BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

SAM International A/S

Bødkervej 7B, 2, 7000 Fredericia
CVR no. 40 30 80 32

Annual report for 2024

GODKENDT
REVISIONSPARTNERSELSKAB

Vi er et uafhængigt medlem af
det globale rådgivnings- og revisionsnetværk

Fredericia
Karetmagervej 11, 2.th
7000 Fredericia

Tel. 75 92 35 00
www.beierholm.dk
CVR-nr. 32 89 54 68

Table of contents

Company information etc.	3
Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report	4
Independent auditor's report	5 - 7
Management's review	8
Income statement	9
Balance sheet	10 - 11
Statement of changes in equity	12
Notes	13 - 25

Company information etc.

The company

SAM International A/S
Bødkervej 7B, 2
7000 Fredericia
Registered office: Fredericia
CVR no.: 40 30 80 32
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Kim Lindquist Christensen

Board of Directors

Christian Lerche
Claes Niels Hestehave
Flemming Breinholt
Tom Soling

Auditors

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

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

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 for SAM International 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 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.

Fredericia, June 6, 2025

Executive Board

Kim Lindquist Christensen

Board of Directors

Christian Lerche
Chairman

Claes Niels Hestehave

Flemming Breinholt

Tom Soling

To the shareholder of SAM International A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SAM International A/S for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity 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 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 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 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.

- Plan and perform the audit of the financial statements to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the consolidated financial information of the entities or business units as a basis for expressing an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

Fredericia, June 6, 2025

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Kasper Toftegaard Winkler
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne34083

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise of owning shares in other companies, management and administrative services to those companies and other related activites.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 shows a profit/loss of DKK -922,609 against DKK -2,427,355 for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 980,184.

Information on going concern

The company realized a loss in 2024 of t.DKK 923 and equity as of December 31, 2024, is t.DKK 980. The year's loss has put pressure on the company's liquidity. The company's management has initiated several measures to ensure sufficient liquidity and the company's continued operations, with a particular focus on cost reduction, as well as postponing the repayment of loans to subsidiaries. The company is exploring other possible sources of liquidity, including capital infusion. Furthermore, the company has a cash pool arrangement for most of the group, including foreign subsidiaries, which can be used in case of liquidity shortages. Based on the company's budget and the above, management assesses that this is sufficient to carry out the planned activities in 2025, which is why the annual report is prepared on the assumption of continued operations.

Subsequent events

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

Income statement

Note		2024 DKK	2023 DKK
	Gross profit	**3,258,958**	**2,763,980**
2	Staff costs	-2,977,315	-2,483,535
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**281,643**	**280,445**
	Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-442,649	-440,629
	Operating loss	**-161,006**	**-160,184**
3	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	-512,368	-2,044,761
4	Financial income	24,406	12,834
	Financial expenses	-293,857	-253,218
	Loss before tax	**-942,825**	**-2,445,329**
	Tax on loss for the year	20,216	17,974
	Loss for the year	**-922,609**	**-2,427,355**

Proposed appropriation account

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	39,448	-1,086,405
Retained earnings	-962,057	-1,340,950
Total	**-922,609**	**-2,427,355**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.24 DKK	31.12.23 DKK
	Acquired rights	35,542	119,293
	Goodwill	356,934	715,832
5	**Total intangible assets**	**392,476**	**835,125**
6	Equity investments in group enterprises	2,125,521	3,232,901
	Total investments	**2,125,521**	**3,232,901**
	Total non-current assets	**2,517,997**	**4,068,026**
	Trade receivables	0	494,965
	Receivables from group enterprises	1,718,659	1,236,995
	Income tax receivable	0	40,000
	Other receivables	20,544	245,168
	Prepayments	633,522	534,095
	Total receivables	**2,372,725**	**2,551,223**
	Cash	**157,727**	**87,594**
	Total current assets	**2,530,452**	**2,638,817**
	Total assets	**5,048,449**	**6,706,843**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.24 DKK	31.12.23 DKK
	Contributed capital	1,000,000	890,114
	Retained earnings	-19,816	472,947
	Total equity	**980,184**	**1,363,061**
	Provisions for deferred tax	6,031	26,247
	Total provisions	**6,031**	**26,247**
7	Subordinate loan capital	108,250	137,500
7	Payables to other credit institutions	1,386,860	1,068,873
7	Other payables	93,305	90,499
	Total long-term payables	**1,588,415**	**1,296,872**
7	Short-term part of long-term payables	381,195	411,640
	Payables to other credit institutions	3,070	18,612
	Trade payables	419,832	201,230
	Payables to group enterprises	835,656	2,552,674
	Other payables	834,066	836,507
	Total short-term payables	**2,473,819**	**4,020,663**
	Total payables	**4,062,234**	**5,317,535**
	Total equity and liabilities	**5,048,449**	**6,706,843**

8 Contingent liabilities
9 Charges and security

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Contributed capital	Share premium	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.24 - 31.12.24					
Balance as at 01.01.24	890,114	0	0	472,947	1,363,061
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	0	-39,448	0	-39,448
Capital increase	109,886	469,294	0	0	579,180
Transfers to/from other reserves	0	-469,294	0	469,294	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	39,448	-962,057	-922,609
Balance as at 31.12.24	1,000,000	0	0	-19,816	980,184

1. Information as regards going concern

The company realized a loss in 2024 of t.DKK 923 and equity as of December 31, 2024, is t.DKK 980. The year's loss has put pressure on the company's liquidity. The company's management has initiated several measures to ensure sufficient liquidity and the company's continued operations, with a particular focus on cost reduction, as well as postponing the repayment of loans to subsidiaries. The company is exploring other possible sources of liquidity, including capital infusion. Furthermore, the company has a cash pool arrangement for most of the group, including foreign subsidiaries, which can be used in case of liquidity shortages. Based on the company's budget and the above, management assesses that this is sufficient to carry out the planned activities in 2025, which is why the annual report is prepared on the assumption of continued operations.

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
2. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	2,468,544	2,301,290
Pensions	102,880	84,797
Other social security costs	19,028	29,378
Other staff costs	386,863	68,070
Total	2,977,315	2,483,535
Average number of employees during the year	4	3
3. Income from equity investments in group enterprises		
Share of profit or loss of group enterprises	-512,368	-2,044,761
Total	-512,368	-2,044,761

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK

4. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	20,544	6,010
Other interest income	3,862	0
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0	230
Foreign exchange gains	0	6,594
Other financial income	3,862	6,824
Total	24,406	12,834

5. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK	Acquired rights	Goodwill
Cost as at 01.01.24	393,035	2,505,419
Cost as at 31.12.24	393,035	2,505,419
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.01.24	-273,742	-1,789,587
Amortisation during the year	-83,751	-358,898
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.24	-357,493	-2,148,485
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	35,542	356,934
Carrying amount of assets held under finance leases as at 31.12.24	0	0

6. Equity investments in group enterprises

Figures in DKK	Equity investments in group enterprises
Cost as at 01.01.24	2,415,497
Additions during the year	32,899
Disposals during the year	-22,926
Cost as at 31.12.24	2,425,470
Revaluations as at 01.01.24	-958,356
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	-39,448
Impairment losses during the year	-716,607
Dividend relating to equity investments	-341,210
Revaluations as at 31.12.24	-2,055,621
Reversal of impairment losses in respect of previous years	204,239
Depreciation of and impairment losses on disposed assets for the year	22,441
Negative equity value impaired in receivables	1,528,992
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.24	1,755,672
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	2,125,521

6. Equity investments in group enterprises - continued -

Name and registered office:	Ownership interest
Subsidiaries:	
SAM Executive Search A/S, Fredericia	100%
SAM Headhunting Sárl, Switzerland	100%
SAM International GmbH, Switzerland	100%
SAM Headhunting OY, Finland	100%
SAM Headhunting AS, Norway	100%
SAM Headhunting Magyarorszag Szemelyzeti Tanasado Kft., Hungary	100%
SAM Executive Search S.P.zoo, Poland	100%
SAM International Executive Sweden AB, Sweden	100%
Sarl SAM Headhunting France, France	51%
Wingmanager part of SAM International ApS, Fredericia	100%

7. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK	Repayment first year	Outstanding debt after 5 years	Total payables at 31.12.24	Total payables at 31.12.23
Subordinate loan capital	42,807	0	151,057	275,000
Payables to credit institutions	338,388	64,696	1,725,248	1,343,013
Other payables	0	0	93,305	90,499
Total	381,195	64,696	1,969,610	1,708,512

8. Contingent liabilities

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes for the jointly taxed companies. The total known tax liability for the jointly taxed companies is DKK 0 at the balance sheet date, of which DKK 0 is recognised in the balance sheet. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

9. Charges and security

As security for debt to credit institutions DKK 0, a company charge of nominal DKK 1,000k a company charge has been provided comprising goodwill, intellectual property rights, motor vehicles, other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment, inventories and agricultural stock, trade receivables as well as fuels and other ancillary materials. The total carrying amount of the comprised assets is DKK 2.016k.

10. Accounting policies

GENERAL

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

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

In accordance with section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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 and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

10. Accounting policies - continued -

On recognition of independent foreign entities, the income statements are translated at the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date or approximate average exchange rates. The balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency translation adjustments arising from the translation of equity at the beginning of the year using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date and from the translation of income statements from average exchange rates to the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity under the reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method in respect of investments measured according to the equity method, and otherwise under the foreign currency translation reserve.

Translation adjustments of intercompany balances with independent foreign entities, measured using the equity method and where the balance is considered to be part of the overall investment, are recognised directly in equity under the foreign currency translation reserve. On the divestment of foreign entities, accumulated exchange differences are recognised in the income statement.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue and other operating income and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration 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.

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.

10. 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
Acquired rights	3-5	0
Goodwill	7	0

Goodwill is amortised over 7 years. The useful life has been determined in consideration of the expected future net earnings of the enterprise or activity to which the goodwill relates.

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.

Income from equity investments in group entreprises

For equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries, measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses.

Income from equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

10. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises. The parent is the administration company for the joint taxation and thus settles all income tax payments with the tax authorities.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

Acquired rights

Aquired rights are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

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

Goodwill

Goodwill is measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Goodwill is 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

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.

10. Accounting policies - continued -

Equity investments in group entreprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method. For equity investments in subsidiaries, the equity method is considered a measurement method.

On initial recognition, equity investments measured according to the equity method are measured at cost. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments.

Under subsequent recognition and measurement of equity investments according to the equity method, equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question. Equity investments, where information for recognition according to the equity method is not known, are measured at cost.

Equity investments with a negative carrying amount are measured at DKK 0. Receivables that are considered part of the combined investment in the enterprises in question are impaired by any remaining negative equity value. Other receivables from such enterprises are impaired to the extent that such receivables are considered uncollectible. Provisions to cover the remaining negative equity value are recognised to the extent that the company has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the enterprise in question.

Goodwill recognised under equity investments is amortised according to the straight-line method based on an individual assessment of the useful life of the asset. The useful life of goodwill has been determined at 5 years for equity investments in subsidiaries. The useful life has been determined in consideration of the expected future net earnings of the enterprise to which the goodwill relates.

For equity investments measured according to the equity method, the proportionate share of the equity investments' equity value is determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, stated in the other sections. Equity value is also based on the following accounting policies:

Revenue
Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Depreciation and impairment losses

10. Accounting policies - continued -

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment: 3-5 years, residual value 0%,

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

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

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. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed, unless goodwill is included in the carrying amount of equity investments.

10. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

Prepayments

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

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

Equity

The net revaluation of equity investments measured according to the equity method is recognized in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

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.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

10. Accounting policies - continued -

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

With subordinate loan capital, the creditor has subordinated its claim to those of all other creditors of the company.

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

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.