CHRISTENSEN KJÆRULFF
PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB
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Delfi Holding ApS

Gammel Hastrupvej 8, 4600 Køge

Company reg. no. 77 18 63 28

Annual report

2021/22

The annual report has been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 6 December 2022.

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Palle Normann Svendsen
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

Notes:
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the managing director has presented the annual report of Delfi Holding ApS for the financial year 2021/22.

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

I consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in my opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the assets, equity and liabilities, and the financial position, consolidated and for the company, respectively, at 30 June 2022, and of the result of the activities, consolidated and of the company, respectively, during the financial year 1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022.

I am of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

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

Køge, 6 December 2022

Managing Director

Palle Normann Svendsen

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of Delfi Holding ApS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements of Delfi Holding ApS for the financial year 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies for both the Group the Parent Company, as well as consolidated statement of cash flows. The consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 30 June 2022, and of the results of the Group and the Company's operations as well as the consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022 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 Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group´s and the Parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group´s and 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group´s and the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Statement on Management’s Review
Management is responsible for Management’s Review.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management’s Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management’s Review is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management’s Review.

Copenhagen, 6 December 2022

Christensen Kjærulff
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Torben Laurentz Wiberg
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne11651

Company information

The company	Delfi Holding ApS Gammel Hastrupvej 8 4600 Køge
	Company reg. no. 77 18 63 28 Established: 15 February 1985 Domicile: Køge Financial year: 1 July - 30 June 37th financial year
Managing Director	Palle Normann Svendsen
Auditors	Christensen Kjærulff Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Store Kongensgade 68 1264 København K
Parent company	Palle Svendsen Holding ApS
Subsidiaries	Delfi Technologies A/S, Denmark Store Søvang ApS, Denmark Delfi Technologies AB, Sweden Delfi Technologies AS, Norway Delfi Technologies Ltd., Vietnam Delfi Technologies Inc., USA Delfi Technologies GmbH, Germany Delfi Technologies SRL, Italy
Participating interest	Valdemarshaab 11, 4600 Køge A/S, Køge

Consolidated financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18
Income statement:					
Gross profit	99.967	59.683	51.933	49.135	43.840
Profit from operating activities	39.468	12.057	9.319	9.653	3.130
Net financials	-15.176	13.313	426	-1.561	-719
Net profit or loss for the year	17.247	19.276	7.082	5.869	1.971
Statement of financial position:					
Balance sheet total	160.962	122.337	87.085	90.733	86.074
Investments in property, plant and equipment	5.298	4.015	3.362	1.570	2.832
Equity	49.096	36.585	30.334	31.909	28.175
Cash flows:					
Operating activities	5.370	1.255	16.453	12.585	-7.682
Investing activities	-9.129	-5.851	-2.889	-2.877	-4.963
Financing activities	-7.521	-17.849	-12.942	-375	-2.243
Total cash flows	-11.279	-22.445	622	9.333	-14.888
Employees:					
Average number of full-time employees	130	117	106	112	102
Key figures in %:					
Acid test ratio	132	132	143	144	135,8
Solvency ratio	27	30	35	35	32
Return on equity	31	58	22	19	6

Calculations of key figures and ratios follow the recommendations of the Danish Association of Finance Analysts.

The principal activities of the group

Like previous years, the principal activities of the Group and of Delfi Holding ApS are the sale and own development of future-oriented and value-added IT solutions to various industries and purposes, including import of innovative hardware solutions supplied with software developed by the company.

The activities take place through Danish and foreign subsidiaries.

Unusual circumstances

The annual report is not influenced by any unusual circumstances and there is no significant uncertainty in relation to the calculation of the annual report.

Uncertainties about recognition or measurement

The annual report is not influenced by any material issues and there is no significant uncertainty in relation to the calculation of the annual report.

Development in activities and financial matters

The results from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 11,9m against DKK 19,2m last year. The management considers the result for the year satisfactory. The results are, as expected, affected by positive development in operating profit, but negatively affected by returns in the financial markets.

Management expects continued growth of the activities in the Group, including growth in revenue and profit (EBITDA) for the coming year, but only minor income from the financial markets.

Financial risks and the use of financial instruments

Foreign currency risks

Activities abroad imply earning, cash-flow and equity that are affected by exchange rates and interest rates in a number of currencies.The Group policy is to continously monitor and reduce currency risks, and the currency risk is therefore assessed as very limited

The Group does not enter into high-risk currency transactions.

Interest rate risks

The Group's interest-bearing financing is in majority based on day-to-day rates related to short term financing and the interest risk are therefore considered low compared with the Group's activity level.

Environmental issues

The Group's activities involve no direct enviromental impacts. The Group also participates in the Danish Producer Responsibility System for disposal of electronic equipment for the products sold.

Know how resources

Employees of the Group are the primary know how ressources of the Group, and their involvement is material for the growth of the business. The Group continually strives at creating the best basic for know how ressources.

Financially, capitalization of own development of software solutions are made for future sales activities.

Research and development activities

Today, we see emerging technologies and our customers demand a more integrated experience.

We create innovative software solutions, enabling our customers to empower their business with competitive advantages. We aim to be the best in our field based on an open dialogue, high expertise, using the latest technology and excellent service. Therefore, we are constantly working on improving our customers' processes, so they can become even more competitive in their market.

Accounting capitalisation and amortisation/depreciation of actual product development costs are made.

Expected developments

The world is constantly changing in our market and we see continuous developments within digital solutions in particular. We are especially facing an increased interest in Android based solutions and we only expect the demand for this kind of solutions to rise further. To be able to offer our customers the solutions they are looking for, we will therefore prepare our classic software solutions to meet this need.

Management expects inceased activity and improved earnings (EBITDA) for 2022/2023, but only minor income from the financial markets.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occured subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company and Group.

Income statement 1 July - 30 June

Amounts concerning 2021/22: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2020/21: DKK thousand.

Note		Group 2021/22	Group 2020/21	Parent 2021/22	Parent 2020/21
	Gross profit	**99.966.840**	**59.683**	**-424.489**	**-191**
1	Staff costs	-55.855.276	-43.732	-3.134.454	-1.501
	Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	-4.643.337	-3.894	0	0
	Operating profit	**39.468.227**	**12.057**	**-3.558.943**	**-1.692**
	Income from equity investment in subsidiarie	0	0	25.597.924	9.531
	Income from investments in participating interest	79.020	0	79.020	0
	Other financial income	2.463.987	17.270	2.100.625	17.105
2	Other financial costs	-17.719.092	-3.957	-16.249.725	-3.078
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**24.292.142**	**25.370**	**7.968.901**	**21.866**
3	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-7.044.662	-6.094	3.893.569	-2.714
4	**Net profit or loss for the year**	**17.247.480**	**19.276**	**11.862.470**	**19.152**
	Break-down of the consolidated profit or loss:				
	Shareholders in Delfi Holding ApS	12.310.016	19.193		
	Non-controlling interests	4.937.464	83		
		17.247.480	**19.276**		

Balance sheet at 30 June

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2021: DKK thousand.

Assets

Note		Group 2022	Group 2021	Parent 2022	Parent 2021
	Non-current assets				
5	Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects	1.850.778	1.382	0	0
6	Development projects under construction and prepayments for intangible assets	0	288	0	0
	Total intangible assets	1.850.778	1.670	0	0
7	Property	10.349.628	10.626	0	0
8	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	11.044.836	7.658	0	0
	Total property, plant, and equipment	21.394.464	18.284	0	0
9	Investment in subsidiary	0	0	56.234.326	35.098
10	Investments in participating interests	1.955.459	0	1.955.459	0
11	Other receivables	498.605	244	0	0
	Total investments	2.454.064	244	58.189.785	35.098
	Total non-current assets	**25.699.306**	**20.198**	**58.189.785**	**35.098**
	Current assets				
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	30.313.414	23.435	0	0
	Prepayments for goods	157.108	0	0	0
	Total inventories	30.470.522	23.435	0	0

Balance sheet at 30 June

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2021: DKK thousand.

Assets

Note		Group 2022	Group 2021	Parent 2022	Parent 2021
	Trade receivables	63.573.931	28.200	0	0
	Receivables from group enterprises	0	3.504	8.278.424	3.543
	Receivables from participating interest	2.100.000	0	2.100.000	0
12	Deferred tax assets	3.905.141	587	3.895.769	0
	Income tax receivables	0	0	459.436	3.827
	Tax receivables from subsidiaries	0	0	1.322.141	0
	Other receivables	212.185	200	0	0
13	Prepayments and accrued income	824.393	577	0	0
	Total receivables	70.615.650	33.068	16.055.770	7.370
	Other financial instruments and equity investments	30.086.891	43.558	30.086.891	43.558
	Total investments	30.086.891	43.558	30.086.891	43.558
	Cash on hand and demand deposits	4.089.681	2.078	9.324	21
	Total current assets	**135.262.744**	**102.139**	**46.151.985**	**50.949**
	Total assets	**160.962.050**	**122.337**	**104.341.770**	**86.047**

Balance sheet at 30 June

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2021: DKK thousand.

Equity and liabilities

Note		Group 2022	Group 2021	Parent 2022	Parent 2021
	Equity				
	Contributed capital	250.000	250	250.000	250
	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	0	0	43.834.262	20.884
	Reserve for foreign currency translation	179.204	13	187.679	13
	Reserve for hedging transactions	322.136	133	0	0
	Retained earnings	43.376.380	31.058	-144.522	10.754
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	0	5.000	0	5.000
	Equity before non-controlling interest.	44.127.720	36.454	44.127.419	36.901
	Non-controlling interests	4.968.602	131	0	0
	Total equity	**49.096.322**	**36.585**	**44.127.419**	**36.901**
	Provisions				
14	Provisions for deferred tax	2.435.803	1.060	1.322.141	0
15	Provisions for equity investments in group enterprises	0	0	0	234
	Total provisions	**2.435.803**	**1.060**	**1.322.141**	**234**
	Liabilities other than provisions				
16	Mortgage loans	6.615.548	7.066	0	0
	Bank loans	243.328	434	0	0
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	6.858.876	7.500	0	0

Balance sheet at 30 June

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2021: DKK thousand.

Equity and liabilities

Note		Group 2022	Group 2021	Parent 2022	Parent 2021
	Current portion of long term payables	451.552	449	0	0
	Bank loans	46.527.265	33.288	38.123.189	0
	Prepayments received from customers	103.383	58	0	0
	Trade payables	26.418.674	19.931	30.000	50
	Payables to group enterprises	0	0	13.581.538	36.522
	Payables to equity interests	6.758.836	3.879	6.758.836	3.879
	Payables to shareholders and management	536.047	120	0	0
	Income tax payable	9.582.500	6.532	0	7.652
	Other payables	11.961.212	12.376	398.647	809
17	Accruals and deferred income	231.580	559	0	0
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	102.571.049	77.192	58.892.210	48.912
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**109.429.925**	**84.692**	**58.892.210**	**48.912**
	Total equity and liabilities	**160.962.050**	**122.337**	**104.341.770**	**86.047**

18 Disclosures on fair value
19 Charges and security
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Consolidated statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for foreign currency translation	Reserve for hedging transactions	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Non-controlling interests
Equity 1 July 2021	250.000	13.261	133.232	31.057.587	5.000.000	131.118
Distributed dividend	0	0	0	0	-5.000.000	-99.980
Share of results	0	0	0	12.310.016	0	4.937.464
Fair value adjustments of hedging instruments for the year	0	0	188.904	0	0	0
Exchange rate adjustments	0	165.943	0	0	0	0
Other adjustments	0	0	0	8.777	0	0
	250.000	**179.204**	**322.136**	**43.376.380**	**0**	**4.968.602**

Statement of changes in equity of the parent

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for net revalua-tion according to the eq-uity method	Reserve for foreign currency translation	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity 1 July 2021	250.000	20.884.305	13.261	10.754.060	5.000.000	36.901.626
Distributed dividend	0	0	0	0	-5.000.000	-5.000.000
Share of results	0	22.774.314	0	-10.898.582	0	11.875.732
Exchange rate adjustments	0	-13.261	174.418	0	0	161.157
Value adjustments of hedging instruments	0	188.904	0	0	0	188.904
	250.000	**43.834.262**	**187.679**	**-144.522**	**0**	**44.127.419**

Statement of cash flows 1 July - 30 June

Amounts concerning 2021/22: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2020/21: DKK thousand.

Note		Group 2021/22	2020/21
	Net profit or loss for the year	17.247.480	19.276
22	Adjustments	26.475.622	-3.326
23	Change in working capital	-32.178.655	-12.120
	Cash flows from operating activities before net financials	11.544.447	3.830
	Interest received, etc.	2.456.020	3.616
	Interest paid, etc.	-2.105.575	-3.955
	Cash flows from ordinary activities	11.894.892	3.494
	Income tax paid	-6.524.745	-2.239
	Cash flows from operating activities	**5.370.147**	**1.255**
	Purchase of intangible assets	-2.009.304	-1.822
	Sale of intangible assets	288.215	0
	Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	-5.297.716	-4.015
	Sale of property, plant, and equipment	21.730	123
	Purchase of fixed asset investments	-2.131.429	-137
	Cash flows from investment activities	**-9.128.504**	**-5.851**
	Long-term payables incurred	0	434
	Repayments of long-term payables	-638.801	-788
	Purchase of treasury shares	-2.184.736	-4.422
	Dividend paid	-5.098.980	-12.538
	Other cash flows from financing activities	401.952	-535
	Cash flows from investment activities	**-7.520.565**	**-17.849**
	Change in cash and cash equivalents	**-11.278.922**	**-22.445**
	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	-31.209.424	-8.521
	Foreign currency translation adjustments (cash and cash equivalents)	50.762	-243
	Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	**-42.437.584**	**-31.209**

Statement of cash flows 1 July - 30 June

Amounts concerning 2021/22: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2020/21: DKK thousand.

Note		Group 2021/22	2020/21
	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash on hand and demand deposits	4.089.681	2.079
	Short-term bank loans	-46.527.265	-33.288
	Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	**-42.437.584**	**-31.209**

Notes

Amounts concerning 2021/22: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2020/21: DKK thousand.

		Group 2021/22	Group 2020/21	Parent 2021/22	Parent 2020/21
1.	**Staff costs**				
	Salaries and wages	52.107.724	40.861	3.130.208	1.500
	Pension costs	2.167.741	1.859	0	0
	Other costs for social security	1.352.319	883	4.246	1
	Other staff costs	227.492	129	0	0
		55.855.276	**43.732**	**3.134.454**	**1.501**
	Average number of employees	130	117	1	1

Remuneration to management is not specified with reference to paragraph 98b (1) of the Danish Financial Statemens Act. 3, No. 2.

		Group 2021/22	Group 2020/21	Parent 2021/22	Parent 2020/21
2.	**Other financial costs**				
	Financial costs, group enterprises	0	-8	578.120	345
	Other financial costs	17.719.092	3.965	15.671.605	2.733
		17.719.092	**3.957**	**16.249.725**	**3.078**

		Group 2021/22	Group 2020/21	Parent 2021/22	Parent 2020/21
3.	**Tax on net profit or loss for the year**				
	Tax of the results for the year, parent company	9.614.121	5.501	-1.322.141	2.714
	Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	-2.578.265	627	-2.573.628	0
	Adjustment of tax for previous years	2.200	-38	2.200	0
	Other taxes	0	4	0	0
	Calculated addition	6.606	0	0	0
		7.044.662	**6.094**	**-3.893.569**	**2.714**

Notes

Amounts concerning 2021/22: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2020/21: DKK thousand.

	Parent 2021/22	Parent 2020/21
4. Proposed appropriation of net profit		
Extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year	0	7.500
Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	22.774.314	6.934
Dividend for the financial year	0	5.000
Transferred to other statutory reserves	0	0
Allocated from retained earnings	-10.911.844	-282
Total allocations and transfers	**11.862.470**	**19.152**

			Parent 2021/22	Parent 2020/21
5. Completed development projects, including patents and similar rights arising from development projects				
Cost 1 July	9.406.924	7.873	0	0
Additions during the year	2.009.304	1.534	0	0
Cost 30 June	**11.416.228**	**9.407**	**0**	**0**
Amortisation and writedown 1 July	-8.025.157	-6.655	0	0
Amortisation and writedown for the year	-1.540.293	-1.370	0	0
Amortisation and writedown 30 June	**-9.565.450**	**-8.025**	**0**	**0**
Carrying amount, 30 June	**1.850.778**	**1.382**	**0**	**0**

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2021: DKK thousand.

	Group 30/6 2022	Group 30/6 2021	Parent 30/6 2022	Parent 30/6 2021
6. Development projects under construction and prepayments for intangible assets				
Cost 1 July	288.215	0	0	0
Additions during the year	0	288	0	0
Disposals during the year	-288.215	0	0	0
Cost 30 June	**0**	**288**	**0**	**0**
Carrying amount, 30 June	**0**	**288**	**0**	**0**

	Group 30/6 2022	Group 30/6 2021	Parent 30/6 2022	Parent 30/6 2021
7. Property				
Cost 1 July	14.309.018	14.309	0	0
Cost 30 June	**14.309.018**	**14.309**	**0**	**0**
Depreciation and writedown 1 July	-3.682.969	-3.407	0	0
Depreciation and writedown for the year	-276.421	-276	0	0
Depreciation and writedown 30 June	**-3.959.390**	**-3.683**	**0**	**0**
Carrying amount, 30 June	**10.349.628**	**10.626**	**0**	**0**

Notes

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2021: DKK thousand.

		Group		Parent	
		30/6 2022	30/6 2021	30/6 2022	30/6 2021
8.	**Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment**				
	Cost 1 July	17.887.472	14.381	0	0
	Additions during the year	5.297.716	4.015	0	0
	Disposals during the year	0	-219	0	0
	Cost 30 June	**23.185.188**	**18.177**	**0**	**0**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 July	-9.702.191	-8.700	0	0
	Depreciation and writedown for the year	-2.438.161	-1.939	0	0
	Depreciation and writedown, assets disposed of	0	120	0	0
	Depreciation and writedown 30 June	**-12.140.352**	**-10.519**	**0**	**0**
	Carrying amount, 30 June	**11.044.836**	**7.658**	**0**	**0**

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2021: DKK thousand.

		Group		Parent	
		30/6 2022	30/6 2021	30/6 2022	30/6 2021
9.	**Investment in subsidiary**				
	Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 July	0	0	11.119.828	4.873
	Translation by use of the exc. rate valid on balance sheet date	0	0	-7.224	27
	Additions during the year	0	0	999.859	6.220
	Cost 30 June	**0**	**0**	**12.112.463**	**11.120**
	Revaluations, opening balance 1 July	0	0	22.863.650	16.502
	Translation by use of the exc. rate valid on balance sheet date	0	0	174.418	44
	Results for the year before goodwill amortisation	0	0	26.052.695	9.552
	Dividend	0	0	-2.830.835	-2.754
	Value adjustments of hedging instruments	0	0	188.904	133
	Other movements in capital	0	0	0	-614
	Revaluation 30 June	**0**	**0**	**46.448.832**	**22.863**
	Amortisation of goodwill, opening balance 1 July	0	0	-2.113.576	-2.073
	Amortisation of goodwill for the year	0	0	-447.546	-41
	Depreciation on goodwill 30 June	**0**	**0**	**-2.561.122**	**-2.114**
	Offsetting against debtors	0	0	0	2.995
	Transferred to provisions	0	0	234.153	234
	Set off against debtors and provisions for liabilities	**0**	**0**	**234.153**	**3.229**
	Carrying amount, 30 June	**0**	**0**	**56.234.326**	**35.098**

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2021: DKK thousand.

Subsidiary:

	Domicile	Equity interest
Delfi Technologies A/S	Denmark	100 %
Store Søvang ApS	Denmark	100 %
Delfi Technologies AB	Sweden	95 %
Delfi Technologies AS	Norway	85 %
Delfi Technologies Ltd.	Vietnam	95 %
Delfi Technologies Inc.	USA	100 %
Delfi Technologies GmbH	Germany	75 %
Delfi Technologies SRL	Italy	100 %

	Group		Parent	
	30/6 2022	30/6 2021	30/6 2022	30/6 2021
10. Investments in participating interests				
Additions during the year	1.876.439	0	1.876.439	0
Cost 30 June	**1.876.439**	**0**	**1.876.439**	**0**
Net profit or loss for the year before amortisation of goodwill	79.020	0	79.020	0
Revaluation 30 June	**79.020**	**0**	**79.020**	**0**
Carrying amount, 30 June	**1.955.459**	**0**	**1.955.459**	**0**

Participating interests:

	Domicile	Equity interest
Valdemarshaab 11, 4600 Køge A/S	Køge	20 %

Notes

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2021: DKK thousand.

	Group 30/6 2022	Group 30/6 2021	Parent 30/6 2022	Parent 30/6 2021
11. Other receivables				
Cost 1 July	243.615	107	0	0
Additions during the year	306.167	137	0	0
Disposals during the year	-51.177	0	0	0
Cost 30 June	**498.605**	**244**	**0**	**0**
Carrying amount, 30 June	**498.605**	**244**	**0**	**0**
To be specified as follows:				
Other debtors	138.896	190	0	0
Deposits	359.709	54	0	0
	498.605	**244**	**0**	**0**

	Group 30/6 2022	Group 30/6 2021	Parent 30/6 2022	Parent 30/6 2021
12. Deferred tax assets				
Deferred tax assets 1 July	586.938	1.118	0	0
Deferred tax of the results for the year	3.318.203	-531	3.895.769	0
	3.905.141	**587**	**3.895.769**	**0**

	Group 30/6 2022	Group 30/6 2021	Parent 30/6 2022	Parent 30/6 2021
13. Prepayments and accrued income				
Prepaid expenses	824.393	577	0	0
	824.393	**577**	**0**	**0**

Notes

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2021: DKK thousand.

		Group		Parent	
		30/6 2022	30/6 2021	30/6 2022	30/6 2021
14.	**Provisions for deferred tax**				
	Provisions for deferred tax 1 July	1.060.490	964	1.322.141	0
	Deferred tax of the results for the year	1.375.313	96	0	0
		2.435.803	**1.060**	**1.322.141**	**0**

		Group		Parent	
		30/6 2022	30/6 2021	30/6 2022	30/6 2021
15.	**Provisions for equity investments in group enterprises**				
	Delfi Technologies Inc.	0	0	0	234
		0	**0**	**0**	**234**
16.	**Mortgage loans**				
	Total mortgage loans	7.067.100	7.515	0	0
	Share of amount due within 1 year	-451.552	-449	0	0
		6.615.548	**7.066**	**0**	**0**
	Share of liabilities due after 5 years	4.808.547	4.809	0	0

Amounts concerning 2022: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2021: DKK thousand.

	Group		Parent	
	30/6 2022	30/6 2021	30/6 2022	30/6 2021
17. Accruals and deferred income				
Prepayments/deferred income	231.580	559	0	0
	231.580	**559**	**0**	**0**

18. Disclosures on fair value

Group

	Listed shares	**Derived financial instruments**
Fair value at 30 June	30.086.891	150.812
Change in fair value of the year recognised in the statement of financial activity	-15.656.312	0
Change in fair value of the year recognised in the equity	0	188.904

19. Charges and security

For the consolidated company´s debts, TDKK 46.527, guarantee has been provided.

As security for Store Søvang ApS' mortgage debts, TDKK 7.067, mortgage has been granted in land and buildings, representing a book value of TDKK 10,350 at 30 June 2022.

As security for bank debts, Store Søvang ApS has provided security in company assets, representing a nominal value of TDKK 4,000. This security comprises the above land and buildings. Moreover, the company has issued owner's mortgage as security for bank debts concerning the company and the consolidated company. Cash funds, TDKK 523, have been provided as security for the consolidated company.

20. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Store Søvang ApS has entered into interest swap to hedge interest rate risk on the morgage, TDKK 151 , 20 years maturity, pays a fixed rate of 4.19 % and receives EUROR 6M in floating rate.

Amounts concerning 2021/22: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2020/21: DKK thousand.

20. Contingencies (continued)

Contingent liabilities (continued)

Leasing liabilities

The Group has entered into 9 operational leasing contracts with an approximately average annual leasing payment of TDKK 590. The leasing contracts have 7-48 months left to run, and the total ourstanding leasing payment is TDKK 1.359.

Joint taxation

With Palle Svendsen Holding ApS, company reg. no 41657146 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

21. Related parties

Controlling interest

Palle Svendsen Holding ApS	Majority shareholder
Nikolaj Svendsen Holding ApS	Minority shareholder
Karina Storgård Holding ApS	Minority shareholder
Annika Storgaard Holding ApS	Minority shareholder

Transactions

All transactions with related parties have taken place on market terms.

Consolidated financial statements

Palle Svendsen Holding ApS, Køge, is presenting the consolidated financial statements.

Amounts concerning 2021/22: DKK.
Amounts concerning 2020/21: DKK thousand.

	Group 2021/22	Group 2020/21
22. Adjustments		
Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	4.254.875	3.894
Income from investments in participating interest	-79.020	0
Other financial income	-2.463.987	-17.269
Other financial costs	17.719.092	3.955
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	7.044.662	6.094
	26.475.622	**-3.326**

	Group 2021/22	Group 2020/21
23. Change in working capital		
Change in inventories	-7.035.725	-7.126
Change in receivables	-34.229.000	-14.021
Change in trade payables and other payables	9.086.070	9.027
	-32.178.655	**-12.120**

The annual report for Delfi Holding ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class C enterprises (medium sized enterprises).

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

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the group and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the group and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Foreign currency translation

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

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

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.
Translation adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised directly in equity.

When recognising foreign group enterprises which are integral units, the monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the subsequent revaluation or writedown for impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the income statement derived from non-monetary items are translated using historical prices.

Derivatives

At their initial recognition, derivatives are recognised at cost in the statement of financial position. Hereafter, they measured at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derivatives are recognised under other receivables and payables, respectively.

Changes in the fair value of derived financial instruments classified as and meeting the criteria for hedging the fair value of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recognised in the income statement together with changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability.

Changes in the fair value of derived financial instruments classified as hedging of future cash flows are recognised in other receivables or other payables, and in equity.

If the future transaction results in the recognition of assets or liabilities, amounts previously recognised in equity are transferred to the cost of the asset or the liability, respectively. If the future transaction results in income or costs, amounts recognised in equity on a continuing basis are transferred to the income statement for the period in which the hedged item affected the income statement.

For derived financial statements that are no longer recognised as hedging instruments, changes in fair value are recognised in the income statement on a current basis.

The consolidated financial statements

The consolidated income statements comprise the parent company Delfi Holding ApS and those group enterprises of which Delfi Holding ApS directly or indirectly owns more than 50 % of the voting rights or in other ways exercise control.

Consolidation policies

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared as a summary of the parent company's and the group enterprises' financial statements by adding together uniform accounting records calculated in accordance with the group's accounting policies.

Investments in group enterprises are eliminated by the proportionate share of the group enterprises' market value of net assets and liabilities at the acquisition date.

In the consolidated financial statements, the accounting records of the group enterprises are recognised by 100%. The minority interests' share of the profit for the year and of the equity in the group enterprises, which are not 100% owned, is included in the group's profit and equity, but presented separately.

Purchases and sales of minority interests under continuing control are recognised directly in equity as a transaction between shareholders.

Investments in associates are measured in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value i calculated in accordance with the parent company's accounting policies and with proportionate elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses. In the income statement, the proportional share of the associates' results is recognised after elimination of the proportional share of intercompany gains and losses.

The group activities in joint operations are recognised in the consolidated financial statements record by record.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests constitute a share of the group's total equity. By distribution of net profit, profit or loss for the year is distributed on the share attributable to the non-controlling interests and the share attributable to the parent's shareholders respectively.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, other operating income, and external costs.

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

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Research and development costs

Research and development costs comprise costs, salaries, and wages and depreciation directly or indirectly attributable to the company’s research and development activities.

Research costs are recognised in the income statement in the year incurred. Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible assets provided that they are proven to be technically practicable, that sufficient resources and a potential market or development opportunity exist, and insofar as the intention is to produce, market or utilise the project. Furthermore, there must be a proven correlation between the costs incurred and future earnings. However, lack of official approvals, customer approvals, and other uncertainties will often imply that the requirements for recognition as assets are not met and that development costs are charged to the income statement as incurred.

Financial income and expenses

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

Results from equity investments in subsidiarie and associates as well as participating interest

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised of consolidated goodwill, the equity investment in the individual associates are recognised in the income statement of both the group and the parent as a proportional share of the associate' post-tax profit or loss.

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised of consolidated goodwill, the equity investment in the individual equity interests are recognised in the income statement of both the group and the parent as a proportional share of the equity interest' post-tax profit or loss.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The parent and the Danish group enterprises are subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

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

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs comprise e.g. salaries, wages, and amortisation, which directly and indirectly refer to the development activities.

Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible fixed assets provided that the technical feasibility, sufficient resources, and a potential market or a development opportunity can be demonstrated, and provided that it is the intention to produce, market or utilise the project. It is, however, a condition that the cost can be calculated reliably and that a sufficiently high degree of certainty indicates that future earnings will cover the costs for production, sales, and administration. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement concurrently with their realisation.

After completion of the development work, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated financial useful life. Usually, the amortisation period is 10 years.

Profit and loss from the sale of development projects, patents, and licenses are measured as the difference between the sales price less sales costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life, which is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which is between 5 and 10 years. The amortisation period is determined on the basis of an expected payback period, being the longer for strategical acquirees with a strong market position and an expected long-term earnings profile.

Property, plant, and equipment

Property is measured at cost plus revaluations and less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost plus revaluations at fair value less expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period is fixed at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying mount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

Reversal of previous revaluations and recognised deferred taxes concerning revaluations are recognised directly in company equity.

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

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

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

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Buildings	30 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

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

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

Leases

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

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

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

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

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

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

Investments

Investments in subsidiarie and associates as well as participating interest

Investments in subsidiarie and associates as well as participating interest are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a measurement method.

Investments in subsidiarie and associates as well as participating interest are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

Consolidated goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life, which is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. Consolidated goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which represent 5-20 years. The depreciation period is determined on the basis of an assessment that these are strategically acquired enterpriseswith a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile.

In relation to material assets and liabilities recognised in subsidiarie and associates as well as participating interest but are not represented in the parent, the following accounting policies have been applied.

Investments in subsidiarie and associates as well as participating interest with a negative equity value are measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover an negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiarie and associates as well as participating interest transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. Dividend from subsidiarie expected to be adopted before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in subsidiarie and associates as well as participating interest.

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

On the acquisition of enterprises, the acquisition method, the uniting-of-interests method or the book value method is applied, cf. the above description under Business combinations.

Other financial instruments and equity investments

Financial instruments and equity investments recognised under non-current assets comprise listed bonds and shares measured at fair value on the reporting date. Listed financial instruments are measured at market price.

Other unlisted financial instruments are measured at cost. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on the basis of measured average prices. In case the net realisable value is lower than the cost, writedown takes place at this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

Costs of manufactured goods and work in progress comprise the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance and depreciation of machinery, factory buildings, and equipment used in the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing expenses are not recognised in cost.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Receivables

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

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

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

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

Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Financial instruments and equity investments

Financial instruments and equity investments recognised under current assets consist of listed shares and bonds which are measured at fair value on the reporting date.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Equity

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and equity interests proportional to cost.

The reserve may be eliminated in the event of losses, realisation of equity investments, or changes in the accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised by a negative amount.

Reserve for foreign currency translation

The reserve for foreign currency translation arises when translating accounting items in foreign currency.

The reserve is dissolved once the value adjustments have been applied or reversed.

The reserve is distributable.

Reserve for hedging transactions

The reserve for hedging transactions arises when hedging instruments are subject to fair value adjustments.

The reserve is dissolved once the value adjustments have been applied or reversed.

The reserve is distributable.

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

Income tax and deferred tax

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

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

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as ”Income tax receivable” or “Income tax payable”.

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

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

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

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

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

Provisions

Provisions comprise expected costs of warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when the group has a legal or actual commitment resulting from a previously occurred event and when it is probable that the settlement of the liability will result in consumption of the financial resources of the group.

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value. If the fulfilment of a liability is expected to take place far in the future, the liability is measured at fair value.

Guarantee liabilities comprise liabilities for repairs within the guarantee period of 1-5 years. Provisions for warranty commitments are measured on basis of the obtained experience with guarantee work. Provisions with an expected due date later than 1 year from the reporting date are discounted at a rate reflecting risk and maturity of the liability.

Liabilities other than provisions

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

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

Accruals and deferred income

Payments received concerning future income are recognised under accruals and deferred income.

Statement of cash flows

The cash flow statement shows the cash flows for the year, divided in cash flows deriving from operating activities, investment activities and financing activities, respectively, the changes in the liabilities, and cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the year, respectively.

The effect on cash flows derived from the acquisition and sale of enterprises appears separately under cash flows from investment activities. In the statement of cash flows, cash flows derived from acquirees are recognised as of the date of acquisition, and cash flows derived from sold enterprises are recognised until the date of sale.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the group's share of the profit adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in the working capital, and corporate income tax paid. Dividend income from equity investments are recognised under “Interest income and dividend received”.

Cash flows from investment activities

Cash flows from investment activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition and sale of enterprises and activities as well as the acquisition and sale of intangible assets, property, plant, and equipment, and investments, respectively.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities include changes in the size or the composition of the group's share capital and costs attached to it, as well as raising loans, repayments of interest-bearing payables and payment of dividend to shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand with deduction of short-term bank debts and short-term securities with a maturity less than 3 months that are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Palle Normann Svendsen

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