 1 July 2018 are accounted for under the same accounting policies as those applying to business combinations carried through on or after 1 July

Notes to the Financial Statements

23 Accounting Policies (continued)

2018. The most material exemptions are:

- Identifiable assets and liabilities of the entity acquired are recognised only if they are probable.
- Identifiable contingent liabilities of the entity acquired are not recognised in the consolidated balance sheet.
- Where the purchase price allocation is not final, positive and negative differences due to changes to the recognition and measurement of the acquired net assets may be adjusted until the end of the financial year following the year of acquisition. These adjustments are also reflected in the value of goodwill or negative goodwill, including in amortisation already made.
- Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of subsidiaries are included as part of cost.
- After the initial recognition, adjustment of contingent consideration is recognised directly with its counter entry in initial purchase price, thus correcting the value of goodwill or negative goodwill.
- In respect of step acquisitions, the carrying amount of the existing investments is recognised in cost.

Minority interests

Minority interests form part of the Group's total equity. Upon distribution of net profit, net profit is broken down on the share attributable to minority interests and the share attributable to the shareholders of the Parent Company. Minority interests are recognised on the basis of a remeasurement of acquired assets and liabilities to fair value at the time of acquisition of subsidiaries.

Business acquisitions carried through before 1 July 2018

Minority interests are recognised at the carrying amounts of the acquired assets and liabilities at the time of acquisition of subsidiaries.

Business acquisitions carried through on or after 1 July 2018

Minority interests are initially measured at their proportionate share of the fair value of the acquired entity's identifiable net assets. In this way, only goodwill related to the Parent Company's share of the entity acquired is recognised.

On subsequent changes to minority interests where the Group retains control of the subsidiary, the consideration is recognised directly in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

23 Accounting Policies (continued)

Leases

Leases in terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the net present value of the lease payments computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as determined for the other fixed assets of the Group.

The remaining lease obligation is capitalised and recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element on the lease payments is charged over the lease term to the income statement.

All other leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and are subsequently remeasured at their fair values. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are classified as "Other receivables" and "Other payables", respectively.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments are recognised in the income statement unless the derivative financial instrument is designated and qualify as hedge accounting, see below.

Notes to the Financial Statements

23 Accounting Policies (continued)

Hedge accounting

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recognised in the income statement as are any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability related to the hedged risk.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of expected future transactions are recognised in retained earnings under equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge. The ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement. If the hedged transaction results in an asset or a liability, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity and recognised in the cost of the asset or the liability, respectively. If the hedged transaction results in an income or an expense, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity to the income statement in the period in which the hedged transaction is recognised. The amount is recognised in the same item as the hedged transaction.

Revenue

Information on business segments and geographical segments based on the Group's risks and returns and its internal financial reporting system. Geographical segments are regarded as the primary segments.

Income Statement

Revenue

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 Group.

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

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

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

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Notes to the Financial Statements

23 Accounting Policies (continued)

Staff expenses

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

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

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

Government grants

Government grants, such as economic stimulus packages, are recognised when it is reasonably certain that the Company complies with the conditions for receiving the grant, and it is reasonably certain that the Company will receive the grant. The grant is systematically recognised in the income statement over the period to which it relates, or immediately if the grant is not conditional upon incurrence of future costs or investments. Government grants are recognised as other operating income, or in the balance sheet if the purpose of the grant is investment in an asset.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The item "Income from investments in subsidiaries" in the income statement includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

Financial income and expenses

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

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

23 Accounting Policies (continued)

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is the positive difference between cost and fair value of assets and liabilities arising from acquisitions. Goodwill is amortised straight-line over its estimated useful life, which is fixed based on the experience gained by Management for each business area. For other amounts of goodwill, useful life has been determined based on an assessment of 10-20 years whether the enterprises are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile. Useful lives are reassessed annually. The amortisation periods used are maximum 20 years.

Goodwill is written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Intellectual property rights etc.

Intellectual property rights etc comprise development projects completed with related intellectual property rights, acquired intellectual property rights and prepayments for intangible assets.

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilisation, adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be established, and where the intention is to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognised as intangible assets. Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred. When recognising development projects as intangible assets, an amount equalling the costs incurred less deferred tax is taken to equity under reserve for development costs that is reduced as the development projects are amortised and written down.

The cost of development projects comprises costs such as salaries and amortisation that are directly and indirectly attributable to the development projects.

Indirect production costs in the form of indirectly attributable staff costs and amortisation of intangible assets and depreciation on property, plant and equipment used in the development process are recognised in cost based on time spent on each project.

Completed development projects are amortised on a straight-line basis using their estimated useful lives which are determined based on a specific assessment of each development project. If the useful life cannot be estimated reliably, it is fixed at 10 years. For development projects protected by intellectual property rights, the maximum amortisation period is the remaining duration of the relevant rights. The amortisation periods used are 8 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

23 Accounting Policies (continued)

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	3-20 years
Leasehold improvements	3-10 years

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The item "Investments in subsidiaries" in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition of the remaining value of any increases in value and goodwill calculated at the time of acquisition of the enterprises.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred upon distribution of profit to "Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method" under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries with a negative net asset value are recognised at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation

Notes to the Financial Statements

23 Accounting Policies (continued)

of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale equals landed cost.

Receivables

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

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and other incurred costs relating to subsequent financial year.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Treasury shares

Purchase and sales prices for treasury shares are recognised directly in retained earnings under equity. A reduction of capital by cancellation of treasury shares reduces the share capital by an amount equal to the nominal value of the shares and increases retained earnings. Dividend on treasury shares is recognised directly in equity under retained earnings.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

23 Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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

Current tax receivables and liabilities

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

Financial debts

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

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

Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement shows the Group's cash flows for the year broken down by operating, investing and financing activities, changes for the year in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Group's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the net profit/loss for the year adjusted for changes in working capital and non-cash operating items such as depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, and provisions. Working capital comprises current assets less short-term debt excluding items included in cash and cash equivalents.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise cash flows from acquisitions and disposals of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment as well as fixed asset investments.

Notes to the Financial Statements

23 Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise cash flows from the raising and repayment of long-term debt as well as payments to and from shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise "Cash at bank and in hand".

The cash flow statement cannot be immediately derived from the published financial records.

Notes to the Financial Statements

23 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

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