

Oracle Danmark ApS

CVR-nr. 71 29 85 15

Tuborg Havnevej 15
2900 Hellerup
Danmark

Annual Report for 2022/23

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 7th November 2023

Vitor Antunes

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Vitor Manuel Mateus Antunes

Chairman

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board on the Annual Report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Oracle Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 June 2022 – 31 May 2023.

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

It is our opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets and liabilities and financial position at 1 June 2022 – 31 May 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 June 2022 – 31 May 2023.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's operations and financial matters and the results of the Company's operations and financial position.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Hellerup, 7th November 2023

Executive Board

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Marc Jardorf
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Marc Jardorf

Board of Directors

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Vitor Manuel Mateus Antunes

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Simon Allison
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Simon Allison

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Anders Bovaller

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Oracle Danmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Oracle Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 June 2022 - 31 May 2023, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 May 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 June 2022 – 31 May 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements, that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional 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.

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, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Copenhagen, 7th November 23

Baker Tilly Denmark

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 35 25 76 91

DocuSigned by:

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Helle Brandt Møller
State Authorised
Public Accountant
MNE no. MNE 34481

DocuSigned by:

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Anne Catherine Nielsen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
MNE no. MNE 41368

Company Information

The Company

Oracle Danmark ApS
Tuborg Havnevej 15
DK – 2900 Hellerup

Telephone: +45 44808080

Facsimile: +45 44808090

Website: www.oracle.com

CVR No.: 71 29 85 15

Financial period: 01 June – 31 May

Incorporated 16 November 1982

Municipality of reg office: Hellerup

Board of Directors

Vitor Manuel Mateus Antunes, Chairman
Simon Allison
Anders Bovaller

Executive Board

Marc Jardorf

Auditors

Baker Tilly Godkendt Revisionsparnerselskab
Poul Bundgaards Vej 1, 1.
2500 Valby

Financial Highlights

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

Key figures

	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>	<u>2018/19</u>
	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000
Income statements					
Revenue	321,146	254,239	318,526	321,125	534,034
Gross profit	286,328	218,164	275,756	252,648	467,777
Profit/(loss) before financial income and expenses	35,116	12,648	18,293	6,637	238,482
Net financials	7,728	17,647	-9,023	803	19,770
Net profit/(loss) for the year	38,336	23,402	7,280	797	180,380
Balance sheet					
Investment in property, plant and equipment	34,396	7,979	173	10,282	272
Total assets	626,184	549,807	638,056	706,981	596,166
Net equity	267,731	229,395	205,993	198,713	197,916
Average number of employees	162	162	181	186	198
Ratios					
Gross margin	89.2%	85.8%	86.6%	78.7%	87.6%
Profit margin	10.9%	5.0%	5.7%	2.1%	44.7%
Return on assets	5.6%	2.3%	2.9%	0.9%	40.0%
Solvency ratio	42.8%	41.7%	32.3%	28.1%	33.2%
Return on equity	15.4%	10.7%	3.6%	0.4%	167.5%

The method for calculation of the financial highlights are in accordance with the guidelines from “Den Danske Finansanalytikere Forening”.

The ratios have been prepared in accordance with the definitions stated under accounting policies.

Due to the adoption of IFRS 16, key figures and ratios above have not been restated for 2018/19.

Managements' Review

Business activities

Oracle Danmark ApS provides products and services that address enterprise information technology (IT) environments. Our products and services include applications and infrastructure offerings that are delivered through a variety of flexible and interoperable IT deployment models. These models include on-premise deployments, cloud-based deployments, and hybrid deployments (an approach that combines both on-premise and cloud-based deployment) such as our Oracle Cloud at Customer offering (an instance of Oracle Cloud in a customer's own data center). Accordingly, we offer choice and flexibility to our customers and facilitate the product, service and deployment combinations that best suit our customers' needs. Our customers including businesses of many sizes, government agencies, educational institutions and resellers that we market and sell to directly through our worldwide sales force and indirectly through the Oracle Partner Network.

The Company's Cloud offerings provide a comprehensive and fully integrated stack of application, platform, compute, storage and networking services in all three primary layers of the cloud: Software as a Service (SaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS) and Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS). The Company's cloud license and on-premise IT offerings include: Oracle Applications, Oracle Database and Oracle Fusion Middleware software, among others; hardware products including Oracle Engineered Systems, servers, storage and industry-specific products, among others; and related support and services. Substantially all customers, at their option, purchase license support contracts when they purchase an Oracle License. Customers generally opt to purchase hardware support contracts when they purchase Oracle hardware.

Oracle Danmark ApS also provides consulting services on its own behalf.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Directors consider that the following are the principal risk factors that could materially and adversely affect the Company's future financial results or financial position:

- the company do not continue to develop and release new or enhanced products and services within the anticipated time frames;
- infrastructure costs to deliver new or enhanced products and services take longer or result in greater costs than anticipated;
- there is a delay in market acceptance of and difficulty in transitioning new and existing customers to new, enhanced or acquired product lines or services;
- there are changes in information technology (IT) trends that the company does not adequately anticipate or address with product development efforts;
- the company do not optimize complementary product lines and services in a timely manner; or
- the company fail to adequately integrate, support or enhance acquired product lines or services;
- the risk of the current economic climate having an adverse impact on served markets.

The Company has controls in place to limit each of these potential exposures and management and the directors regularly review, reassess and proactively limit the associated risk. These risks are managed by innovative product sourcing and strict control of costs. The Company has insurances, business policies and organization structures to limit these risks and the Board of Directors closely monitor the Company's trading activities to manage credit, liquidity and other financial risks.

Managements' Review

Business review

The income statement of the Company for FY23 shows a profit of DKK '000 38,336 (profit of DKK '000 23,402 for FY22) and at 31 May 2023 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK '000 267,731 (DKK '000 229,395 at 31 May 2022). The marginal increase in equity is due to the profit during the year of DKK '000 38,336. The increase in profit in the year is driven by a DKK'000 66,907 increase in revenue (DKK '000 321,146 and 254,239 for FY23 and FY22 respectively). Offset by DKK'000 40,900 increases in staff expenses (DKK '000 237,056 and '000 196,156 for FY23 and FY22 respectively).

Future Developments

Oracle Danmark ApS intends to continue to develop its range of products and services. The Company expects profits will be in line with FY23.

Unusual events

The financial position of the Company at 31 May 2023 and the results of its activities for the financial year 2022/23 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Research and development activities

The Company does not hold local research and development activities.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties

Recognition and measurement in the Annual Report have not been subject to any uncertainty.

Subsequent Events

There were no significant subsequent events affecting the Company, which require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

Corporate social responsibility Statement

In compliance with section 99a and b of the Danish Financial Statements Act on social responsibility and gender distribution in management, please find below a summary on how the Company satisfies the requirements of the legislation:

Environment and climate

i. Policy

The Company pays particular adherence to environmental regulations to minimise impacts on the environment from its activities, whilst continuing to address health, safety and economic issues. This is set out in the Environmental Policy. Oracle's Environmental Steering Committee (the "ESC") is responsible for the implementation and oversight of this policy.

ii. Risks

The Company's primary environmental impacts relate to: the company's own energy consumption as well as the energy consumption of its hardware products; the disposition of its hardware products at the end of their useful life; vendor and supply chain management; business travel; and the consumption of natural resources through its own activities and its procurement processes.

Managements' Review

iii. *Activities*

Oracle Danmark ApS, with the cooperation of its employees, customers, contractors and suppliers, is committed to environmental management through managing the consumption of energy, water, paper and other resources used by Oracle in its day-to-day operations and identifying opportunities to divert, minimize, reuse and recycle our waste stream. In 2022/23, Our Danish offices has continued to operate with a “plan-do-check-act” management system, taking environmental sustainability into account while conducting business.

iv. *KPI*

In 2023, 63% of Oracle's real estate and facilities electricity use, and 81% of Oracle's Cloud electricity use came from verified renewable sources. Oracle has also set a new goal to power its global operations, both its facilities and its cloud, with 100% renewable energy by 2025.

v. *Performance*

Oracle Danmark ApS has achieved a yearly reduction in greenhouse gas emissions since 2015. We continue to leverage energy-saving technologies at our Danish offices, while working tirelessly to achieve our goals. Further, the management system has in 2022/23 increased the amount of reused and recycled materials in our waste stream.

A consolidated view of Oracle's performance data is available in the Oracle Corporate Citizenship Data Sheet at <https://www.oracle.com/a/ocom/docs/corporate/citizenship/ccr-datasheet.pdf>.

Human Rights and gender distribution in the board and top management

i. *Policy*

Oracle Danmark ApS has a long-standing commitment to uphold and respect human rights for all people, as reflected in Oracle's Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, and in Oracle's policies, practices, and core values.

The company promotes equality of opportunity and treatment and take appropriate steps to eliminating discrimination in access to employment, training and working conditions, on grounds of race, age, religion colour, sex, political opinion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability country of origin, or social origin. In Oracle Danmark ApS, there are equal opportunities for men and women and efforts are being made to reflect this at all managerial levels.

ii. *Risk*

There is a risk of “biased” recruitment, thus creating a corporate culture that does not reflect the surrounding world. Oracle Danmark ApS considers it a strength to have both genders represented in management, finding that this adds value to and contributes to the development of the business.

iii. *Activities*

To ensure a balanced representation of men and woman Oracle has in 2022/23 continued to develop our programs such as:

a) Oracle Women's Leadership (OWL)

OWL is a leadership and professional development program that seeks to develop, engage and empower current and future generations of Oracle women leaders in order to foster an inclusive and innovative workforce. OWL engages more than 20,000 employees in 66 countries – including Denmark, representing more than 117 OWL communities.

In Oracle Danmark ApS the local OWL committee arranges networking, training and social activities in order to enhance local female employees' leadership engagement.

Managements' Review

b) Mentoring and Sponsorship

Our competitiveness as a company ultimately depends on the talent of our people. Oracle has a mentoring programme that aims to strengthen employees' career development strategies and to retain, attract, develop, and maximize the capacity of Oracle's talent. Mentoring and sponsorship enable us to develop future generations of technical and managerial leaders in Oracle.

c) Recruitment

Oracle has an Equal Employment Opportunity Policy and also provides best practices and recommendations for hiring managers.

iv. *KPI*

The Company has drawn up a policy for the underrepresented sex with a view to ensuring a balanced representation of men and women at all managerial levels, based on the objective that neither men nor women should have a representation of less than 25% in top management.

v. *Performance*

In 2023, Oracle Danmark ApS has met their target. Oracle's top management for FY23 is 26.5% percent female, compared to FY22 which was 25%, which is above the 16% average observed by Denmark by Gender Equity Index in 2022 by European Women on board. The ratio of female managers has steadily increased over the past several years. While relevant professional qualifications remain key selection criteria for all positions within Oracle, Oracle's management will continue to focus on diversity and will continue to evaluate programs to enhance attracting and developing diversity in its employee base.

Social and employee conditions

i. *Policy*

Oracle is committed to protecting the health and safety of our employees, visitors, contractors, and other stakeholders and to minimizing pollution and other adverse impacts on the environment. The well-being of the Company's employees is safeguarded through strict adherence to health and safety standards.

ii. *Risks*

The key risks relate to workplace accidents.

iii. *Activities*

The Company's Environment, Health, and Safety team has in 2022/23 continued to conduct audits to identify and correct workplace hazards. Oracle Danmark ApS continues to encourage our employees to report any injuries, accidents, near-misses, and hazards promptly so that we can investigate and take corrective action.

iv. *KPI*

The recording of significant incidents is actively monitored.

v. *Performance*

There have been no reports of accidents during the year that resulted in significant material damage or personal injury.

Managements' Review

Anti-corruption

i. Policy

Oracle Danmark ApS believes in doing business honestly and is committed to transparency in our business practices. As per our Code of ethics and Business conduct, we have no tolerance for corruption and bribery in connection with our business.

ii. Risk

Oracle Danmark ApS is exposed to non-compliance with anti-corruption legislation through employees', suppliers' and partners' violations, and is also exposed to potential legal and financial implications of such non-compliance.

iii. Activities

All employees are required to complete and return a certificate annually acknowledging that they have read, understood and complied with this Policy.

iv. KPI

It is the Company's objective to ensure adherence to Code of ethics and Business conduct and avoid any violation of the anti-corruption rules internally as well as with its external partners.

v. Performance

The Company did not note any violations of Oracle Corporation anti-corruption rules in 2022/23.

Additional information regarding our citizenship policies, processes and procedures are available on our website www.oracle.com/corporate/citizenship.

Data Ethics

i. Policy

The purpose of this policy is to define Oracle Danmark ApS's ("Oracle" or "Oracle Denmark") approach to data ethics pursuant to section 99d of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to outline the principles to protect and manage the privacy and security of data; created, accessed used, maintained, and hosted by Oracle in accordance with legal requirements and obligations.

It should be noted that Oracle Corporation, 2300 Oracle Way, Austin, Texas, USA, is the ultimate parent of Oracle Denmark and all policies referred to and terms incorporated herein are globally approved and implemented by Oracle Corporation and applicable to its subsidiaries, including Oracle Denmark.

ii. Sources of data

In Oracle, we may collect, use, and share (collectively referred to '**processing**' or '**process**') various types of data, including:

- Personal data about jobs applicants, employees, contractors, collaborators, partners, suppliers, customers and clients.
- Non-Personal data about our information assets and business operations.

Oracle is committed to follow high data ethics standards for the use of both personal and non-personal data.

iii. Data ethics principles

We commit to the following data ethics principles:

Managements' Review

- i) **Transparency:** Oracle's practices and business purposes for processing all types of data are open and transparent and documented in easily accessible notices for affected individuals and entities.
- ii) **Security and Confidentiality:** Oracle has implemented policies and practices designed to keep data confidential and limit access to it only to those who need it to conduct their business activities. We have implemented and maintain appropriate physical, administrative and technical security measures to protect personal and non-personal information. Also, we always aim to ensure that third parties authorized to process data on our behalf are required to do the same.
- iii) **Global Protection:** Oracle operates globally in over 80 countries and for our business operations, we may need to process data globally, as necessary. In case if we need to transfer data outside of its originating country, we ensure that such transfer is made in accordance with applicable laws and practices.
- iv) **Accountability:** Oracle develops and implements policies and procedures to ensure that it complies with and remains accountable for the above-mentioned principles; e.g. Oracle privacy and information protection policies . On a regular basis, Oracle conducts trainings and reviews to maintain compliance with these principles.

Oracle's Corporate Security Practices provide more information on principles and procedures implemented for security, safety, and business continuity for Oracle's internal operations and its provision of services to customers: <https://www.oracle.com/corporate/security-practices/>

Oracle's Privacy policies describe in more detail how Oracle processes personal data in the context of its various externally-facing business activities: <https://www.oracle.com/legal/privacy/>

iv. Sharing with Third Parties

Oracle may share personal or non- personal information with third parties for business and commercial purposes or to comply with legal requirements.

When third parties are given access to personal information, Oracle will take appropriate contractual, technical and organizational measures designed to ensure that data is processed only to the extent that such processing is necessary, consistent with its privacy policies, and in accordance with applicable law.

v. Training and Awareness

Oracle ensures through its mandatory trainings that Oracle employees are well instructed on Oracle's policies. These trainings test employee understanding of information asset classifications and handling requirements. We ensure that our employees complete the trainings when joining Oracle and periodically repeat it thereafter; which helps us to support and fulfil our objectives and principles on data ethics.

vi. Governance and Responsibility

Each year we will account for this policy in accordance with section 99d of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

vii. Approval

This policy was approved by the Board of Directors of Oracle Denmark ApS on 7th November 2023.

Income Statements 1 June - 31 May

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022/23</u> DKK'000	<u>2021/22</u> DKK'000
Revenue	3	321,146	254,239
Other external expenses		-34,818	-36,075
Gross profit		286,328	218,164
Staff expenses	4	-237,056	-196,156
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	5	-14,156	-9,360
Profit before financial income and expenses		35,116	12,648
Financial income	6	10,537	18,852
Financial expenses	7	-2,809	-1,205
Profit before tax		42,844	30,295
Tax on profit for the year	8	-4,508	-6,893
Net profit for the year	19	38,336	23,402

Balance Sheet 31 May

Assets	Note	2022/23	2021/22
Non-current assets		DKK'000	DKK'000
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	9	35,858	8,882
Leashold improvement	9	612	1,136
Right-of-use assets	10	6,417	11,637
Tangible assets		42,887	21,655
Intercompany loan receivable	20	464,591	461,325
Investments		464,591	461,325
Deferred Commissions	14	13,489	16,876
Other long term receivable	22	1,705	1,590
Other non-current assets		15,194	18,466
Total non-current assets		522,672	501,446
Trade receivables	11	6,086	3,156
Other receivables		780	326
Contract work in progress	12	15,330	14,231
Deferred tax assets	13	165	886
Deferred Commissions	14	12,179	14,476
Other assets		34,540	33,075
Cash at bank and in hand		68,972	15,286
Current assets		103,512	48,361
Assets		626,184	549,807

Balance Sheet 31 May

Equity and Liabilities	<u>Note</u>	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
Equity		DKK'000	DKK'000
Share capital	15	11,000	11,000
Retained earnings		256,731	218,395
Total equity		<u>267,731</u>	<u>229,395</u>
Non current liabilities			
Lease Liability	10	559	5,877
Total Non current liabilities		<u>559</u>	<u>5,877</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		732	1,070
Payables to group enterprises	21	249,935	233,717
Corporation tax		2,955	4,569
Other payables		95,598	63,281
Deferred income	16	2,950	5,745
Lease Liability	10	5,724	6,153
Total current liabilities		<u>357,894</u>	<u>314,535</u>
Total liabilities		<u>358,453</u>	<u>320,412</u>
Liabilities and equity		<u>626,184</u>	<u>549,807</u>
Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting	17		
Related parties and ownership	18		
Profit distribution	19		

Statements of Changes in Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> DKK'000	<u>Retained earnings</u> DKK'000	<u>Total</u> DKK'000
Equity at 31 May 2022	11,000	218,395	229,395
Net profit for the year	-	38,336	38,336
Equity at 31 May 2023	<u>11,000</u>	<u>256,731</u>	<u>267,731</u>

Accounting Policies

1. Corporate Information

Oracle Danmark ApS is a private limited Company incorporated in Denmark with a registered address at Tuborg Havnevej 15, DK – 2900 Hellerup, Denmark.

The immediate parent and controlling party of the Company is Oracle Nederland B.V. (the “Parent Company”). The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Oracle Corporation, a company incorporated in the State of Delaware, USA.

1.1 Changes in Accounting estimates

During the year, a Tax audit covering the period 2016/2017 was concluded with the Danish Tax Authorities. The audit resolution deemed that the taxes paid in 2017 were correct and no additional taxes were due to be paid. The conclusion of the tax audit resulted in the company receiving a reimbursement of 21,177,880 DKK during 2023 from Oracle EMEA Limited which has increased the net profit for the year. The change in accounting estimate has had no impact on assets, liabilities or the closing financial position at year end.

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The Annual Report of Oracle Denmark ApS for 2022/23 has been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C.

2.2 Going Concern

The Company has considerable financial resources together with revenue streams across different geographic areas and industries. As a consequence, the Directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully. After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

A summary of the principal accounting policies, all of which have been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year are set out overleaf.

Recognition and measurement

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

Assets are recognized 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 assets can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognized 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.

The takeover method is applied to the acquisition of new subsidiaries or activities which the Parent Company obtains control. Identifiable assets and liabilities in the acquired entities are recognized at the

Accounting Policies

fair value at the time of acquisition. Provisions for restructuring costs relating to the acquired entity are recognized if the restructuring has been decided at the time of acquisition and is expected to be carried through. Allowance is made for the tax effect of revaluations of assets and liabilities. Any residual difference between the cost and the group's share of the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities is recognized as goodwill or negative goodwill.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortized cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortized cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortization 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.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue and related interpretations and it applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

IFRS 15 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract.

Incremental costs of obtaining a contract (Cloud commissions and First Year Support)

The company incurs sales commissions earned by its sales force. Under IFRS 15, sales commissions and associated direct costs that are considered incremental and recoverable costs of obtaining customer contracts are now capitalized and amortized, as detailed below.

Cloud Commission Capitalization

We capitalize sales commission associated with our cloud SaaS, PaaS and IaaS offerings, and recognize the related expenses over the applicable period (i.e. customer benefit period, or contract term for renewals), which are typically one to four years. The estimated customer benefit period, currently determined to be 4 years, will be reassessed each year and updated, as necessary. The current portion of the deferred sales commissions balances are included in other current assets and the non-current portion of the deferred sales commissions balances are included in other non-current assets as of May 31, 2023. Amortization of deferred sales commissions is included as a component of staff expenses in our Income Statement.

License & Hardware First Year Support Commission

Under IFRS 15, first year support commissions are capitalized and amortized over the estimated customer benefit period, currently determined to be 4 years. On an annual basis, the customer benefit period will be reassessed and updated as necessary. The current portion of the deferred sales commissions balances are included in other current assets and the non-current portion of the deferred sales commissions balances are included in other non-current assets as of May 31, 2023. Amortization of deferred sales commissions is included as a component of staff expenses in our Income Statement.

Accounting Policies

Revenue and related adjustments

The company has several sources of revenues. For certain products and services prices are bundled for software and software support together and resulted in recognition of revenue over time with no revenue recognized upfront under previous IFRS. Under IFRS 15, more judgement and estimates are required to be used, which resulted in upfront recognition for certain revenue transactions such as; Term License, and the license portion of MySQL deals. Adjustments arising from such transactions were booked, but they are not material to the financial statements taken as a whole for disclosure.

Revenue

The Company acts as an undisclosed agent for another group company in the sale of various software related and non-software related products and services, offerings include new software licenses, software license updates and product support, cloud SaaS, PaaS and IaaS offerings, hardware products, hardware support, advanced customer support services and education. The Company acts in its own name but on account of and at the risk of another group company.

The Company receives commissions and mark-up on the costs incurred for their sale as sales agents in respect of revenues generated from the sale of software licenses, software license updates and product support, SaaS, PaaS and IaaS offerings, hardware products, hardware support, advanced customer support services and education which are remitted to another group company.

Oracle Danmark ApS also provides consulting services on its own behalf.

Income from consulting services is recognized according to used time for Time & Material projects and according to the percentage of completion method for fixed price projects.

Other external expenses

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

Staff expenses

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

Amortization, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortization, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortization, depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, realized and unrealized gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies as well as surcharges and refunds under the on account tax scheme.

Transactions in foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in thousands of 'DKK', which is the Company's functional currency.

Accounting Policies

Transactions and balances

Amounts in foreign currencies in the balance sheet are translated into the functional currency using Oracle Group exchange rates which do not differ materially from the exchange rates set by the European Central Bank for the financial year end date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Income Statement.

Tax on profit for the year

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

Tangible assets

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	2 – 5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 – 10 years

The basis of depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the time of acquisition and are reassessed every year. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognized.

In case of changes in the amortization period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognized prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Right of Use Assets and Lease Liabilities

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset which may be specified explicitly or implicitly. The asset should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset.
- The Company has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has the right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to determining how and for what purpose the asset is used.

Accounting Policies

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets identified under the standard are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Facilities; the initial term of the lease.
- Motor vehicles; generally 5 years.

The Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. Lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company applied the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of vehicles, parking lots and other equipment. It also applied the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognized as expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company's right-of-use assets and the current and non-current portion of lease liabilities are included as separate line items within the statement of financial position.

The Company determined whether the arrangement was or contains a lease based on the assessment of whether:

- Fulfillment of the arrangement was dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets; and
- The arrangement had conveyed a right to use the asset either, by having the ability or right to operate or have physical access to the asset and that other parties would benefit from the output while obtaining or controlling more than an insignificant amount of the output.

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its Incremental Borrowing Rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the

Accounting Policies

Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Leases - Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain the option to renew or terminate the lease will be exercised. The Company considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate.

The renewal periods for leases of facilities and vehicles are typically not included as part of the lease term as these are not reasonably certain to be exercised.

Refer to Note 10 for information on potential future rental payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension and termination options that are not included in the lease term.

Impairment of non-current assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and tangible assets is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortization.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the anticipated net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets.

Receivables

Receivables are recognized in the balance sheet at amortized cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

Receivables regarding fixed price contracts include tailoring software to customers.

Cash

Cash comprises cash balances and bank balances.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities comprising amounts owed to credit institutions, trade payables and payables to group enterprises are recognized at the date of borrowing at fair value, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

Other liabilities are measured at net realizable value.

Accounting Policies

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the 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 recognized 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 realizable value.

Prepayments and 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.

Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are capitalized and recognized in the income statement in accordance with the delivery of obligations over time.

Dividend

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

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 realized, 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 crystallize as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognized in the income statement.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognized 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 recognized in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

The Interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of IAS 12 Income Taxes. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of IAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately or together as a group;
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities;
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates;

Accounting Policies

- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances.

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

The Company applies significant judgement in identifying uncertainties over income tax treatments. Since the Company operates in a complex multinational environment, it assessed whether the Interpretation had an impact on its financial statements. Upon adoption of the Interpretation, the Company considered whether it has any uncertain tax positions, particularly those relating to the pricing of intra-group transactions. The Company has determined, in conjunction with transfer pricing specialists, that all intra-group transactions are priced at arm's length terms, and that the tax treatment adopted by the company with regard to these transactions in its tax returns is therefore in line with local tax legislation. As such, the Company has concluded that the Interpretation did not have an impact on the financial statements for the period.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of revenue to be earned in subsequent years.

Cash Flow Statement

The financial statements does not contain a cash flow statement in accordance with the Danish Financial Statement Act section 86 (4). The company is included in the cash flow statement prepared for Oracle Corporation.

Accounting Policies

Financial highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Gross Margin:
$$\frac{\text{Gross Profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$$

Profit Margin:
$$\frac{\text{Profit before Financials} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$$

Return on assets:
$$\frac{\text{Profit before Financials} \times 100}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

Solvency ratio:
$$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

Return on equity:
$$\frac{\text{Net Profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average Equity}}$$

Notes to the Annual Report

3. Revenue

DKK'000	2022/23	2021/22
Consulting revenue	40,244	61,022
Commission income	271,160	183,903
Other revenue	9,742	9,314
	321,146	254,239

Segment information for geographic and product segment can be found in the consolidated balance sheet of Oracle Corporation, California, USA.

The consolidated financial statement in which Oracle Denmark ApS is included can be found at;

<https://investor.oracle.com/financial-reporting/sec-filings/default.aspx>

4. Staff Expenses

DKK'000	2022/23	2021/22
Wages and salaries	222,426	181,347
Pensions	13,068	13,370
Other social security expenses	1,562	1,439
	237,056	196,156
Average number of employees	162	162

A portion of Management's salary is dependent on the year's results.

By reference to section 98b (3) (ii) of the Danish Financial Statement Act, remuneration to management is not disclosed.

5. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	2022/23	2021/22
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment (refer to note 9)	7,420	1,216
Leasehold improvements (refer to note 9)	524	524
Right of use assets (refer to note 10)	6,213	7,620
	14,157	9,360

Notes to the Annual Report

6. Financial income

DKK'000	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
Interest paid from group enterprises	9,591	2,326
Other financial income	<u>946</u>	<u>16,526</u>
	<u>10,537</u>	<u>18,852</u>

7. Financial Expenses

DKK'000	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
Interest paid to group enterprises	(5)	-
Other financial expenses	<u>(2,804)</u>	<u>(1,205)</u>
	<u>(2,809)</u>	<u>(1,205)</u>

8. Tax for the year

DKK'000	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
Estimated income tax charge	(3,778)	(5,646)
Prior year adjustments for income tax	(6)	0
Change in provision for deferred tax	(721)	(1,241)
Prior year adjustments for deferred tax	0	0
Withholding tax expense	<u>(3)</u>	<u>(6)</u>
	<u>(4,508)</u>	<u>(6,893)</u>

9. Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total property, plant and equipment
Cost at 1 June 2022	12,839	2,926	15,765
Additions for the year	34,396	-	34,396
Disposals for the year	-	-	-
Cost at 31 May 2023	<u>47,235</u>	<u>2,926</u>	<u>50,161</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 June	3,957	1,790	5,747
Depreciation for the year	7,420	524	7,944
Disposals	-	-	-
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 May	<u>11,377</u>	<u>2,314</u>	<u>13,691</u>
Carrying amount at 31 May 2023	<u>35,858</u>	<u>612</u>	<u>36,470</u>

Notes to the Annual Report

10. Leases

The Company has lease contracts for facilities and vehicles, used in its operations. Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognized and the movements during the period:

DKK'000	Facilities	Vehicles	Total
As at June 1, 2022	9,235	2,402	11,637
Additions	992	-	992
Depreciation expense	<u>(4,601)</u>	<u>(1,611)</u>	<u>(6,213)</u>
As at May 31, 2023	<u>5,626</u>	<u>791</u>	<u>6,417</u>

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

DKK'000	Facilities	Vehicles	Total
As at June 1, 2022	9,477	2,553	12,030
Additions	992	-	992
Accretion of interest	182	291	473
Payments	<u>(5,252)</u>	<u>(1,960)</u>	<u>(7,212)</u>
As at May 31, 2023	<u>5,399</u>	<u>884</u>	<u>6,283</u>
Current	4,972	752	5,724
Non-current	427	132	559

The following are the amounts recognized in profit or loss:

DKK'000	Facilities	Vehicles	Total
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	4,601	1,611	6,212
Interest expense on lease liabilities	<u>182</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>473</u>
Total amount recognized in profit or loss	<u>4,783</u>	<u>1,902</u>	<u>6,685</u>

11. Trade receivables

There are no portion falling due for payment more than one year after the financial year-end in either 2021/22 or 2022/23.

12. Contract work in progress

DKK'000	2022/23	2021/22
Sales price for work in progress	<u>15,330</u>	<u>14,231</u>
Contract work in progress, net	<u>15,330</u>	<u>14,231</u>
Recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Classified as work in progress under assets	<u>15,330</u>	<u>14,231</u>
	<u>15,330</u>	<u>14,231</u>

Notes to the Annual Report

13. Deferred tax assets

	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
The deferred tax charge relates to (DKK'000):		
Property, plant and equipment	-188	640
Current assets	<u>353</u>	<u>246</u>
	<u>165</u>	<u>886</u>
Deferred tax assets are expected to be set off within:		
0-1 year	353	246
1-5 years	<u>-188</u>	<u>640</u>
	<u>165</u>	<u>886</u>

14. Deferred commissions

The Company has recognized an asset in relation to cost to obtain and amortise on a straight-line basis over the period of benefit.

DKK'000	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
Opening deferred commissions	31,352	33,912
Assets recognised from commission (cost to obtain) incurred during the year	12,352	15,396
Amortisation recognised as cost of providing services during the year	<u>-18,036</u>	<u>-17,957</u>
	<u>25,668</u>	<u>31,352</u>
Current	12,179	18,876
Non-current	<u>13,489</u>	<u>14,476</u>
	<u>25,668</u>	<u>31,352</u>

15. Equity

The share capital consists of 110,000 shares with a nominal value of DKK 100. No shares carry any special rights.

16. Deferred income

DKK'000	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
Consulting contracts	<u>2,950</u>	<u>5,745</u>
	<u>2,950</u>	<u>5,745</u>

Notes to the Annual Report

17. Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting

DKK'000	2022/23	2021/22
Fee for statutory audit	420	390
	420	390

18. Related parties and ownership

Oracle Danmark ApS related parties comprise the following:

Controlling interest	Basis
Oracle Nederland B.V., De Meern, Holland	Parent company
Oracle Corporation, California USA	Ultimate parent company

Ownership

The following shareholders are recorded in the Company's register of shareholders as holding at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital.

Oracle Nederland B.V., De Meern, Holland

The financial statements for Oracle Danmark ApS are part of the consolidated financial statements for Oracle Corporation and may be obtained on web page:

<https://investor.oracle.com/financial-reporting/sec-filings/default.aspx>

Related party transactions

In accordance with section 98 c(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, related party transactions have not been disclosed in the financial statements and parent company financial statements, as they were conducted on an arm's length basis.

19. Profit Distribution

	Appropriation of profit	
DKK'000	2022/23	2021/22
Recommended appropriation of profit	38,336	23,402
Total	38,336	23,402

Notes to the Annual Report

20. Intercompany loan receivable

DKK'000	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
Intercompany loan agreement	<u>464,591</u>	<u>461,325</u>
	<u>464,591</u>	<u>461,325</u>

On April 12th, 2018, the Company entered into a loan facility with a group company limited to DKK'000 602,000 and expires on April, 2025. On May 31st, 2023, DKK'000 461,591 was utilised. The interest rate on the intercompany loan agreement is DKK LIBOR rate plus 0.375%.

21. Payables to group enterprises

DKK'000	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>
Non-current liabilities		
Payables to group enterprises	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Current liabilities		
Payables to group enterprises	<u>249,935</u>	<u>233,717</u>
Total	<u>249,935</u>	<u>233,717</u>

22. Other long term receivable

	DKK'000
As at June 1, 2022	1,590
Additions	<u>115</u>
As at May 31, 2023	<u>1,705</u>