DS Elcobyg A/S

Hadsundvej 8, DK-9500 Hobro

Annual Report for
1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024

CVR No. 35 98 23 10

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the company on 27/8 2024

Simon Bisgaard
Chairman of the general meeting

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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Supervisory Board have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of DS Elcobyg A/S for the financial year 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 March 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023/24.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Hobro, 27 August 2024

Executive Board

Anders Brinch Sørensen
CEO

Supervisory Board

Dr. Benedikt Benjamin Krings Chairman	Florian Laxander	Hans Jörg Frieauff

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of DS Elcobyg A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2024 and of the results of the Company´s operations for the financial year 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of DS Elcobyg A/S for the financial year 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

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

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

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

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

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

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

Independent Auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aarhus, 27 August 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jens Weiersøe Jakobsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30152

Thyge Belter
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30222

Company information

The Company	DS Elcobyg A/S Hadsundvej 8 DK-9500 Hobro Telephone: + 45 96572657 Email: ds@ds-elcobyg.dk Website: www.ds-elcobyg.dk CVR No: 35 98 23 10 Financial period: 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024 Municipality of reg. office: Mariagerfjord
Supervisory Board	Dr. Benedikt Benjamin Krings, chairman Florian Laxander Hans Jörg Frieauff
Executive Board	Anders Brinch Sørensen
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1 DK-8000 Aarhus C

Financial Highlights

Seen over a 5-year period, the development of the Company is described by the following financial highlights:

	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20
	TDKK 12 months	TDKK 9 months	TDKK 12 months	TDKK 12 months	TDKK 12 months
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Gross profit	148,452	105,648	133,618	117,345	97,232
Profit/loss of primary operations	41,217	33,378	37,162	38,140	25,803
Profit/loss of financial income and expenses	972	62	-493	-306	-479
Net profit/loss for the year	32,885	26,102	28,640	29,510	19,749
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	212,162	185,525	119,070	113,157	128,656
Investment in property, plant and equipment	7,533	3,169	5,192	2,996	7,450
Equity	119,162	86,275	60,173	61,531	61,533
Number of employees	178	161	137	130	133
Ratios					
Return on assets*	24.0%	24.9%	29.6%	20.1%	41.7%
Solvency ratio	56.2%	46.5%	50.5%	54.4%	47.8%
Return on equity*	47.5%	47.1%	48.0%	30.9%	77.6%

*For the Ratios the Profit/loss statement have been adjusted to a 12 months period, for the financial year 2022/23.

Management's review

Key activities

The company's activities consist of the production and sale of concrete elements.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2023/24 shows a profit of TDKK 32,885, and at 31 March 2024 the balance sheet of the Company shows a positive equity of TDKK 119,162.

The past year and follow-up on development expectations from last year

The company expected a profit in line with previous year on 26,102 for 9 month period and achieved a profit of TDKK 32.885 for the year, in line with expectations.

In 2024/25, the Company expects to realise a profit in line with the current financial year.

Foreign exchange risks

As a result of the Company's equity ratio and financial resources, moderate changes in the interest rate level will have no significant direct impact on earnings. Consequently, interest rate risks are not hedged.

Credit risks

The Company’s credit risks are primarily related to trade receivables. In accordance with the Company’s credit risk assumption policy, all major customers and business partners are subject to continuous credit assessment.

External environment

The Company's activities are relatively energy intensive. Therefore, Management makes continuous investments in various types of environmental and energy-saving measures. Besides the above, the Company’s activities do not impact the external environment to any significant extent.

Subsequent events

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

Income statement 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024

	Note	2023/24 TDKK 12 months	2022/23 TDKK 9 months
Gross profit		**148,452**	**105,648**
Staff expenses	1	-100,194	-68,363
Earnings Before Interest Taxes Depreciation and Amortization		**48,258**	**37,285**
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-7,041	-3,907
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		**41,217**	**33,378**
Financial income		1,529	585
Financial expenses	2	-557	-523
Profit/loss before tax		**42,189**	**33,440**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-9,304	-7,338
Net profit/loss for the year	4	**32,885**	**26,102**

Balance sheet 31 March 2024

Assets

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		TDKK	TDKK
Goodwill		9,310	0
Intangible assets	5	**9,310**	**0**
Land and buildings		45,750	20,312
Plant and machinery		29,128	14,494
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		1,453	1,876
Property, plant and equipment in progress		35	1,004
Property, plant and equipment	6	**76,366**	**37,686**
Fixed assets		**85,676**	**37,686**
Raw materials and consumables		8,400	5,710
Inventories		**8,400**	**5,710**
Trade receivables		51,065	44,646
Contract work in progress	7	9,834	10,307
Receivables from group enterprises		22,400	16,660
Other receivables		304	163
Corporation tax		1,360	1,093
Prepayments	8	1,222	309
Receivables		**86,185**	**73,178**
Cash at bank and in hand		**31,901**	**68,951**
Current assets		**126,486**	**147,839**
Assets		**212,162**	**185,525**

Balance sheet 31 March 2024

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023/24	2022/23
		TDKK	TDKK
Share capital		5,000	5,000
Retained earnings		108,462	81,275
Proposed dividend for the year		5,700	0
Equity		**119,162**	**86,275**
Provision for deferred tax	9	15,543	12,729
Other provisions	10	2,200	2,200
Provisions		**17,743**	**14,929**
Trade payables		28,757	36,235
Contract work in progress	7	27,906	31,948
Payables to group enterprises		2,483	122
Other payables		16,111	16,016
Short-term debt		**75,257**	**84,321**
Debt		**75,257**	**84,321**
Liabilities and equity		**212,162**	**185,525**
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 April	5,000	81,277	0	86,277
Net profit/loss for the year	0	27,185	5,700	32,885
Equity at 31 March	**5,000**	**108,462**	**5,700**	**119,162**

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Staff Expenses

	2023/24 TDKK 12 months	2022/23 TDKK 9 months
Wages and salaries	88,480	61,014
Pensions	7,511	4,244
Other social security expenses	1,819	1,455
Other staff expenses	2,384	1,650
	100,194	**68,363**

Remuneration to the Executive Board has not been disclosed in accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Average number of employees	**178**	**161**

2. Financial expenses

	2023/24 TDKK 12 months	2022/23 TDKK 9 months
Other financial expenses	532	512
Exchange loss	25	11
	557	**523**

3. Income tax expense

	2023/24 TDKK 12 months	2022/23 TDKK 9 months
Current tax for the year	6,343	6,146
Deferred tax for the year	2,961	1,192
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-148	0
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	148	0
	9,304	**7,338**

4. Profit allocation

	2023/24 TDKK	2022/23 TDKK
Proposed dividend for the year	5,700	0
Retained earnings	27,185	26,102
	32,885	**26,102**

5. Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill TDKK
Cost at 1 April	0
Net effect from merger and acquisition	9,800
Cost at 31 March	9,800
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 April	0
Amortisation for the year	490
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 March	490
Carrying amount at 31 March	**9,310**
Amortised over	10 years

6. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Property, plant and equipment in progress
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Cost at 1 April	56,607	56,130	4,521	1,004
Net effect from merger and acquisition	27,396	10,300	0	0
Additions for the year	0	7,452	45	35
Disposals for the year	0	-679	-38	0
Transfers for the year	0	1,004	0	-1,004
Cost at 31 March	84,003	74,207	4,528	35
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 April	36,295	41,636	2,645	0
Depreciation for the year	1,958	4,122	468	0
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	0	-679	-38	0
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 March	38,253	45,079	3,075	0
Carrying amount at 31 March	**45,750**	**29,128**	**1,453**	**35**
Amortised over	10-20 years	5-10 years	3-8 years	

7. Contract work in progress

	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK
Selling price of work in progress	302,339	239,492
Payments received on account	-320,411	-261,133
	-18,072	**-21,641**
Recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Contract work in progress recognised in assets	9,834	10,307
Prepayments received recognised in debt	-27,906	-31,948
	-18,072	**-21,641**

8. Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning insurance premiums and subscriptions.

	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK

9. Provision for deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities at 1 April	12,729	11,537
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	-147	0
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	2,961	1,192
Deferred tax liabilities at 31 March	**15,543**	**12,729**

	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK

10. Other provisions

The Company provides warranties of on some of its products and is therefore obliged to repair or replace goods which are not satisfactory. Based on previous experience in respect of the level of repairs and returns, other provisions of TDKK 2.200 (2022/23: TDKK 2.200) have been recognised for expected warranty claims.

Other provisions	2,200	2,200
	2,200	**2,200**

	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK

11. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	858	585
Between 1 and 5 years	787	916
	1,645	**1,501**

The company has a lease obligation with an associated company with a total obligation of TDKK 154.

Guarantee obligations

As security for the completion of construction contracts, the usual security has been provided in the form of bank guarantees and performance bonds etc. for a total of TDKK 67.607. (2022/23: TDKK 76.312.).

	2023/24	2022/23
	TDKK	TDKK

11. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Other contingent liabilities

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

12. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

	Basis
Controlling interest	
DS Gruppen A/S, Mariagerfjord	Direct parent company
Ortwin Goldbeck Holding SE	Ultimate parent

Transactions

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The entity is included in the consolidated Financial Statements of:

Name	Place of registered office
DS Gruppen A/S, CVR-nr. 40 68 50 14	Mariagerfjord, Denmark
Ortwin Goldbeck Holding SE	Bielefeld, Germany

The Group Annual Report of Ortwin Goldbeck Holding SE may be obtained at the following address:

Ummelner Straße 4-6
33649 Bielefeld
Germany

13. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of DS Elcobyg A/S for 2023/24 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023/24 are presented in TDKK.

Cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the cash flow statement included in the consolidated financial statements of DS Gruppen A/S, the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement.

Recognition and measurement

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

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Business combinations

Business acquisitions carried through on or after 1 July 2018

Acquisitions of subsidiaries are accounted for using the purchase method under which the identifiable assets and liabilities of the entity acquired are measured at fair value at the time of acquisition.

The time of acquisition is the time when the Group obtains control of the entity acquired.

The cost of the entity acquired is the fair value of the consideration agreed, including consideration contingent on future events. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of subsidiaries are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Positive differences between the cost of the entity acquired and identifiable assets and liabilities are recognised as goodwill in intangible assets in the balance sheet and are amortised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Where the differences are negative, they are recognised immediately in the income statement.

Where the purchase price allocation is not final, positive and negative differences from acquired subsidiaries due to changes to the recognition and measurement of identifiable net assets may be adjusted for up to 12 months after the time of acquisition. These adjustments are also reflected in the value of goodwill or negative goodwill, including in amortisation already made.

Where cost includes contingent consideration, this is measured at fair value at the time of acquisition. Contingent consideration is subsequently measured at fair value. Any value adjustments are recognised in the income statement.

In respect of step acquisitions, any previously held investments in the entity acquired are remeasured at fair value at the time of acquisition. The difference between the carrying amount of the investment previously held and the fair value is recognised in the income statement.

Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income statement

Revenue

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

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

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

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

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

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

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

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation with the subsidiaries is allocated to Danish enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses).

Balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 10 years, determined on the basis of Management's experience with the individual business areas.

Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Production buildings	10-20 years
Plant and machinery	5-10 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-8 years

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable, and in respect of trade receivables, a general provision is also made based on the Company's experience from previous years.

Contract work in progress

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

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

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

Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Prepayments

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Equity

Dividend

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

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

Other provisions include warranty obligations in respect of repair work within the warranty period of 1-5 years. Provisions are measured and recognised based on experience with guarantee work.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within the same legal tax entity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account.

Financial liabilities

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

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Return on assets*	Profit/loss of ordinary primary operations x 100 / Total assets at year end
Solvency ratio	Equity at year end x 100 / Total assets at year end
Return on equity*	Net profit for the year x 100 / Average equity