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# *DataIntelligence A/S*

Kilde Alle 4, DK-8722 Hedensted

## Annual Report for 1 November 2022 - 31 October 2023

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CVR No. 41 65 17 09

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 17/1 2024

Jesper Rantala  
Chair 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 DataIntelligence A/S for the financial year 1 November 2022 - 31 October 2023.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 October 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations and cash flows for 2022/23.

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.

Hedensted, 17 January 2024

## Executive Board

Martin Schramm  
CEO

## Board of Directors

Jesper Rantala  
Chair

Christian Møller Christensen

Lars Jensen

# Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of DataIntelligence A/S

## Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 October 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 November 2022 - 31 October 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of DataIntelligence A/S for the financial year 1 November 2022 - 31 October 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

## Basis for Opinion

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

## Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

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

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

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

## Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

# Independent Auditor's report

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Trekantområdet, 17 January 2024

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Lars Almskou Ohmeyer

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne24817

Heidi Bonde

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne42815

# Company information

<b>The Company</b>	DataIntelligence A/S Kilde Alle 4 DK-8722 Hedensted  CVR No: 41 65 17 09 Financial period: 1 November 2022 - 31 October 2023 Municipality of reg. office: Hedensted
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Jesper Rantala, chair Christian Møller Christensen Lars Jensen
<b>Executive Board</b>	Martin Schramm
<b>Auditors</b>	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Herredsvej 32 DK-7100 Vejle

# Financial Highlights

Seen over a 4-year period, the development of the Company is described by the following financial highlights:

	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
<b>Key figures</b>				
<b>Profit/loss</b>				
Revenue	24,554	22,303	18,356	0
Gross profit/loss	8,140	4,832	4,211	0
EBITDA	2,618	1,097	-1,023	-13
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-602	-301	-764	0
Profit/loss of ordinary primary operations	2,016	796	-1,787	0
Profit/loss of financial income and expenses	-129	-305	28	0
Profit/loss before tax	1,864	491	-1,759	-13
Tax on profit/loss for the year	-450	-109	386	3
Net profit/loss	1,435	418	-1,373	-10
<b>Balance sheet</b>				
Balance sheet total	7,788	6,900	7,717	505
Investment in property, plant and equipment	640	0	0	0
Equity	970	-465	-883	490
<b>Cash flows</b>				
Cash flows from:				
- operating activities	2,644	2,201	-230	-5
- investing activities	-630	-548	-6,416	0
- financing activities	-2,366	-1,524	6,446	505
Change in cash and cash equivalents for the year	-352	129	-201	500
Number of employees	9	7	9	0
<b>Ratios</b>				
Gross margin	33.2%	21.7%	22.9%	0.0%
Profit margin	8.2%	3.6%	-9.7%	0.0%
Return on assets	25.9%	11.5%	-23.2%	0.0%
Solvency ratio	12.5%	-6.7%	-11.4%	97.0%
Return on equity	568.3%	-62.0%	698.7%	-4.1%

# Management's review

## Key activities

DataIntelligence A/S is a company working within the field of Industry 4.0. DataIntelligence A/S assists companies with collecting, analyzing, and visualizing their valuable production data. Furthermore, DataIntelligence A/S acts as a technical partner within development and production of electronic products for customers.

DataIntelligence A/S headquarters is in Hedensted, Denmark. The products within Industry 4.0 are marketed globally and sold to both end customers and distributors. The products developed and customized for the individual customer are not sold to anyone else.

DataIntelligence A/S holds all copyrights, product rights, and production rights to hardware and software developed by DataIntelligence A/S.

## Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2022/23 shows a profit of DKK 1,434,583, and at 31 October 2023 the balance sheet of the Company shows positive equity of DKK 969,829.

## Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

There has been no uncertainty regarding recognition and measurement in the Annual Report.

## Subsequent events

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



## Income statement 1 November 2022 - 31 October 2023

	Note	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK
Revenue		24,553,966	22,302,991
Other operating income		10,000	0
Expenses for raw materials and consumables		-13,612,604	-13,627,737
Other external expenses		-2,811,255	-3,843,201
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>8,140,107</b>	<b>4,832,053</b>
Staff expenses	1	-5,512,566	-3,734,594
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-612,037	-301,231
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>2,015,504</b>	<b>796,228</b>
Financial income		107,110	31,757
Financial expenses	3	-235,970	-336,759
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>1,886,644</b>	<b>491,226</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-452,061	-72,746
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>1,434,583</b>	<b>418,480</b>

## Distribution of profit

	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>		
Retained earnings	1,434,583	418,480
	<b>1,434,583</b>	<b>418,480</b>

# Balance sheet 31 October 2023

## Assets

	Note	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK
Completed development projects		0	548,087
<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>548,087</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		575,558	0
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>575,558</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>575,558</b>	<b>548,087</b>
Raw materials and consumables		0	94,027
Work in progress		0	76,506
Finished goods and goods for resale		2,160,504	3,238,123
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>2,160,504</b>	<b>3,408,656</b>
Trade receivables		4,954,105	1,386,732
Contract work in progress		0	0
Receivables from group enterprises		19,805	127,410
Other receivables		1,438	1,001,042
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>4,975,348</b>	<b>2,515,184</b>
Cash at bank and in hand		76,302	427,858
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>7,212,154</b>	<b>6,351,698</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>7,787,712</b>	<b>6,899,785</b>

# Balance sheet 31 October 2023

## Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK
Share capital		500,000	500,000
Reserve for development costs		0	427,508
Retained earnings		469,829	-1,392,262
<b>Equity</b>		<b>969,829</b>	<b>-464,754</b>
Provision for deferred tax		21,104	120,579
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>21,104</b>	<b>120,579</b>
Credit institutions		36,951	22,993
Trade payables		1,262,733	799,150
Contract work in progress		0	11,500
Payables to group enterprises		2,651,077	5,031,034
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		515,362	51,667
Other payables		2,330,656	1,327,616
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>6,796,779</b>	<b>7,243,960</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>6,796,779</b>	<b>7,243,960</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>7,787,712</b>	<b>6,899,785</b>
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	9		
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## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 November	500,000	427,508	-1,392,262	-464,754
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment for the year	0	-427,508	427,508	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	1,434,583	1,434,583
<b>Equity at 31 October</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>469,829</b>	<b>969,829</b>

## Cash flow statement 1 November 2022 - 31 October 2023

	Note	2022/23 DKK	2021/22 DKK
Result of the year		1,434,583	418,480
Adjustments	7	1,182,958	678,979
Change in working capital	8	243,111	923,400
<b>Cash flow from operations before financial items</b>		<b>2,860,652</b>	<b>2,020,859</b>
Financial income		107,110	31,758
Financial expenses		-235,970	-336,760
<b>Cash flows from ordinary activities</b>		<b>2,731,792</b>	<b>1,715,857</b>
Corporation tax paid		-87,841	485,535
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>2,643,951</b>	<b>2,201,392</b>
Purchase of intangible assets		1	-548,087
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-629,509	0
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>-629,508</b>	<b>-548,087</b>
Repayment of loans from credit institutions		13,958	1,399
Repayment of payables to group enterprises		-2,379,957	-1,525,846
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>-2,365,999</b>	<b>-1,524,447</b>
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>-351,556</b>	<b>128,858</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 November		427,858	299,000
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 October</b>		<b>76,302</b>	<b>427,858</b>
Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows:			
Cash at bank and in hand		76,302	427,858
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 October</b>		<b>76,302</b>	<b>427,858</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

	2022/23	2021/22
	DKK	DKK
<b>1. Staff Expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	4,859,487	3,219,712
Pensions	604,230	472,567
Other social security expenses	48,849	42,315
	<u>5,512,566</u>	<u>3,734,594</u>
 Average number of employees	 <u>9</u>	 <u>7</u>

	2022/23	2021/22
	DKK	DKK
<b>2. Special items</b>		
Impairment of fixed assets	426,290	0
	<u>426,290</u>	<u>0</u>

	2022/23	2021/22
	DKK	DKK
<b>3. Financial expenses</b>		
Interest paid to group enterprises	169,855	149,404
Other financial expenses	475	2,938
Exchange loss	65,640	184,417
	<u>235,970</u>	<u>336,759</u>

	2022/23	2021/22
	DKK	DKK
<b>4. Income tax expense</b>		
Current tax for the year	515,362	51,667
Deferred tax for the year	-99,475	21,079
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	36,174	0
	<u>452,061</u>	<u>72,746</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 5. Intangible fixed assets

	Completed development projects
	DKK
Cost at 1 November	1,613,498
Cost at 31 October	1,613,498
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 November	1,065,411
Impairment losses for the year	426,290
Amortisation for the year	121,797
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 October	1,613,498
<b>Carrying amount at 31 October</b>	<b>0</b>
Amortised over	3 years

## 6. Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	DKK
Cost at 1 November	0
Additions for the year	639,509
Cost at 31 October	639,509
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 November	0
Depreciation for the year	63,951
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 October	63,951
<b>Carrying amount at 31 October</b>	<b>575,558</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	2022/23	2021/22
	DKK	DKK
<b>7. Cash flow statement - Adjustments</b>		
Financial income	-107,110	-31,757
Financial expenses	235,970	336,759
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, including losses and gains on sales	602,037	301,231
Tax on profit/loss for the year	452,061	72,746
	<u>1,182,958</u>	<u>678,979</u>

	2022/23	2021/22
	DKK	DKK
<b>8. Cash flow statement - Change in working capital</b>		
Change in inventories	1,248,152	824,158
Change in receivables	-2,460,164	-125,891
Change in trade payables, etc	1,455,123	225,133
	<u>243,111</u>	<u>923,400</u>

	2022/23	2021/22
	DKK	DKK
<b>9. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations</b>		
<b>Rental and lease obligations</b>		
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	211,105	142,735
Between 1 and 5 years	69,070	97,023
	<u>280,175</u>	<u>239,758</u>

### Other contingent liabilities

The Danish group enterprises are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed income etc of the Group. The total accrued corporation tax is disclosed in the Annual Report of Eltronic Group A/S, which is the management company under the joint taxation. Moreover, the Danish group enterprises are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, royalty tax and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

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

### Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Name	Place of registered office
Eltronic Group A/S	DK-8722 Hedensted

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 11. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of DataIntelligence A/S for 2022/23 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2022/23 are presented in DKK.

### 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.

### Leases

All 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

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.

## Income statement

### Net sales

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

Contract work in progress (construction contracts) is recognised at the rate of completion, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the work completed for the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the contract.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

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

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

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

## **Other external expenses**

Other external expenses comprise distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, losses on debtors, operating leasing costs, etc.

## **Staff expenses**

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll 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 Company, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

## **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 Danish group companies.. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Balance sheet

### Intangible fixed assets

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

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

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

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

As of the date of completion, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the expected economic benefit from the development work. The amortisation period is 3 years.

### Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the construction period.

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	10 years
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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.

### 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 and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour.

## 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.

## Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at selling price of the work performed calculated on the basis of the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

Where the selling price cannot be measured reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of expenses incurred and net realisable value.

Payments received on account are set off against the selling price. The individual contracts are classified as receivables when the net selling price is positive and as liabilities when the net selling price is negative.

## Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

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

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

## Current tax receivables and liabilities

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

## Financial debts

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

## Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement shows the Company'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 Company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 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.

## 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.

## Financial Highlights

### Explanation of financial ratios

Gross margin	$\text{Gross profit} \times 100 / \text{Revenue}$
Profit margin	$\text{Profit/loss of ordinary primary operations} \times 100 / \text{Revenue}$
Return on assets	$\text{Profit/loss of ordinary primary operations} \times 100 / \text{Total assets at year end}$
Solvency ratio	$\text{Equity at year end} \times 100 / \text{Total assets at year end}$
Return on equity	$\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100 / \text{Average equity}$