Grant Thornton
Godkendt
Revisionspartnerselskab

Lautrupsgade 11
2100 København
CVR-nr. 34209936

T (+45) 33 110 220

www.grantthornton.dk

TKH Airport Solutions A/S

Københavnsvej 1, 4800 Nykøbing F

Company reg. no. 10 66 58 84

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2024

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 26 March 2025.

Matthias Schröter
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

Notes to users of the English version of this document:
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of TKH Airport Solutions A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

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

Nykøbing F, 26 March 2025

Managing Director

Matthias Schröter
CEO

Board of directors

Erik Steven Velderman Chairman	Sander Doves	Matthias Schröter

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of TKH Airport Solutions A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TKH Airport Solutions A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

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.

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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Independent auditor's report

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Independent auditor's report

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, 26 March 2025

Grant Thornton
Certified Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

Emil Odfeldt
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne50608

Company information

The company	TKH Airport Solutions A/S Københavnsvej 1 4800 Nykøbing F	
	Company reg. no.	10 66 58 84
	Financial year:	1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024
Board of directors	Erik Steven Velderman, Chairman Sander Doves Matthias Schröter	
Managing Director	Matthias Schröter, CEO	
Auditors	Grant Thornton, Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Lautrupsgade 11 2100 København Ø	
Parent company	TKH Group N.V.	

Management´s review

Description of key activities of the company

Like previous years, the company´s principal acitivity is to develop and produce airport equipment and other related manufacturing activities.

Significant changes in the company's activities and financial matters

There have been no significant changes in activities and financial matters.

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 6.919thousand against DKK -6.623thousand last year. Loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -10.307thousand against DKK -17.398thousand last year. Management considers the loss for the year unsatisfactory.

The company has lost more than 50% of its share capital and is therefore subject to the rules of the Danish Companies Act regarding capital loss. The management expects to restore the share capital through future earnings or alternatively through capital increases.

The parent company has submitted a declaration of support to TKH Airport Solutions A/S to ensure that the company can settle its obligations as they fall due. This also means that the annual report can be provided with an audit report without emphasis of matters.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2024	2023
	Gross profit	**6.919.425**	**-6.622.533**
1	Staff costs	-7.744.496	-9.894.917
	Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	-2.951.884	-2.144.029
	Operating loss	**-3.776.955**	**-18.661.479**
2	Other financial expenses	-3.206.229	-3.371.688
	Pre-tax loss	**-6.983.184**	**-22.033.167**
3	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-3.323.685	4.634.973
	Loss for the year	**-10.306.869**	**-17.398.194**
	Proposed distribution of net profit:		
	Allocated from retained earnings	-10.306.869	-17.398.194
	Total allocations and transfers	**-10.306.869**	**-17.398.194**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets

Note		2024	2023
	Non-current assets		
4	Completed development projects	9.632.134	11.013.795
5	Software	335.489	292.142
	Total intangible assets	9.967.623	11.305.937
6	Plant and machinery	2.473.885	3.447.576
7	Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	33.128	45.464
	Total property, plant, and equipment	2.507.013	3.493.040
	Total non-current assets	**12.474.636**	**14.798.977**
	Current assets		
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	40.648.332	44.015.727
	Total inventories	40.648.332	44.015.727
	Trade receivables	5.870.730	19.451.190
	Receivables from group enterprises	10.071.135	0
	Deferred tax assets	4.522.293	11.169.268
	Tax receivables from group enterprises	2.697.464	0
	Other receivables	1.663.739	1.684.462
	Total receivables	24.825.361	32.304.920
	Cash	1.020.774	797.234
	Total current assets	**66.494.467**	**77.117.881**
	Total assets	**78.969.103**	**91.916.858**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2024	2023
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	38.201.000	38.201.000
	Reserve for development costs	7.513.065	8.590.760
	Retained earnings	-27.614.600	-58.353.779
	Total equity	**18.099.465**	**-11.562.019**
	Provisions		
8	Other provisions	3.389.156	5.488.833
	Total provisions	**3.389.156**	**5.488.833**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
9	Payables to group enterprises	22.374.000	0
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	22.374.000	0
	Trade payables	1.488.125	3.159.988
	Payables to group enterprises	33.071.926	93.619.382
	Other payables	546.431	1.210.674
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	35.106.482	97.990.044
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**57.480.482**	**97.990.044**
	Total equity and liabilities	**78.969.103**	**91.916.858**

10 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2024	38.201.000	8.590.760	-58.353.779	-11.562.019
Retained earnings for the year	0	0	-10.306.869	-10.306.869
Transferred from retained earnings	0	-1.077.695	0	-1.077.695
Group contribution	0	0	39.968.352	39.968.352
Transfer	0	0	1.077.695	1.077.695
	38.201.000	**7.513.065**	**-27.614.601**	**18.099.464**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		2024	2023
1.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	6.645.418	8.592.868
	Pension costs	830.703	1.040.398
	Other costs for social security	268.375	261.651
		7.744.496	**9.894.917**
	Average number of employees	17	21
2.	**Other financial expenses**		
	Financial costs, group enterprises	2.820.215	2.774.348
	Other financial costs	386.014	597.340
		3.206.229	**3.371.688**
3.	**Tax on net profit or loss for the year**		
	Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	-6.646.975	-4.741.100
	Adjustment of tax for previous years	9.970.660	106.127
		3.323.685	**-4.634.973**
4.	**Completed development projects**		
	Cost 1 January 2024	15.161.241	11.223.203
	Additions during the year	24.284	3.938.038
	Cost 31 December 2024	**15.185.525**	**15.161.241**
	Amortisation and write-down 1 January 2024	-4.147.446	-3.396.721
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-1.405.945	-750.725
	Amortisation and write-down 31 December 2024	**-5.553.391**	**-4.147.446**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	**9.632.134**	**11.013.795**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2024	31/12 2023
5.	**Software**		
	Cost 1 January 2024	292.740	292.740
	Additions during the year	103.080	0
	Cost 31 December 2024	**395.820**	**292.740**
	Amortisation and write-down 1 January 2024	-598	-598
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-59.733	0
	Amortisation and write-down 31 December 2024	**-60.331**	**-598**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	**335.489**	**292.142**
6.	**Plant and machinery**		
	Cost 1 January 2024	10.931.607	9.329.941
	Additions during the year	500.179	1.601.666
	Cost 31 December 2024	**11.431.786**	**10.931.607**
	Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2024	-7.484.031	-6.092.065
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-1.473.870	-1.391.966
	Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2024	**-8.957.901**	**-7.484.031**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	**2.473.885**	**3.447.576**
7.	**Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment**		
	Cost 1 January 2024	259.806	259.806
	Cost 31 December 2024	**259.806**	**259.806**
	Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2024	-214.342	-201.268
	Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-12.336	-13.074
	Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2024	**-226.678**	**-214.342**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	**33.128**	**45.464**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2024	31/12 2023
8.	**Other provisions**		
	Other provisions 1 January 2024	5.488.833	3.266.194
	Change in other provisions for the year	-2.099.677	2.222.639
		3.389.156	**5.488.833**

9.	**Payables to group enterprises**		
	Total payables to group enterprises	**22.374.000**	**0**

None of the debt is due later than five years from the balance sheet date

10. Contingencies

Joint taxation

With EFB Elektronik Nordic A/S, company reg. no 18352443 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.

Accounting policies

The annual report for TKH Airport Solutions A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C 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, write-downs 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 company 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 company 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.

Accounting policies

Income statement

Gross profit

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

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

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. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised 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.

Own work capitalised

Own work capitalised includes staff cost and other internal costs incurred during the financial year and recognised in the cost of proprietary intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Other external expenses comprise expenses 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 write-down for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and write-down for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

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.

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.

Accounting policies

The company is 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

Development costs comprise salaries, costs on consultants, and amortisation directly or indirectly attributable to development activities.

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. It is, however, a condition that the cost can be reliably calculated and that a sufficiently high degree of certainty indicates that future earnings will cover the costs of production, sales, and administration. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement concurrently with their realisation.

Development costs recognised in the statement of financial position are measured at cost less accrued amortisations and write-downs for impairment.

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

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

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

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.

Accounting policies

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 and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Buildings	30 years	20 %
Plant and machinery	5-10 years	0-20 %
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

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.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets 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. write-down 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.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

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

Accounting policies

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 estimated selling 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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

Equity

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises recognised development costs less related deferred tax liabilities.

The reserve cannot be used as dividends or for covering losses.

The reserve is reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or abandoned. This is done by direct transfer to the distributable reserves of the 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.

Accounting policies

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as ”Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

According to the rules of joint taxation, TKH Airport Solutions A/S 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 company 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 company.

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

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

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