

# Helm Skandinavien A/S

Robert Jacobsens Vej 76A st., 2300 København S  
CVR no. 47 28 91 14

## Annual report for 2024

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den  
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 30.06.25

Jørn Odgaard Erhardsen  
Dirigent

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### The company

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Helm Skandinavien A/S  
Robert Jacobsens Vej 76A st.  
2300 København S  
Registered office: København  
CVR no.: 47 28 91 14  
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

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### Executive Board

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Jørn Odgaard Erhardsen

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### Board of Directors

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Christian Dürr  
Jørn Odgaard Erhardsen  
Björn Daniel Röling

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### Auditors

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Beierholm  
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

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### Parent company

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Helm AG, Germany

## Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

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We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 for Helm Skandinavien A/S.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.24 and of the results of the company's activities and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, June 30, 2025

### **Executive Board**

Jørn Odgaard Erhardsen

### **Board of Directors**

Christian Dürr

Jørn Odgaard Erhardsen

Björn Daniel Röling

**To the Shareholders of Helm Skandinavien A/S****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Helm Skandinavien A/S for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31.12.24 and of the results of the company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Statement on the management's review**

Management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility 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 by law and regulations.

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

**Management's responsibilities for the financial statements**

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

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

**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 judgment 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.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, June 30, 2025

**Beierholm**

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Lasse Rosenborg Petersen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE-no. mne42896

**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS****Key figures**

Figures in DKK '000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
<i>Profit/loss</i>					
Gross profit	83,413	85,596	73,982	52,454	58,811
Index	142	146	126	89	100
Operating profit	49,442	52,730	41,985	23,765	32,534
Index	152	162	129	73	100
Total net financials	662	-12,416	-4,794	-378	-592
Profit for the year	38,475	32,048	29,009	18,242	24,891
Index	155	129	117	73	100
<i>Balance</i>					
Total assets	215,133	179,067	258,989	144,400	119,831
Index	180	149	216	121	100
Investments in property, plant and equipment	10,237	5,952	13,136	2,377	6,871
Index	149	87	191	35	100
Equity	126,924	88,449	56,401	45,634	52,283
Index	243	169	108	87	100

**Ratios**

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
<i>Profitability</i>					
Return on equity	36%	44%	57%	37%	51%
<i>Equity ratio</i>					
Solvency ratio	59%	49%	22%	32%	44%
<i>Others</i>					
Number of employees (average)	32	30	27	30	27

*Ratios definitions*

Return on equity:	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$
Solvency ratio:	$\frac{\text{Equity, end of year} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$

**Primary activities**

The company's activities comprise wholesale distribution of chemicals.

**Development in activities and financial affairs**

The income statement for the period 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 shows a profit of DKK 38,474,797 against DKK 32,048,237 for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 126,923,787

Management considers the net profit for the year to be satisfactory.

The earnings expectations for 2024 were a profit for the year in the range of DKK 30 - 34 million. The actual result did improved due to increased profit margin.

**Outlook**

The company expects a profit for the year 2025, at the same level as for 2024, in the range of DKK 35 - 40 million.

**Financial risks****Special risk**

## Operating risks

As an internationally active marketing organization, Helm Skandinavien A/S is dependent on global demand for chemicals which, generally speaking, determines the revenue and income of its business lines. However, with its wide range of products, the Group cultivates a number of markets that are subject to different demand cycles. Risks in certain sectors and regions can affect the earnings of individual business lines, although they tend to be of lesser significance to the comprehensive income of Helm Skandinavien A/S. One of the key responsibilities of the Management Board of the HELM Group is risk management and the systematic, early detection of risks to its portfolio. A comprehensive system of rules with clear responsibilities and instructions ensures that the Management Board is notified of key developments continuously and promptly.

One particular risk to the future course of business would be a sudden price increase or decrease that might influence the margins of Helm Skandinavien A/S. The shortterm structure of Helm Skandinavien A/S business counters this risk. Price risks in terms of goods are minimized through stringent inventory management.

*Foreign currency risks*

Currency risks are covered using currency futures which, in line with internal regulations, must always be obtained when a trading position is closed or the purchasing and sales currencies differ from one another.

**Research and development activities**

Being a member of the Helm Group, Helm Skandinavien A/S is ensured a secure supply for itself and its business partners in the processing industry with participations in production facilities for chemicals, pharmaceutical raw materials and finished products, as well as liquid fertilizers.

**Subsequent events**

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

**Branches abroad**

Helm Skandinavien A/S has branches in Norway and Sweden. Annual accounts are presented separately by each branch, and management consider these satisfactory.

## Income statement

Note		2024 DKK	2023 DKK
	<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>83,412,855</b>	<b>85,596,367</b>
1	Staff costs	-29,336,907	-27,789,721
	<b>Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses</b>	<b>54,075,948</b>	<b>57,806,646</b>
	Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-4,634,146	-5,077,135
	<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>49,441,802</b>	<b>52,729,511</b>
2	Financial income	1,352,302	1,937,629
3	Financial expenses	-690,431	-14,353,416
	<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>50,103,673</b>	<b>40,313,724</b>
	Tax on profit for the year	-11,628,876	-8,265,487
	<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>38,474,797</b>	<b>32,048,237</b>

4 Proposed appropriation account

<b>ASSETS</b>		31.12.24	31.12.23
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Completed development projects	129,544	248,047
5	<b>Total intangible assets</b>	<b>129,544</b>	<b>248,047</b>
	Land and buildings	20,692,776	19,619,535
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	16,816,046	12,424,179
	Property, plant and equipment under construction	1,450,067	1,450,067
6	<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>38,958,889</b>	<b>33,493,781</b>
7	Deposits	194,014	194,014
	<b>Total investments</b>	<b>194,014</b>	<b>194,014</b>
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>39,282,447</b>	<b>33,935,842</b>
	Raw materials and consumables	28,648,563	33,952,655
	Prepayments for goods	9,878,115	0
	<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>38,526,678</b>	<b>33,952,655</b>
	Trade receivables	94,683,385	90,909,840
	Receivables from group enterprises	0	1,654,464
	Other receivables	2,402,365	2,568,525
8	Prepayments	0	2,624,241
	<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>97,085,750</b>	<b>97,757,070</b>
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>40,237,962</b>	<b>13,421,592</b>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>175,850,390</b>	<b>145,131,317</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>215,132,837</b>	<b>179,067,159</b>

<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		31.12.24	31.12.23
		DKK	DKK
Note			
9	Share capital	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Reserve for development costs	193,477	193,477
	Retained earnings	124,730,310	86,255,513
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>126,923,787</b>	<b>88,448,990</b>
10	Provisions for deferred tax	1,423,622	793,037
	<b>Total provisions</b>	<b>1,423,622</b>	<b>793,037</b>
	Trade payables	32,127,458	41,091,998
	Payables to group enterprises	30,915,600	24,583,512
	Income taxes	4,907,587	4,262,623
	Other payables	18,834,783	19,886,999
	<b>Total short-term payables</b>	<b>86,785,428</b>	<b>89,825,132</b>
	<b>Total payables</b>	<b>86,785,428</b>	<b>89,825,132</b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>215,132,837</b>	<b>179,067,159</b>
11	Contingent liabilities		
12	Related parties		

## Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Reserve for develop- ment costs	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.24 - 31.12.24				
Balance as at 01.01.24	2,000,000	193,477	86,255,513	88,448,990
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	38,474,797	38,474,797
Balance as at 31.12.24	2,000,000	193,477	124,730,310	126,923,787

## Cash flow statement

Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>38,474,797</b>	<b>32,048,237</b>
13 Adjustments	14,412,506	25,758,412
Change in working capital:		
Inventories	-4,574,023	37,186,859
Receivables	671,320	42,528,929
Trade payables	-8,964,536	-27,585,494
Other payables relating to operating activities	5,279,872	-79,406,240
<b>Cash flows from operating activities before net financials</b>	<b>45,299,936</b>	<b>30,530,703</b>
Interest income and similar income received	1,352,302	1,937,629
Interest expenses and similar expenses paid	-690,431	-14,353,416
Income tax paid	-10,353,327	-13,243,844
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>35,608,480</b>	<b>4,871,072</b>
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-10,237,106	-5,951,835
Sale of property, plant and equipment	1,444,996	1,095,164
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>	<b>-8,792,110</b>	<b>-4,856,671</b>
<b>Total cash flows for the year</b>	<b>26,816,370</b>	<b>14,401</b>
Cash, beginning of year	13,421,592	13,407,191
<b>Cash, end of year</b>	<b>40,237,962</b>	<b>13,421,592</b>
Cash, end of year, comprises:		
Cash	40,237,962	13,421,592
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,237,962</b>	<b>13,421,592</b>

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	27,230,463	25,416,983
Pensions	1,686,859	1,919,336
Other social security costs	414,585	453,402
Other staff costs	5,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,336,907</b>	<b>27,789,721</b>
Average number of employees during the year	32	30

With reference to section 98b(3) no. 2 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration for the management is not disclosed for 2024 and 2023, as information would otherwise lead to amounts being shown for a single member of management.

## 2. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	112,725	0
Other interest income	957,471	1,452,239
Foreign currency translation adjustments	209,101	361,117
Other financial income	73,005	124,273
<b>Other financial income</b>	<b>1,239,577</b>	<b>1,937,629</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,352,302</b>	<b>1,937,629</b>

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK

### 3. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	216,328	3,180,879
Other interest expenses	273,833	1,051,982
Foreign currency translation adjustments	111,696	9,942,984
Other financial expenses	88,574	177,571
Other financial expenses	474,103	11,172,537
Total	690,431	14,353,416

### 4. Proposed appropriation account

Retained earnings	38,474,797	32,048,237
Total	38,474,797	32,048,237

**5. Intangible assets**

Figures in DKK	Completed development projects
Cost as at 01.01.24	1,056,312
Cost as at 31.12.24	1,056,312
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.01.24	-808,265
Amortisation during the year	-118,503
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.24	-926,768
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	129,544
Carrying amount of assets held under finance leases as at 31.12.24	0

The development project is about distribution of pharmaceutical hydrogen peroxide as a drug for the salmon industry in Norway, the Faroe Islands and Scotland, incl. obtaining a wholesale license. The company has obtained the necessary permits and it is expected to be a future market.

**6. Property, plant and equipment**

Figures in DKK	Land and buildings	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Property, plant and equipment under construction
Cost as at 01.01.24	29,132,821	46,136,898	1,450,067
Additions during the year	1,073,241	9,163,865	0
Disposals during the year	0	-3,303,928	0
Cost as at 31.12.24	30,206,062	51,996,835	1,450,067
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.24	-9,513,286	-33,712,719	0
Depreciation during the year	0	-4,273,963	0
Reversal of depreciation of and impairment losses on disposed assets	0	2,805,893	0
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.24	-9,513,286	-35,180,789	0
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	20,692,776	16,816,046	1,450,067

**7. Non-current financial assets**

Figures in DKK	Deposits
Cost as at 01.01.24	194,014
Cost as at 31.12.24	194,014
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	194,014

	31.12.24	31.12.23
	DKK	DKK

### 8. Prepayments

Other prepayments	0	2,624,241
Total	0	2,624,241

### 9. Share capital

The share capital consists of:

	Quantity	Total nominal value DKK
Share capital	20	2,000,000
Total		2,000,000

### 10. Deferred tax

Deferred tax as at 01.01.24	793,037	1,443,971
Deferred tax recognised in the income statement	630,585	-650,934
Deferred tax as at 31.12.24	1,423,622	793,037

## 11. Contingent liabilities

### *Lease commitments*

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of up to 48 months and total lease payments of t.DKK 1.573.

### *Guarantee commitments*

The company has provided a payment guarantee of t.NOK 500 to the Norwegian tax authorities.

## 12. Related parties

Controlling influence	Basis of influence
Helm AG, Germany	Parent company
Stephan Schnabel	Beneficial owner

Related party transactions are not disclosed, as all transactions are entered into in the ordinary course of business at arms' length.

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Helm AG, Germany.

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
<b>13. Adjustments for the cash flow statement</b>		
Other operating income	-946,961	0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	4,634,146	5,077,135
Financial income	-1,352,302	-1,937,629
Financial expenses	690,431	14,353,416
Tax on profit or loss for the year	11,628,876	8,265,487
Other adjustments	-241,684	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,412,506</b>	<b>25,758,412</b>

## 14. Accounting policies

### GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for medium-sized enterprises in reporting class C with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

### Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

### CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

**14. Accounting policies** - continued -**LEASES**

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue, other operating income and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

**Revenue**

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

**Other operating income**

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

**Costs of raw materials and consumables**

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

**Other external expenses**

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

**14. Accounting policies** - continued -**Staff costs**

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

**Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses**

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value DKK
Completed development projects	5	0
Buildings	20	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-20	0

Land is not depreciated.

The basis of depreciation and amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation and amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

**Other net financials**

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

**Tax on profit/loss for the year**

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

**14. Accounting policies** - continued -**BALANCE SHEET****Intangible assets***Completed development projects*

Development projects are recognised in the balance sheet where the project aims at developing a specific product or a specific process, intended to be produced or used, respectively, by the company in its production process. On initial recognition, development projects are measured at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase, including wages and salaries directly attributable to the development projects until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance development projects in the development period is not included in the cost. Other development projects and development costs are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Development projects are subsequently measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Completed development projects are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains or losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

**Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment comprise land and buildings as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

The total cost of an asset is decomposed into separate components that are depreciated separately if the useful lives of the individual components vary.

**14. Accounting policies** - continued -

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

*Property, plant and equipment under construction*

Property, plant and equipment under construction are measured at cost. Costs incurred on property, plant and equipment under construction are transferred to the relevant asset category when the asset is ready for use.

*Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment*

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

**Impairment losses on fixed assets**

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

**14. Accounting policies** - continued -**Inventories**

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

**Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

**Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

**Cash**

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

**Equity**

An amount equivalent to internally generated development costs in the balance sheet is recognised in equity under reserve for development costs. The reserve is measured less deferred tax and reduced by amortisation and impairment losses on the asset. If impairment losses on development costs are subsequently reversed, the reserve will be restored with a corresponding amount. The reserve is dissolved when the development costs are no longer recognized in the balance sheet, and the remaining amount will be transferred to retained earnings.

**14. Accounting policies** - continued -**Current and deferred tax**

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

**Payables**

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method, showing cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as well as cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities comprise the net profit or loss for the year, adjusted for non-cash operating items, income tax paid and changes in working capital.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition and divestment of companies and financial assets as well as the purchase, development, improvement and sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

**14. Accounting policies** - continued -

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the company's share capital and associated costs and financing from and dividends paid to shareholders as well as the arrangement and repayment of long-term payables.

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year comprise cash.