ANNUAL REPORT 2022

AalborgPortlandHolding

ANNUAL REPORT
2022

AalborgPortlandHolding

INDEX

1 REPORT

2 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (GROUP)

3 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (PARENT COMPANY)

4 SIGNATURES

5 THE GROUP

The Great Belt Bridge, Denmark

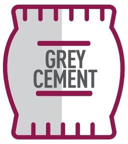
1 REPORT

AALBORG PORTLAND HOLDING GROUP

Part of the Cementir Group

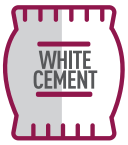
Aalborg Portland Holding A/S, Denmark, has its head office in Aalborg, Denmark and is the parent company in the Aalborg Portland Holding Group, which is part of the Cementir Group.
Aalborg Portland Holding A/S and the Group are included in the Group financial statements for Cementir Holding N.V., the Netherlands, and Caltagirone S.p.A., Italy.
Cementir Holding N.V. has its registered head office in Amsterdam and its secondary office in Rome, is listed on the Italian Stock Exchange in Milan (code CEM) and is part of the listed Caltagirone Group.
www.cementirholding.com

PRODUCTS



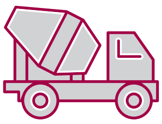
GREY CEMENT

is the most important construction material for strengthening infrastructure, building homes and bridges, creating harbours and expanding airports.



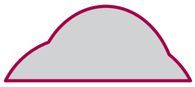
WHITE CEMENT

is for solutions ranging from aesthetics to safety - from terrazzo or bathroom tile grouts to highway safety barriers whose whiteness ensures high visibility night and day in all weathers.



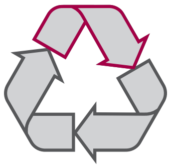
READY-MIXED CONCRETE

is delivered to site ready for casting and is the efficient solution when high-reliability, quality concrete is needed in large volumes.



AGGREGATES

- a wide range of building aggregates such as sand, gravel and granite for the construction industry.
The products are mainly used for construction, asphalt and concrete purposes.



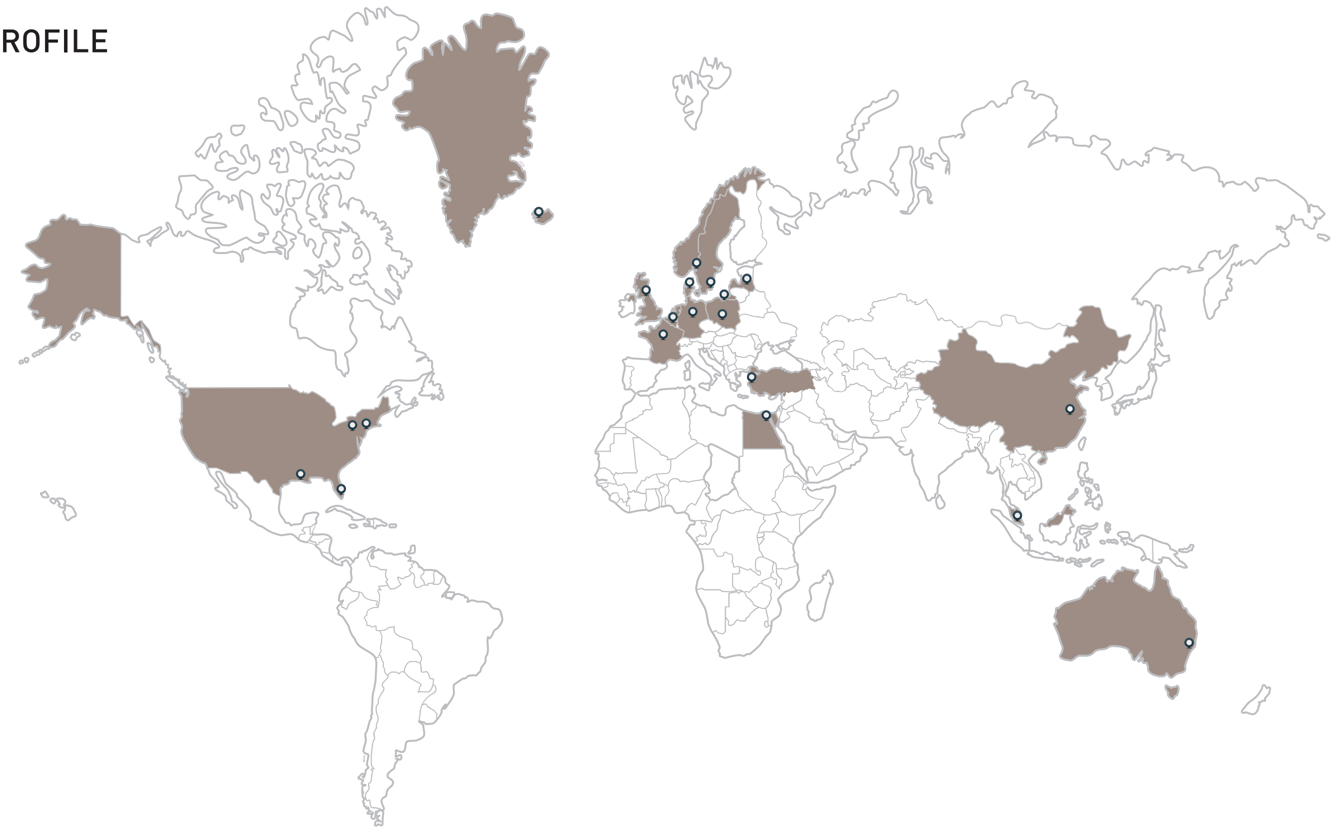
WASTE MANAGEMENT

- supply and usage of alternative fuels in order to diversify and optimise the energy resources of the Group.

CEMENTIR HOLDING GROUP

Cementir Holding is a multinational company with registered office in the Netherlands, listed on the Euronext Star Milan segment, operating in the building materials sector and focused on four main business lines: grey cement, white cement, ready-mixed concrete and aggregates. With over 3,000 employees, Cementir is the global leader in the white cement niche segment, the leading producer of cement in Denmark and of ready-mixed concrete in the Scandinavian area, the third largest producer in Belgium and among the main international operators in Türkiye, with two listed companies on the Istanbul Stock Exchange. In Belgium, the Group operates one of the largest aggregate quarries in Europe, while in Türkiye and the United Kingdom the Group is active in the processing of urban and industrial waste, used to produce waste-derived fuel for cement plants.
Cementir pursues a strategy of sustainable growth, focusing on product leadership, the pursuit of excellence and the efficiency of operating processes. In the last two years the Group has achieved important ESG recognitions, including the validation of its 2030 decarbonisation objectives by the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) and an "A-" rating by CDP. The Group also holds an investment grade financial rating of "BBB-" with stable outlook from Standard & Poor's.
Since 1992 Cementir has been part of the Caltagirone Group, one of the leading business groups in Italy with activities ranging from real estate to construction, from publishing to finance.

PROFILE



NORDIC & BALTIC

A leading cement producer in the Nordic region
Aalborg Portland produces grey and white cement at its plant in Aalborg.
The products are sold in Denmark and neighbouring countries.

Grey cement: **1,889,000 tonnes**
White cement: **589,000 tonnes**

Leading supplier of ready-mixed concrete in the Nordic region
Unicon is market leader within ready-mixed concrete in the Nordic region. Production takes place at 65 plants in Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
Quarrying and sale of aggregates (mainly granite and gravel) from 9 sites in Denmark and Sweden.

Ready-mixed concrete: **2,195,000 m^3**
Aggregates: **3,217,000 tonnes**

OVERSEAS

World-leading producer of white cement
Production at plants in the USA, Egypt, Malaysia and China.
White cement is sold in a number of markets worldwide.

White cement: **2,243,000 tonnes**

BELGIUM

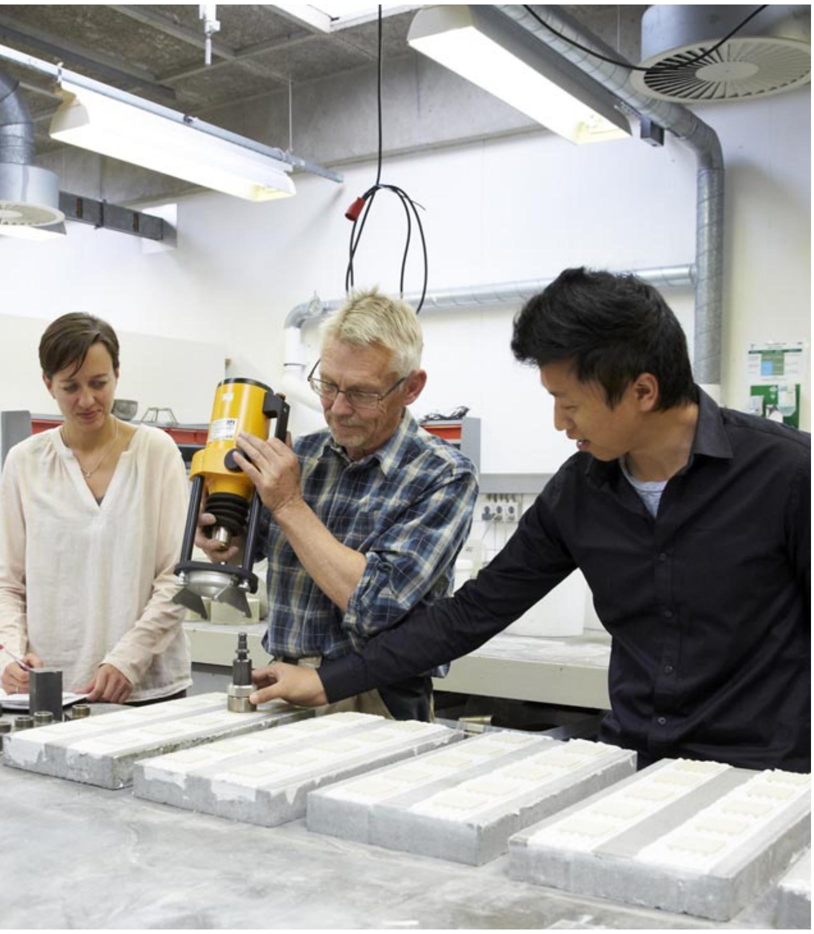
One of the largest producers of cement, ready-mixed concrete and aggregates in Belgium
CCB is a leader in the manufacture of cement that meet specific implementation criteria: conventional construction and masonry work, work of high aesthetic quality, structures in harsh environments and oil well drilling.
CCB has nine ready-mixed concrete plants in Belgium and five in France.

Grey cement: **2,030,000 tonnes**
Ready-mixed concrete: **886,000 m^3**
Aggregates: **5,549,000 tonnes**

TÜRKIYE

Extensive activities in Türkiye
Cimentas is among the largest cement groups in Türkiye with production at several sites in the country.
Cimentas also has 21 ready-mixed concrete plants.
Recydia AS processes and recycles waste in Türkiye and UK.

Grey cement: **4,086,000 tonnes**
Ready-mixed concrete: **1,718,000 m^3**
Aggregates: **1,696,000 tonnes**



Transport of alternative fuels to Kiln 87, Aalborg

IDENTITY

We are an international Group aspiring to be product leader, who believes that the constant search for quality in every business process is key to success. We are a dynamic Group, constantly looking for new opportunities, who gives importance to the development of our employees, of the community in which we operate and to the value creation for our shareholders.
We believe in sustainable development and in diversity as a fundamental value of our activity.

VISION

We want to keep our uniqueness on the market by focusing on innovation, sustainable solutions and business diversification.
We are concrete.
At the same time, we want to create value thanks to an agile organisation, capable of taking advantage of growth opportunities, respecting the environment and promoting dialogue and interaction with local communities.
We are dynamic.
We are Concretely Dynamic.

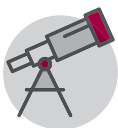
MISSION

Our mission is to generate value for our stakeholders through a path of sustainable growth by focusing on product leadership, the pursuit of excellence and the efficiency of operating processes.

VALUES

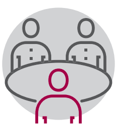
SUSTAINABILITY

We believe that there can be no success without respect for the environment: we are responsible to the communities in which we live and work, safeguarding the environment and natural resources.



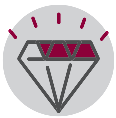
DYNAMISM

We look beyond to anticipate and seize the best market opportunities. Being dynamic and flexible is what makes us unique and allows us to respond quickly to the needs of our customers.



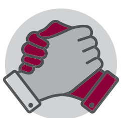
QUALITY

We are committed every day and invest to improve the quality of our products, constantly innovating our offer. We focus on the needs of our customers while maintaining the highest quality standards. We pursue the efficiency and effectiveness of our processes.



VALUE OF PEOPLE

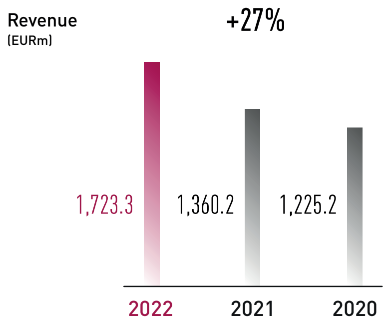
We build long-term relationships with our employees and stakeholders. We have a responsibility to ensuring a healthy and safe working environment and to recognise the merits and skills of each individual.

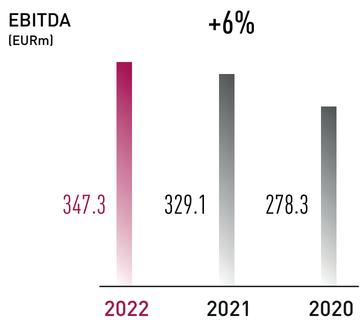


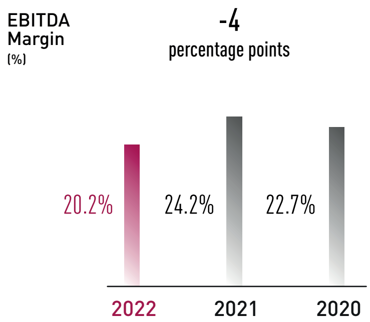
DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

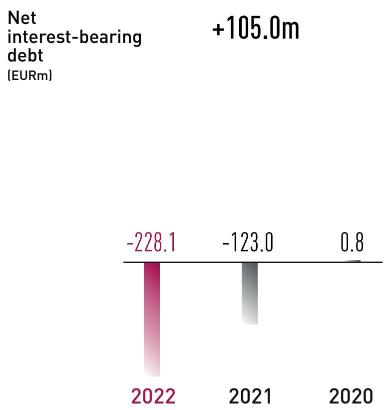
We consider diversity and inclusion a great resource. We work every day in a multicultural workplace and we value diversity at all levels of the organisation.

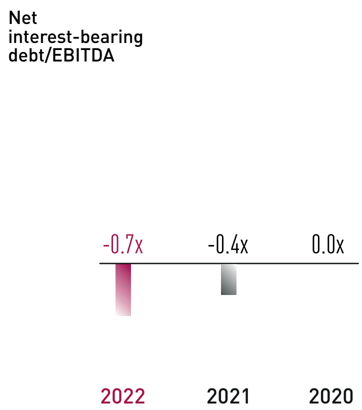
PERFORMANCE, FINANCIAL AND EQUITY HIGHLIGHTS

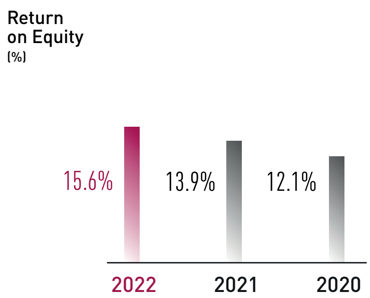












Performance highlights

[EUR '000]	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Revenue	1,723,258	1,360,182	1,225,229	1,214,230	1,193,388	1,140,214	925,806
EBITDA	347,297	329,128	278,329	255,222	235,918	224,045	209,963
EBITDA margin %	*20.2%*	*24.2%*	*22.7%*	*21.0%*	*19.8%*	*19.6%*	*22.7%*
EBIT	217,824	219,217	174,484	146,920	152,785	143,455	138,169
EBIT margin %	*12.6%*	*16.1%*	*14.2%*	*12.1%*	*12.8%*	*12.6%*	*14.9%*
Financial income (expense)	14,185	-11,551	-12,946	-14,850	21,415	-13,242	28,535
Profit before taxes	253,303	208,484	162,109	132,380	175,250	134,998	171,831
Income taxes	52,479	57,552	37,212	37,295	32,462	15,784	42,988
Profit for the year	196,292	150,932	124,897	95,085	142,788	119,214	128,843
Profit for the period margin %	*11.4%*	*11.1%*	*10.2%*	*7.8%*	*12.0%*	*10.5%*	*13.9%*
Group net profit	175,215	138,258	118,707	90,576	136,331	116,838	115,319
Group net profit margin %	*10.2%*	*10.2%*	*9.7%*	*7.5%*	*11.4%*	*10.2%*	*12.5%*

Financial and equity highlights

[EUR '000]	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Net capital employed (a)	1,411,071	1,215,070	1,249,154	1,352,065	1,308,514	1,150,826	1,218,592
Total assets	2,302,310	1,894,971	1,841,236	1,909,930	1,828,792	1,639,339	1,722,610
Total equity	1,392,295	1,127,911	1,040,275	1,020,876	927,639	783,763	769,262
Group shareholders' equity	1,203,332	972,593	890,175	849,752	767,571	695,275	667,398
Net interest-bearing debt	-228,145	-122,956	785	138,819	195,279	185,360	241,984

(a) Intangible assets + tangible assets + working capital

Profit and equity ratios

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Return on Equity (a)	15.6%	13.9%	12.1%	9.8%	16.7%	15.4%	16.6%
Return on average capital employed (ROCE) (b)	13.0%	12.4%	10.5%	8.4%	9.9%	12.1%	9.6%
Equity ratio (c)	60.5%	59.5%	56.5%	53.5%	50.7%	47.8%	44.7%
Net gearing ratio (d)	-16.4%	-10.9%	0.1%	13.6%	21.1%	23.7%	31.5%
Net financial debt / EBITDA	-0.7x	-0.4x	0.0x	0.5x	0.8x	0.8x	1.2x

(a) Net profit / Average equity
(b) EBIT after effective tax rate / Net average capital employed
(c) Total equity / Total assets
(d) Net interest-bearing debt / Total equity

Cash flows

[EUR '000]	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities (CFFO)	294,425	249,646	250,928	209,113	140,912	168,281	171,070
Cash flows from investing activities (CFFI)	-100,925	-82,062	-77,281	-28,812	-172,850	-89,610	-334,691
Free cash flow (FCF)	193,500	167,584	173,647	180,301	-31,938	78,671	-163,621

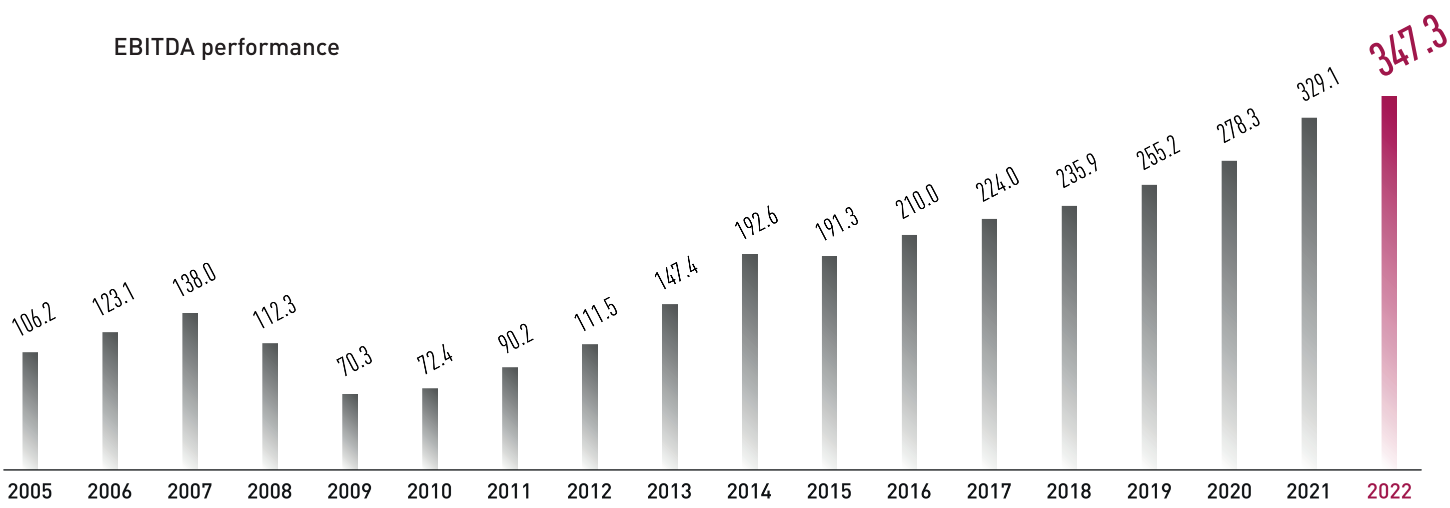
Employees

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Number of employees (at 31 Dec.)	3,046	3,042	2,951	2,969	3,012	2,939	2,918
Number of employees in Denmark	783	770	702	727	720	735	722

Sales volumes

[EUR '000]	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Grey and white cement (tonnes)	10,849	11,156	10,712	9,489	9,745	10,110	8,263
Ready-mixed concrete (m^3)	4,798	5,093	4,435	4,116	4,919	4,948	4,253
Aggregates (tonnes)	10,462	11,052	9,531	9,710	9,953	9,335	4,462

EBITDA performance



MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW FOR 2022

Continued investment in increased sustainability

The Aalborg Portland Holding Group continues to plan and implement environmental improvements, reflecting the high priority placed upon sustainability by society. At the same time, keen competition means that renewal and development remain essential in order to maintain sales and competitiveness.

Overall, the Group experienced good growth and satisfactory sales among its business entities around the world, but also sharply rising energy and logistical costs, particularly in the Nordic region.

Profits in 2022 for the Aalborg Portland Holding Group on the whole lived up to expectations. Revenue reached EUR 1,723m against EUR 1,360m the previous year, corresponding to an increase of EUR 363m or 27%.

The Group's earnings before depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) were EUR 347m, 6% higher than in 2021 when EBITDA was EUR 329m. The Group's EBITDA ratio was 20.2% against 24.2% the previous year. Earnings were positively influenced by a value adjustment of EUR 16m relating to investment properties in Türkiye. Normalised for this, EBITDA was EUR 331m, 8% higher than in 2021.

- In the *Nordic & Baltic region*, the Group experienced a decline in activity related to the global macroeconomic situation. Revenue was EUR 736m against EUR 617m the previous year, corresponding to growth of 19%. Sales of cement, ready-mixed concrete and aggregates all increased. Regional earnings before depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) were EUR 166m, 12% up on 2021 when EBITDA was EUR 148m. Net earnings for cement were significantly impacted by volatile market prices for raw materials, energy and logistics costs. Price increases have been implemented from the beginning of 2022, while input costs had already increased in 2021, which had a negative impact on 2021 earnings. A satisfactory result was reported for ready-mixed concrete and aggregates in the three Nordic countries on par with the previous year.
- The *Belgian* cement group Compagnie des Ciments Belges (CCB) contributed with a revenue of EUR 334m in 2022, against EUR 275m the previous year, an increase of 22%. EBITDA was EUR 76m, 12% higher than in 2021 when EBITDA was EUR 69m. The improvement in the Belgian and French markets was mainly due to the adjustment of sales prices related to significant price increases on input factors, which had a negative impact on 2022 earnings. Volumes sold in 2022 were on level with 2021.
- The *Turkish* cement group Cimentas continued to experience difficult market conditions due to political uncertainty, the devaluation of the Turkish lira and tough price competition, which had a negative impact on earnings. Revenue was EUR 275m against EUR 173m the previous year, an increase of 59%. EBITDA was EUR 31m against EUR 44m the previous year. The decrease was partly due to market conditions and partly to a value adjustment relating to investment properties in Türkiye, which was EUR 16m in 2022 against EUR 23m in the previous year.
- In the *USA*, the Group maintained its market leadership in white cement through its ownership interest in Lehigh White Cement Company (LWCC). Volume sold in 2022 was on a level with 2021. Revenue in 2022 was EUR 196m against EUR 155m the previous year, and EBITDA was EUR 29m against EUR 24m in 2021.
- In *Egypt*, revenue increased in 2022 by 13% to EUR 57m, and EBITDA was EUR 12m against EUR 11m in 2021.
- Finally, *China* and *Malaysia* delivered revenue from white cement of EUR 125m against EUR 108m the previous year. EBITDA was EUR 23m against EUR 27m in 2021.

The Group's earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) were EUR 218m, 1% lower than in 2021 when EBIT was EUR 219m.

Net financial income amounted to EUR 35m in 2022 against an expense of EUR 12m the previous year.

This brought earnings before tax of EUR 253m, compared with EUR 208m in 2021, an increase of 21%.

Solid balance sheet and strong cash flow from operations

A healthy economy and strong financial base provide opportunities for long-term value-adding and sustainable investments.

In 2022, constant focus on high operating efficiency and management of working capital led to a positive cash flow from operation cash (CFFO) of EUR 294m against EUR 250m the previous year.

The cash flow was able to fund the year's investments of EUR 101m, which were predominantly used for operating efficiency improvements and not least a number of energy-efficiency and environmental projects. The Group had a free cash flow of EUR 194m.

At 31 December 2022, the Group had net interest-bearing assets of EUR 228m against net interest-bearing assets of EUR 123m the previous year, an increase of EUR 105m in 2022.

Shareholders' equity was EUR 1,392m at 31 December 2022. The equity ration was thus 60%, same level as the previous year. The return on equity was 16% in 2022, while the return on capital employed (ROCE) was 13%. Same level as the previous year.

Sustainable production of sustainable products

The Aalborg Portland Holding Group has a long-standing tradition of social and not least environmental responsibility in the countries where it operates. There is an ongoing focus on a number of projects that support society's sustainability goals. The Group is committed to contributing significantly to society's climate goals and therefore invests substantial resources in ongoing environmental improvements.

Society's heightened sustainability awareness is reflected in growing interest and demand among customers for products manufactured with sustainability in mind. The Group's long-standing focus in this regard provides its products with a prominent place in customers' deliberations.

The Group has an effective, well managed and highly prioritised development structure aimed at delivering increasingly sustainable processes, fuels and products.

With 1990 as the baseline, the Group has targeted a 30% cut in CO_2 emission per tonne of cement by 2030. Emissions will be reduced to less than 500 kg per tonne of grey cement in line with the EU's taxonomy for sustainable investments. In the longer term – the period to 2050 – the Group's vision is to reduce CO_2 emissions to zero. Achieving this ambition will require large-scale storage of CO_2. For the next three years (2023-2025), EUR 86m has been allocated for investments to strengthen sustainability. In the years ahead, areas of focus will include the following:

- After obtaining a global patent for a completely new technology, obtaining CE marking and inclusion in the Danish standard for cement, sales of the Group's product series Futurecem™ began in 2021. Futurecem™ is manufactured with up to 30% lower CO_2 emissions than previous products.
- Interest and demand among builders for sustainable cement increased significantly in 2022 and is a testament to an increasingly widespread ambition and strategic interest in transitioning construction towards greater sustainability. As a result, Futurecem™ is clearly attracting growing attention. Applications for Futurecem™ will include ready-mixed concrete and precast concrete elements for an ambitious sustainable building project, UN17 Village, consisting of more than 500 apartments in Copenhagen's Ørestaden district. When completed in 2024, the project will be known as the world's first housing development to apply 17 UN sustainable development goals to a single building.
- Further development of Futurecem™ is under way. The objective now is to reduce CO_2 emissions by up to 50% against the present level.
- Development of new, advanced and more sustainable products based on white cement and the Group's patented Futurecem™ technology.
- New investments aimed at increasing the input of alternative fuels and biomass by up to 80% in grey cement production at the Group's factories. As part of a major refurbishment to a kiln installation at the cement plant in Belgium, the use of alternative fuels and biomass will be increased from the current 40% to over 70%. This will lead to lower CO_2 emissions and reduce the use of fossil fuels.
- The use of fossil fuels, such as coal and petroleum coke, in the production of white cement will be reduced by increasing the share of alternative fuels for heating our cement kilns.
- Investment in a wind farm with a capacity of 8.4 MW at the Aalborg cement plant. This will enable 80% of electricity consumption to be met by renewable energy sources.

- The goal of supplying CO_2-neutral district heating to the city of Aalborg, meeting the heating needs of 30,000 households, was achieved in 2020. This corresponds to an annual CO_2 reduction of 150,000 tonnes. New investments in the utilisation of heat from factory production will more than double the supply of district heating and thereby further contribute to the city's climate ambition, which includes phasing out fossil fuels at the city's power plant by 2028. Potentially, at least 75,000 households can receive surplus heat from the Aalborg cement factory.
- The spotlight is on CO_2 reduction across the value chain. This includes the recycling of crushed concrete in concrete products, road distribution of concrete by Denmark's first electric vehicles, and launch of concretes with up to a 25% lower CO_2 footprint under the UNI-Green brand.

Unicon, Denmark's largest producer of ready-mixed concrete, introduced the world's first serially produced electric truck mixer in 2021. The launch not only marked a new milestone in the conversion of the Unicon fleet, which already includes Denmark's only hybrid and HVO-powered truck mixers, but was also a major step for the entire industry towards more sustainable buildings. During 2023, Unicon will continue to expand its fleet of electric truck mixers for the Danish market.

As mentioned, the Group is exploring and assessing several options for utilising a wider array of energy sources as well as collecting and storing CO_2 from its production processes. In close collaboration with Aalborg University and a number of companies, a study has begun into the options for collection and storage of CO_2 and for conversion to fuel at Aalborg Portland in Denmark. The so-called GreenCem project, supported by the Energy Technology Development and Demonstration Program (EUDP), will clarify the necessary technical solutions and economic prerequisites. The Aalborg Portland Holding Group may also become the world's first cement producer – as yet on an experimental basis – to collect, transport and store CO_2 underground. The Group is part of the consortium behind Project Greensand 2, which is seeking funding for a pilot project to store CO_2 underground and under the North Sea.

The Aalborg Portland Holding Group is part of Cementir Holding N.V., which publishes an annual Sustainability Report. The report is available at https://www.cementirholding.com/en/sustainability/sustainability-report-and-documents.

The Cementir Group confirmed its rating under the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP). CDP have in 2022 confirmed the "A-" rating achieved in 2021 and improved the rating on Water management from "B" to "A-", reflecting the quality of reporting for the Aalborg Portland Holding Group. This must be seen against an average rating of "B" for the European and global cement industry.

Nordic & Baltic

In market and income terms, the Nordic & Baltic region expanded its strong, vertically integrated position within cement, ready-mixed concrete and aggregates. Aalborg Portland is Europe's largest cement plant with seven kiln lines, its own unique port facility, raw material resources (chalk) in close proximity, and a product distribution network consisting of nine terminals in Denmark and northern Europe. The region also commands 65 ready-mixed concrete facilities in the Nordic countries and nine raw material quarries (aggregates) in Denmark and Sweden.

The Nordic & Baltic region accounts for 43% of the Group's total revenue. In 2022, markets in Denmark and Sweden were impacted by the decline in the global macro economy, which resulted in declining activity in the construction of residential as well as industrial buildings, while in Norway we continued to see modest growth in activity primarily related to infrastructure projects. Revenue increased by 19% due to price adjustments related to significant cost price increases on all major input factors like raw materials, energy and logistics costs. Despite the reduction in activity levels compared to 2021, earnings improved by 12% due to price adjustments implemented in 2022, while cost price increases started in 2021 and had a negative impact on financial performance in 2021.

The sales subsidiaries in France, Belgium and Poland managed to maintain their market position for sales of Aalborg-manufactured white cement in a market environment with declining activity.

In the ready-mixed concrete segment, the Group is investing to consolidate its market position in the Nordic region and the facilities are being continuously upgraded. Despite challenging market conditions throughout 2022, affected by high volatility and lower demand driven by record-high inflation, the ready-mixed segment delivered one of the best results in its history. The Group has realised an increase in market share compared to 2021. Cost reductions were initiated in 2022 and the business model adjusted to be more scalable so it is ready to follow fluctuations in the market. Sustainability initiatives continue to be a focus area, and the Group is supporting reduced CO_2 emissions from the construction industry by continuously improving the concrete composition, while the first fully electric concrete truck mixer was delivered in 2021 and the fleet will be continuously updated in the coming years.

Benelux & France

Compagnie des Ciments Belges S.A. (CCB) is situated in southwest Belgium. CCB's cement factory in Guarain is the largest in the region and has raw material reserves for 80 years' production. The company has a significant market share in Belgium and substantial exports to both France and the Netherlands. CCB also has extensive production of aggregates, mainly gravel and stone, at two sites with substantial reserves. Furthermore, CCB is a leading supplier of ready-mixed concrete in Belgium with nine plants, and it also has five plants in northern France. The region accounts for 20% of the Group's total revenue.
The company continued to develop positively with an increase in revenue as well as EBITDA – revenue increased by 22% and EBITDA by 12% in 2022.
Despite the decline in the global economy, a high level of activity was successfully maintained at all plants. As a consequence, the company retained a strong market position based on high product quality and constant focus on customer needs. The company continued the deployment of the 2030 sustainability roadmap based on investments in production technology, which will reduce CO_2 emissions, and a new product portfolio that will continuously reduce the CO_2 footprint of cement and ready-mixed concrete.

Türkiye

Cimentas is among the largest cement groups in western Türkiye with production at two plants strategically located in Izmir and Edirne, and a further two cement plants in Kars and Elazig in the east of the country. Combined capacity is 5.4m tonnes. The revenue for this region accounts for 16% of the Group's total revenue.
In 2022, sales of grey cement and clinker amounted to 4.1m tonnes, a decline of 9% compared to the previous year. The year was significantly impacted by difficult market conditions related to the declining global economy, which resulted in a decline in construction activity.
Financial performance in Türkiye was significantly affected by high inflation. While revenue increased by 59%, inflation related to raw materials, energy and logistics costs significantly impacted the result and EBITDA declined by 30% compared to the previous year.
In addition to cement production, Cimentas has 21 concrete factories, and sales of ready-mixed concrete amounted to 1.7m m^3 in 2022 against 1.9m m^3 in 2021. Cimentas commenced operations with aggregates during 2021 and 2022 sales increased to 1.7m tonnes from 1.2m tonnes in 2021, thereby strengthening its vertically integrated position comprising cement, ready-mixed concrete and aggregates.
In addition, the company has municipal waste management operations and renewable energy operations in the UK and Türkiye. These operations must be seen in the context of the steadily increasing use of alternative fuels in the production of cement.

Global leader in white cement

The Aalborg Portland Holding Group is the leading global supplier of white cement with a market share of approx. 15%. With its production facilities in Denmark, the USA, Malaysia, China and Egypt, the Group has a total capacity of approx. 3.3m tonnes.
Revenue from white cement (excluding supplies from Denmark) accounts for 22% of the Group's total. Revenue grew by 20% in 2022 and EBITDA increased by 3% against 2021.
In *North America*, the Group has white cement production in Pennsylvania and Texas, imports from its other units and distribution throughout North America. The Group is the market leader in white cement with annual sales of 669,000 tonnes. Sales of white cement were at the same level as 2021, while EBITDA increased by 9%.
The Group's factory in *Egypt* is the world's largest production plant for white cement. Growth was achieved in both sales and earnings in 2022.
In 2022, the Group's factory in *China*, which is Asia's largest plant for the production of white cement, reported a decline in sales of 6%, while earnings declined by 18%, significantly affected by Covid-19 restrictions and increased logistics costs.

In 2022, the Group's company in *Malaysia* maintained its position as the largest supplier of white cement in Southeast Asia and Australia with rising revenue but slightly lower earnings than the previous year due to increasing energy costs.

Reporting in accordance with Danish accounting legislation

Regarding the mandatory statement on corporate social responsibility, cf. section 99(a) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, reference is made to "Sustainability Report 2022" published by the Group's owner Cementir Holding N.V., Netherlands. The statement is available at https://www.cementirholding.com/en/sustainability/sustainability-governance.

In relation to the provisions in Denmark on the gender composition of management in large companies, cf. section 139(a) of the Danish Companies Act and section 99(b) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Group's policy on gender equality in recruitment and promotions continues, as the crucial consideration remains to find the best qualified persons for all positions in the organisation.

In order to achieve a balanced composition of management the Group wishes to increase the proportion of female managers, and the work to attract female candidates for senior positions will continue in order to pursue our policy on gender equality and achieve our goals in the Danish subsidiaries. As the number of employees in the Group's parent company (Aalborg Portland Holding A/S) is less than 50, no goals or policies have been formulated for the proportion of women at management level here.

The Board of Directors of the Group's parent company has one female and six male AGM-elected members. No change in board members was relevant in 2022. The goal is to have at least two female members elected by the general meeting by the end of 2023.

The Board of Directors of the Group's subsidiary Aalborg Portland A/S has three male AGM-elected members, and therefore the goal is not met. No change of board members was relevant in 2022, the aim of Aalborg Portland A/S is to have at least one female AGM-elected member before the end of 2023.

The Board of Directors of the Group's subsidiary Unicon A/S has three male AGM-elected members, so the goal has not been met. No change of board members was relevant in 2022, and the aim of Unicon A/S is to have at least one female AGM-elected member before the end of 2023.

In accordance with the Danish rules for large companies with operations relating to i.a. extraction of mineral deposits, cf. section 99(c) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Group explains its payments to authorities in a note to the consolidated financial statements. The payments relate in particular to direct and indirect taxes.

In accordance with the Danish rules for large companies, cf. section 99(d) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, Aalborg Portland Holding has issued its Policy on Data Ethics. The policy addresses the data ethics principles applied by Aalborg Portland Holding and describes the approach to data processing covering all data types. This includes e.g. use of new technologies and responsible use of data, including personal data protection (GDPR). Data Ethics is an integrated part of the compliance programme of Aalborg Portland Holding and Group Management is overall responsible for the compliance of Data Ethic Policies. Implementation of the Data Ethics Policy at an operational level is anchored with Group IT. In 2022, Aalborg Portland Holding continued the work with data ethics issues in accordance with the policy. The policy is reviewed on a yearly basis and no changes have been made during 2022. The policy is available at https://alborgportlandholding.com/en/data-ethics.

Expectations for 2023

The macroeconomic climate is characterised by considerable uncertainty due to the war in Ukraine, high inflation, increasing interest rates and their possible repercussions on the real economy. According to their latest forecasts, international institutions expect global growth to weaken this year due to high energy prices, the weakness of household disposable income and more restrictive financial conditions.

The Group has defined specific sustainability objectives in line with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals to promote the circular economy, reduce environmental impact, provide value to people and communities and to promote health and safety in the workplace. These ESG targets are embedded in the Group's strategic objectives and management's incentive schemes.

The Roadmap to 2030 has been updated and includes objectives to further reduce Scope 1 CO_2 emissions to 460 kg per tonne of grey cement, an emissions level lower than the limits imposed by the EU Taxonomy. For white cement, a niche product for specific applications, the plan is to reduce emissions to 738 kg per tonne by 2030. The levers to achieve these new objectives include the reduction of clinker content in cement, greater use of less polluting or alternative fuels, and the optimisation of thermal efficiency. Part of the reduction in CO_2 emissions will be achieved through new Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) technology at its Aalborg plant in Denmark, where the Group has started a pilot project partly financed by the Danish Innovation Fund.
In the three-year period 2023-2025, the Group expects to invest approximately EUR 86m in sustainability projects including: the upgrade of a new kiln at the Belgian plant to increase the use of alternative fuels from the current 40% to over 70%; increasing alternative fuel usage in Türkiye and natural gas in other Group plants; other projects to reduce the climate impact of transport, procurement, logistics and the optimisation of water resources in the production process.
The Group will continue to increase the production of new, low carbon cements and other sustainable products with high added value such as Futurecem™, which makes it possible to reduce the clinker content in cement and therefore to reduce CO_2 emissions by approximately 30%. Some pilot projects are also being undertaken in carbon capture, usage and storage, with the participation of leading industrial and technological partners.

The Group will continue to implement a series of measures to increase the efficiency of manufacturing and logistics processes, making the entire production structure leaner, more dynamic and efficient through process digitisation initiatives, intelligent preventive and predictive maintenance, advanced production control systems, intelligent logistics, warehouse management and integrated digital sales planning.
The Group will continue to invest in strengthening vertical integration and its competitive position in the Nordic & Baltic, Belgian and Türkiye business regions, as well as consolidating its global leadership in white cement with targeted actions in strategic markets. The Group will also be ready to seize potential external growth opportunities in its core business.
The Group's commitment will be focused on health and safety through the initiatives envisaged by the Zero Accidents programme, on the development of human capital and the enhancement of skills through an integrated system of evaluation and growth of people to improve individual and the entire organisation's performance.
For the year 2023, the Group expects to achieve consolidated revenue of over EUR 1.8bn (2022: EUR 1.7bn) and an EBITDA between EUR 330m and 340m. This forward-looking indication does not include the impact of the application of IAS 29 or non-recurring items, and does not take into account any resurgence of the Covid-19 pandemic or any worsening of the geopolitical situation in the coming months.


Chalk excavation, Aalborg

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Profit and loss

The Group's volume sales of *cement* amounted to 10.8m tonnes in 2022, which was 3% below the previous year. These sales included 2.8m tonnes of white cement, a reduction of 5%, which spans moderate growth in Malaysia, neutral development in the USA and decreases in Denmark, Egypt and China. Sales of grey cement amounted to 8.0m tonnes, a 2% reduction compared to the previous year. Sales were stable in the Nordic & Baltic region and Benelux & France, while Türkiye saw declining sales.

Sales volumes of *ready-mixed concrete* amounted to 4.8m m^3 in 2022, 6% below the previous year. Sales decreased in Türkiye (9%), Sweden (13%), Denmark (5%) and Benelux & France (5%), while an increase was realised in Norway (3%).

Sales of *aggregates* (mainly granite and gravel) amounted to 10.5m tonnes against 11.1m tonnes the previous year, a decrease of 5%. Sales decreased in the Nordic region (27%) and in Benelux & France (5%), while they increased in Türkiye (39%).

The Group's revenue in 2022 amounted to EUR 1,723.3m against EUR 1,360.2m the previous year, an increase of 27%. The rise primarily related to operations in Nordic & Baltic (19%), Türkiye (59%), Egypt (13%), China (5%), Malaysia (29%), Benelux & France (22%) and USA (26%).

Earnings before interest, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) increased by EUR 18.2m or 5% to EUR 347.3m (EUR 329.1m). The following regions achieved higher earnings than in 2021: Nordic & Baltic EUR +17.4m, Türkiye EUR +10.7m (incl. non-recurring income, cf. below), Benelux & France EUR +7.9m, USA EUR +5.1m and Egypt EUR +0.9m. Earnings were down on the previous year in the following regions: Malaysia EUR -0.5m and China EUR -3.7m. EBITDA was positively influenced by non-recurring income of EUR 16.3m relating to a value adjustment of investment property in Türkiye. After normalising for this, the Group's EBITDA amounted to EUR 331.0m, 8% higher than in 2021 when the EBITDA was EUR 306.1m.

The operating ratio (EBITDA ratio) declined by 4.0 percentage points from 24.2% in 2021 to 20.2% in 2022. Adjusted for the non-recurring income mentioned, the EBITDA ratio decreased by 3.3 percentage points to 19.2%.

Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) declined by EUR 1.4m to EUR 217.8m (EUR 219.2m).

Net financial income amounted to EUR 34.6m in 2022 against an expense of EUR 11.6m the previous year.

Earnings before tax were EUR 253.3m against EUR 208.5m in 2021. Tax on profit for the year amounted to EUR 57.0m against EUR 57.6m the previous year.

This net profit for the year was EUR 196.3m against EUR 150.9m in 2021.

Cash flows

The Group constantly focuses on optimising both cash flows and working capital.

Cash flow from operations (CFFO) amounted to EUR 294.4m for 2022, against EUR 249.6m in 2021.

The Group's capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment amounted to EUR 100.9m, which is predominantly related to improvements in operating efficiency and various energy-efficiency and environmental projects.

The free cash flow after investments (FCF) amounted to EUR 193.5m in 2022, against EUR 167.6m the previous year.

The dividend paid to Cementir Holding amounted to EUR 70.1m (2021: EUR 26.0m).

Financial position and liquidity

The Group had net interest-bearing assets of EUR 228.1m at year-end 2022 against net-interest bearing assets of EUR 123.0m the previous year.

Long-term financing comprised mortgage-credit loans of EUR 134.0m.

The Group's liquidity reserve consists of unrestricted cash and undrawn credit facilities signed by Cementir Holding. In addition, the Aalborg Portland Holding Group has a separate uncommitted credit facility.

Balance sheet

Non-current assets amounted to EUR 1,386.4m at 31 December 2022.

Current assets amounted to EUR 915.9m, 29% more than at 31 December 2021 (EUR 708.9m). The increase was due to cash funds rising by EUR 23.2m and inventories and receivables increasing by EUR 145.4m.

The Group's working capital (trade receivables and inventories less trade payables) amounted to EUR 54.8m at end-2022 against EUR 64.6m the previous year, a decrease of EUR 9.8m or 15%.

Shareholders' equity

Total shareholders' equity amounted to EUR 1,392.3m at 31 December 2022, against EUR 1,127.9m at 31 December 2021. Shareholders' equity was positively influenced by exchange rate adjustments of approx. EUR 131.6m in foreign entities. These adjustments primarily related to the weakening of the Turkish lira (TRY) and the Egyptian Pound (EGP).

The equity ratio was 60% at 31 December 2022 (60% at the end of 2021). Return on equity was 13% in 2022, unchanged from 13% the previous year.

Return on capital employed

In 2022, as in previous years, intensive efforts were made to increase capital efficiency across the Group. Return on capital employed (ROCE), which expresses the Group's ability to generate a satisfactory profit, was positively influenced both by the increased earnings and the reduction in capital employed. ROCE was 13.0% in 2022 against 12.4% in 2021.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Like any other company, the Aalborg Portland Holding Group (the Company) is affected by risks and uncertainties relating to its business activities, and so it works continuously on strengthening risk management. The Group employs a holistic risk management approach in which the most critical risks are:

- Market conditions
- Framework conditions
- Environmental impacts
- Organisation
- Financial risks

The Group continuously monitors and addresses both risks and opportunities in its market areas with a view to achieving its strategic objectives.

Monitoring and control

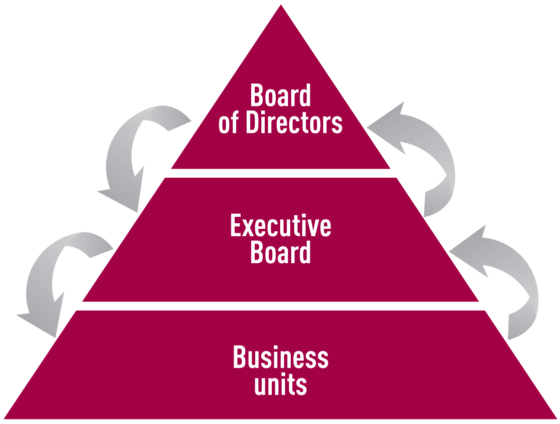
The Group's risk management is based on a standardised risk process. The assessment of the individual risk factors is based on the likelihood of the risks occurring and their potential impact on earnings, operations and reputation in this event.

The risk management process is embedded in the management of the business units. The business units together with the corporate and service functions are responsible for identifying, analysing and managing risks and for reporting on progress and initiating control measures. Risk owners are appointed specifically for the most significant risks. The individual unit managements are responsible for the integration of risk assessments into all major decisions.

The individual risk reports received from the business units are consolidated at Group level. The combined risk report is included in Group management's monitoring and risk management processes. Group management is responsible for ensuring that the overall level of risk for the Group as a whole is of an acceptable level and that risk management procedures are implemented.

Group management reports periodically or as needed to the Board of Directors, which determines the overall policies and framework for day-to-day management.

Risk Reporting



Market conditions

Competition

Loss of major customers and projects may pose a significant risk in relation to the achievement of the Group's objectives. The Group continuously monitors its markets and takes ongoing actions to adapt to and meet the competitive environment and market changes.

Raw materials and energy prices

The Group uses large quantities of energy in cement manufacture and is therefore sensitive to long-lasting price changes. In order to mitigate this risk, the purchase of energy can partly be hedged by establishing contracts for terms of up to 24 months.

Access to essential raw materials is ensured through ownership of deposits, extraction licences, long-term contracts and diversity in terms of suppliers. Furthermore, the market for raw materials is considered production-critical and is carefully monitored. A small number of raw materials are subject to particular uncertainty as regards long-term security of supply, and the Group works proactively to find appropriate solutions to this issue.

Framework conditions

Legislation and other regulations

The Group is subject to regulatory changes by the authorities and organisations in a variety of areas. Non-compliance with recommendations and regulations is often subject to substantial fines and constitutes a potential risk to overall Group earnings. The Group is committed to conforming with all aspects of competitive legislation, environmental legislation and internal rules regarding fraud. The Group trains relevant personnel in compliance with current requirements on an ongoing basis.

Political risks

The Group operates globally, including in emerging and growth markets with special political risks. This can have material consequences both for production conditions and sales. The Group pursues active dialogue at all levels with politicians, authorities and interest groups to create a good basis for continued operation and to enable the Group's operations to be adjusted when appropriate.

Taxes and levies

The Group's production is subject to substantial taxation, particularly in Denmark. Tax represents a material area of risk for the Group as it impacts directly on competitiveness and sales potential. It is particularly difficult to compete on price with cement producers from neighbouring countries that do not have high tax levels like Denmark.

CO_2 quotas

The future granting of CO_2 quotas to the Group's production units may have a substantial financial impact. The Group is therefore focused on complying with all requirements relating to the granting of such quotas. The Group also closely monitors EU and national political issues concerning CO_2 quotas in relation to the Group's expected development in the EU area.

Environmental impacts

The Group's business units and management are very conscious of their environmental role and strive to recognise, manage and counteract relevant risks in this regard. The manufacture of the Group's products consumes raw materials and energy, but the environmental and climate characteristics of these products are very favourable.

It is the stated policy of the Group to contribute constructively and significantly to achieving society's climate goals, and through the development of its products and production the Group therefore constantly strives to ensure a more environmentally friendly and sustainable cement manufacturing process.

Organisation

Employees and management

The Group's continued success is dependent on the retention of experienced employees and managers and on the recruitment of new skilled employees and managers to the Group's business units and support functions. Accordingly, the Group attaches importance to providing attractive jobs with good development opportunities for employees and managers.

IT systems

IT systems are used in all parts of the Group's activities, including production, sales and finance. Operational disruption and loss of data and communications would impact the Group negatively. Consequently, IT security and business continuity are accorded high priority, especially in connection with the implementation of new systems.

Financial risks

Financial risks, including currency risks, which are of material significance for the Group, are described in the notes to the financial statements.

Construction of fauna bridge, Denmark

2 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (GROUP)

INCOME STATEMENT

EUR '000

	Notes	2022	2021
Revenue	1	1,723,258	1,360,182
Cost of sales	2+3+4	1,100,504	814,674
Gross profit		**622,754**	**545,508**
Sales and distribution costs	4+17	328,603	275,040
Administrative expenses	4+5	102,394	84,731
Other operating income	6	28,073	34,538
Other operating costs	6	2,084	1,058
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)		**217,746**	**219,217**
Share of profit after tax, joint ventures	14	972	818
Financial income	7	83,211	19,358
Financial expenses	7	48,626	30,909
Earnings before tax (EBT)		**253,303**	**208,484**
Tax on profit for the year	8	57,011	57,552
Profit for the year		**196,292**	**150,932**
Attributable to: Non-controlling interests		21,077	12,674
Shareholders in Aalborg Portland Holding A/S		175,215	138,258

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

EUR '000

	Notes	2022	2021
Profit for the year		**196,292**	**150,932**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that cannot be reclassified to the income statement:			
Actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit pension schemes	18+19	5,146	2,829
Tax	8	4	52
		5,150	**2,881**
Items that can be reclassified to the income statement:			
Exchange rate adjustments on translation of foreign entities		15,561	-37,095
Changes in fair value of financial instruments		5,501	1,798
Tax	8	-560	-719
		20,502	**-36,016**
Other comprehensive income after tax		**25,652**	**-33,135**
Total comprehensive income		**221,944**	**117,797**
Attributable to: Non-controlling interests		33,413	8,658
Shareholders in Aalborg Portland Holding A/S		188,531	109,139
		221,944	**117,797**

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

EUR ´000

	Notes	2022	2021
Profit/loss for the period		**196,292**	**150,932**
Effect of hyperinflation		13,251	0
Reversal of amortisation and depreciation		113,658	108,639
Reversal of revaluation / impairment losses		-15,499	-23,057
Share of net profits of equity-accounted investees		-972	-818
Net financial income / expense		-14,185	11,551
Gains/losses on disposals		-3,311	-2,046
Income taxes		52,479	57,552
Change in employee benefits		-596	-76
Change in provisions (current and non-current)		4,657	4,024
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		**345,774**	**306,701**
Increase / decrease inventories		-37,406	-39,935
Increase / decrease trade receivables		-36,407	-38,081
Increase / decrease trade payables		80,139	82,629
Change in non-current/current other assets/liabilities		14,958	-299
Change in current and deferred taxes		-8,203	-7,573
Operating cash flows		**358,855**	**303,442**
Dividends received		194	145
Interests received		2,813	1,551
Interests paid		-9,861	-3,974
Other financial income collected/financial expenses paid		-8,568	-3,931
Income taxes paid		-49,008	-47,587
Cash flow from operating activities		**294,425**	**249,646**
Investments in intangible assets		-14,641	-2,471
Investments in property, plant and equipment and investment property		-90,428	-79,036
Acquisitions in businesses	10	-2	-5,093
Proceeds from sale of intangible assets		184	2
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		6,332	4,536
Other variances investment assets		-2,370	0
Cash flow from investing activities		**-100,925**	**-82,062**
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	21	61,287	25,196
Repayment of borrowings	21	-24,560	-129,981
Payment of leases	21	-26,468	-2,516
Change in current financial assets		-105,619	12,815
Dividend distributed		-73,033	-28,683
Transactions with non-controlling interests		-571	-1,478
Other variances of equity	13	-1,142	-13,016
Cash flow from financing activities		**-170,106**	**-137,663**
Net change in cash and cash equivalent		23,394	29,921
Cash and cash equivalent exchange rate effect		-114	7,063
Cash and cash equivalent opening balance		278,553	241,569
Cash and cash equivalent closing		**301,833**	**278,553**

BALANCE SHEET

EUR '000

	Notes	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Goodwill		190,060	100,284
Other intangible assets		201,760	190,237
Intangible assets in development		1,004	3,027
Intangible assets	**9**	**392,824**	**293,548**
Land and buildings		370,688	320,278
Plant and machinery		396,617	367,422
Property, plant and equipment in development		56,283	50,471
Right-of-use assets		70,945	73,385
Property, plant and equipment	**11**	**894,533**	**811,556**
Investment properties	**12**	**68,957**	**45,349**
Investments in joint ventures	13+14	5,559	4,988
Other non-current assets	13	3,251	4,022
Deferred tax assets	13+15	21,252	26,560
Other non-current assets		**30,062**	**35,570**
Total non-current assets		**1,386,376**	**1,186,023**
Inventories	**16**	**218,610**	**180,290**
Trade receivables	17	193,982	169,317
Amounts owed by related enterprises		133,435	57,486
Derivative financial instruments (positive fair value)		9,960	3,938
Income tax receivable		3,057	3,867
Other receivables	17	51,087	11,285
Prepayments	17	3,970	4,212
Receivables		**395,491**	**250,105**
Cash and cash equivalents		**301,833**	**278,553**
Total current assets		**915,934**	**708,948**
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,302,310**	**1,894,971**

BALANCE SHEET

EUR '000

	Notes	2022	2021
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital		40,333	40,333
Foreign currency translation reserve		-305,196	-422,070
Hedge reserve		9,820	3,895
Retained earnings		1,458,375	1,350,435
Aalborg Portland Holding A/S' share of shareholders' equity		**1,203,332**	**972,593**
Non-controlling interests' share of shareholders' equity		**188,963**	**155,318**
Total shareholders' equity		**1,392,295**	**1,127,911**
Liabilities			
Pensions and similar liabilities	18	24,080	30,278
Deferred tax liabilities	15	157,792	134,110
Provisions	19	32,382	27,609
Credit institutions, etc.	20+21+24	164,859	135,483
Derivative financial instruments (negative fair value)		13,455	8,621
Deferred income	22	884	1,829
Non-current liabilities		**393,452**	**337,930**
Credit institutions, etc.	20+21+24	52,240	42,508
Trade payables		356,467	279,812
Amounts owed to Group enterprises		25,032	36,002
Derivative financial instruments (negative fair value)		504	348
Income tax payable		6,671	12,069
Provisions	19	4,054	2,922
Joint taxation contribution payables		7,837	4,925
Other payables	23	62,423	49,575
Deferred income	22	1,335	969
Current liabilities		**516,563**	**429,130**
Total liabilities		**910,015**	**767,060**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**2,302,310**	**1,894,971**

STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

EUR '000	Share capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Hedge reserve	Retained earnings	Aalborg Portland Holding A/S' total share	Non-controlling interests' total share	Total equity
Shareholders' equity at 1 January 2022	**40,333**	**-422,070**	**3,895**	**1,350,435**	**972,593**	**155,318**	**1,127,911**
Effect of hyperinflation on opening	0	112,879	0	0	112,879	3,165	116,044
Shareholders' equity at 1 January 2022	**40,333**	**-309,191**	**3,895**	**1,350,435**	**1,085,472**	**158,483**	**1,243,955**
Comprehensive income in 2022							
Profit for the year	0	0	0	175,215	175,215	21,077	196,292
Other comprehensive income							
Exchange rate adjustments in translation of foreign entities and hyperinflation	0	3,995	0	0	3,995	11,566	15,561
Changes in fair value of financial instruments	0	0	5,497	0	5,497	4	5,501
Actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit pension schemes	0	0	0	4,498	4,498	648	5,146
Tax on other comprehensive income	0	0	428	-1,102	-674	118	-556
Total comprehensive income	**0**	**3,995**	**5,925**	**178,611**	**188,531**	**33,413**	**221,944**
Transactions with owners							
Dividend distributed	0	0	0	-70,110	-70,110	-2,923	-73,033
Transactions with non-controlling interests	0	0	0	-561	-561	-10	-571
Total comprehensive income	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-70,671**	**-70,671**	**-2,933**	**-73,604**
Shareholders' equity at 31 December 2022	**40,333**	**-305,196**	**9,820**	**1,458,375**	**1,203,332**	**188,963**	**1,392,295**

STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

EUR '000	Share capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Hedge reserve	Retained earnings	Aalborg Portland Holding A/S' total share	Non-controlling interests' total share	Total equity
Shareholders' equity at 1 January 2021	**40,333**	**-389,088**	**2,097**	**1,236,833**	**890,175**	**150,100**	**1,040,275**
Comprehensive income in 2021							
Profit for the year	0	0	0	138,258	138,258	12,674	150,932
Other comprehensive income							
Exchange rate adjustments in translation of foreign entities	0	-32,982	0	0	-32,982	-4,113	-37,095
Changes in fair value of financial instruments	0	0	1,746	0	1,746	52	1,798
Actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit pension schemes	0	0	0	2,757	2,757	72	2,829
Tax on other comprehensive income	0	0	52	-692	-640	-27	-667
Total comprehensive income	**0**	**-32,982**	**1,798**	**140,323**	**109,139**	**8,658**	**117,797**
Transactions with owners							
Dividend distributed	0	0	0	-25,997	-25,997	-2,686	-28,683
Transactions with non-controlling interests (capital increase)	0	0	0	-724	-724	-754	-1,478
Balance on intra-group acquisition of shares in Spartan Hive and Aalborg Portland Digital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-26,721**	**-26,721**	**-3,440**	**-30,161**
Shareholders' equity at 31 December 2021	**40,333**	**-422,070**	**3,895**	**1,350,435**	**972,593**	**155,318**	**1,127,911**

The share capital in 2022 and 2021 consists of:

1 share at DKK 150m
1 share at DKK 60m
2 shares at DKK 30m each
1 share at DKK 15m
5 shares at DKK 3m each

Dividends distributed to shareholders in 2022 were EUR 70.1m (2021: EUR 26.0m).
All shares are fully issued and paid up. One share of DKK 1,000 holds one vote.

NOTES

EUR '000

1. Revenue

Split by product	2022	2021
Sale of grey cement	562,643	393,396
Sale of white cement	464,408	385,046
Sale of ready-mixed concrete	519,808	439,259
Other sales*	176,399	142,481
	1,723,258	**1,360,182**

Split by geography		
Europe Other	1,137,750	906,161
China/Malaysia	74,807	71,327
USA	205,656	160,665
Türkiye/Egypt	216,400	165,865
Other	88,645	56,164
	1,723,258	**1,360,182**

All revenue derives from contracts.
* Other sales include concrete pipes, gravel, heat, waste processing, etc.

2. Cost of sales

Cost of sales amounts to EUR 1,100.5m (2021: EUR 814.7m). Hereof direct staff costs amount to EUR 103.5m (2021: EUR 99.7m) and use of raw materials amounts to EUR 328.6m (2021: EUR 247.5m).

3. Research and development costs

	2022	2021
Research and development costs paid	2,107	2,474
	2,107	**2,474**

4. Staff costs

	2022	2021
Wages and salaries and other remuneration	151,914	138,687
Pension costs, defined benefit scheme	3,070	3,010
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	10,815	10,397
Social security costs	17,455	16,141
	183,254	**168,235**
Number of employees at 31 December	3,046	3,042
Average number of full-time employees	3,076	2,990

Hereof 115 employees at 31 December 2022 and 122 average full-time employees are included in the pro rata consolidated company.

Remuneration of the Board of Directors, the Management and other senior executives	2022	2021
Salaries and remunerations	6,484	6,504
Pension contributions	191	163
	6,675	**6,667**
Hereof Board of Directors and Management	575	600

Remuneration of the Board of Directors represents EUR 75k in 2022 (2021: EUR 75k).

EUR '000

5. Fees to the auditors appointed by the Annual General Meeting

Total fees to KPMG and PwC are specified as follows:	2022	2021
Statutory audit	1,052	1,052
Other assurance engagements	-1	1
Tax and VAT advisory services	112	91
Other services	10	-53
	1,173	**1,091**
Hereof fees to PwC	**838**	**783**
Fees to other auditors	335	20

6. Other operating income and other operating costs

Other operating income	2022	2021
Rent income	1,283	1,073
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	2,635	2,167
Value adjustment, investment property	16,331	23,420
Sale of scrap, spare parts and consumables	339	565
Other income	7,485	7,313
	28,073	**34,538**
Other operating costs		
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	434	120
Other costs	1,650	938
	2,084	**1,058**

Other income include sale of energy projects and other income.

7. Financial income and expenses

Financial income	2022	2021
Interest, cash funds, etc.	2,833	1,572
Interest, Group enterprises	231	9,005
Financial income on derivatives	606	139
Exchange rate adjustments	79,541	8,642
	83,211	**19,358**
Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost	3,064	10,577
Financial expenses		
Interest, credit institutions, etc.	10,151	3,355
Interest, Group enterprises	444	715
Losses on derivatives	5,551	2,683
Ineffective part of hedge	579	-290
Exchange rate adjustments	16,596	22,580
Other financial expenses	15,305	1,866
	48,626	**30,909**
Interest on financial obligations measured at amortised cost	10,595	4,070

EUR '000

8. Income tax

Income tax	2022	2021
Current tax on the profit for the year/joint taxation contribution	50,012	44,540
Deferred tax adjustment	5,479	1,368
Other adjustments, including previous years	1,520	11,644
	57,011	**57,552**
Taxes paid	**49,008**	**47,587**

According to legislation, the Parent Company is the administrative company of the compulsory Danish joint taxation.

Reconciliation of tax rate	2022	2021
Tax according to Danish tax rate 22.0%	55,727	70,185
Difference in the tax rates applied by non-Danish subsidiaries relative to 22.0%	1,212	2,711
Non-taxable income and non-deductible expenses	1,856	-26,916
Non-taxable profit shares in joint ventures	-210	-181
Expired tax loss regarding this and previous years	485	-2,603
Other, including adjustments previous years	-1,849	14,409
Change of tax rates	-210	-53
	57,011	**57,552**
Applicable tax rate for the year	**23%**	**28%**
Income tax recognised directly as other comprehensive income	**556**	**667**
Total income tax	**57,567**	**58,219**

Payments to authorities

In accordance with Danish regulations governing payments to authorities in large companies, cf. Section 99(c) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Aalborg Portland Holding Group has made the following payments to authorities in 2022:

EURk	Quarry*	Taxes**	Royalty	Licenses	Total
Aalborg Portland A/S, Denmark	1,329	16,572	0	0	17,901
Unicon A/S, Denmark	69	5,947	0	0	6,016
Unicon AS, Norway	0	859	0	0	859
Kudsk & Dahl A/S, Denmark	233	360	0	0	593
AB Sydsten, Sweden	99	1,176	0	0	1,275
Cimentas AS, Türkiye	530	0	590	0	1,120
Compagnie des Ciments Belges S.A., Belgium	783	15,973	347	0	17,103
Compagnie des Ciments France S.A., France	0	325	0	0	325
Aalborg Portland Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia	0	416	265	0	681
Sinai White Cement Company Co. S.A.E, Egypt	0	2,315	196	0	2,511
Aalborg Portland (Anqing) Co. Ltd., China	199	4,672	0	0	4,871
	3,242	**48,615**	**1,398**	**0**	**53,255**

* Includes payments in relation to use of minerals in the production and other related fees.
** Taxes include direct and indirect taxes on the Company's income, manufacturing or profit apart from direct and indirect taxes on consumption.

All above payments are to central government in each country.
Taxes include payments during 2022, however, it included over/under payments from previous years.
The table above does not cover the full tax payment of the Aalborg Portland Holding Group, as this is purely provided in accordance with Section 99(c) of the Danish Financial Statements Act covering the cement production companies which are in scope in the specific reporting.

EUR '000

9. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Other intangible assets	Intangible assets in development	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022	100,284	298,571	3,027	401,882
Exchange rate adjustments	-6,593	4,833	2	-1,758
Additions	0	13,011	2,997	16,008
Disposals	-2,368	-1,054	0	-3,422
Effect of hyperinflation, IAS29	99,116	7,332	0	106,448
Other adjustments/reclassifications	0	5,664	-5,022	642
Cost at 31 December 2022	**190,439**	**328,357**	**1,004**	**519,800**
Amortisation and impairment at 1 January 2022	0	108,334	0	108,334
Exchange rate adjustments	0	315	0	315
Reversed amortisation on disposals	379	-1,049	0	-670
Amortisation for the year	0	16,012	0	16,012
Effect of hyperinflation, IAS29	0	3,556	0	3,556
Other adjustments/reclassifications	0	-571	0	-571
Amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2022	**379**	**126,597**	**0**	**126,976**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	**190,060**	**201,760**	**1,004**	**392,824**
Cost at 1 January 2021	112,949	280,015	3,412	396,376
Exchange rate adjustments	-12,730	7,721	5	-5,004
Additions from acquisition of interests	65	5,639	0	5,704
Additions	0	693	2,688	3,381
Disposals	0	-2	0	-2
Other adjustments/reclassifications	0	4,505	-3,078	1,427
Cost at 31 December 2021	**100,284**	**298,571**	**3,027**	**401,882**
Amortisation and impairment at 1 January 2021	0	88,660	0	88,660
Exchange rate adjustments	0	1,460	0	1,460
Additions from acquisition of shares in CCB	0	4	0	4
Amortisation for the year	0	16,467	0	16,467
Other adjustments/reclassifications	0	1,743	0	1,743
Amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2021	**0**	**108,334**	**0**	**108,334**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	**100,284**	**190,237**	**3,027**	**293,548**

Amortisation during the year is included in the following items:	2022	2021
Cost of sales	699	250
Sales and distribution costs	1,926	1,884
Administrative expenses	13,387	14,333
	16,012	**16,467**

Intangible assets

Other intangible assets include software licenses, quarry rights, CO_2 quotas, development projects incl. process optimisation and licenses for removal of waste, trademarks and customer lists. All items under other intangible assets have definite useful lives.

Goodwill is not amortised.

Internally generated intangible assets, mainly regarding SAP implementation, amount to EUR 0.3m (2021: EUR 0.5m). Intangible assets in development are mainly related to process optimisation projects. No impairment indications are identified.

EUR '000

9. Intangible assets (continued)

Goodwill

At 31 December 2022, Nordic & Baltic, Türkiye, Egypt, USA and Malaysia/China account for EUR 38.5m (2021: EUR 39.8m), EUR 117.9m (2021: EUR 27.8m), EUR 1.5m (2021: EUR 2.1m), EUR 28.8m (2021: EUR 27.2m) and EUR 3.3m (2021: EUR 3.3m) respectively, of the consolidated goodwill.

The Aalborg Portland Holding Group performed impairment test on the carrying amount of goodwill at 31 December 2022 based on value in use as in previous years.

As a result of the impairment test conducted by considering the current conditions and generally accepted appraisal techniques on 31 December 2022, the recoverable amount of goodwill is determined under the registered value, and an impairment of GBP 2.7m equivalent to EUR 3.1m is found.

Impairment tests are performed in the 4th quarter each year, based on the budgets and business plans approved by the Board of Directors. The impairment test for cash-generating units compares the recoverable amount, equivalent to the present value of expected future free cash flow, with the carrying amount of the individual cash-generating units.

Expected future free cash flow is based on budgets and business plans for the period 2023-2025 and projections for subsequent years. Key parameters include production capacity (based on current capacity), trend in revenue, EBIT margin and growth expectations for the years after 2025. The production capacity exceeds the growth expectations to production volumes.

Budgets and business plans for the period 2023-2025 are based on specific future business measures, assessing risks in the key parameters and incorporating these in expected future free cash flows. Projections after 2023 are based on general expectations. The value for the period after 2025 takes into account the general growth expectations for the cement and ready-mix industry.

Growth rates are not expected to exceed the average long-term growth rate for the Group's individual geographical segments.

The discount rates applied in calculating the recoverable amounts are after tax, and reflect the interest rate plus specific risks in the individual geographic segments. The discount rate of Egypt and Türkiye is 15-18% due to the high risk-free interest caused by the political situation in the countries.

The key assumptions from the impairment tests of goodwill are as follows:

2022	Discount rates after tax	Terminal growth rates	Average increase of revenue 2023 to terminal period	Average EBITDA ratio 2023 to terminal period
Nordic & Baltic	5-8%	1%	3-4%	6-14%
China and Malaysia	8-10%	3%	3-4%	13-25%
USA	8%	1%	4%	19%
Egypt	20%	3%	13%	18%
Türkiye and UK	20%	5%	24%	11%

2021	Discount rates after tax	Terminal growth rates	Average increase of revenue 2022 to terminal period	Average EBITDA ratio 2022 to terminal period
Nordic & Baltic	4-6%	1%	3-6%	6-16%
China and Malaysia	7-8%	3%	4-8%	16-27%
USA	6%	1%	4%	15%
Egypt	12%	3%	9%	20%
Türkiye and UK	5-17%	2-6%	4-25%	7-21%

The impairment tests are in addition to this based on the prospects for the future mentioned in the Management's review, which includes comments on the development in 2022.

EUR '000

9. Intangible assets (continued)

Discount rates before tax are slightly higher than discount rates after tax.
Based on the impairment tests performed at 31 December 2022, Management has concluded that there is no impairment of goodwill. The impairment tests in general show headroom and for USA no reasonably possible changes in key assumptions will lead to impairment.
For Türkiye the sensitivity computed for revenue shows a mimimum average increase of 20% until terminal period compared to expected average increase of 12%, and expected average EBITDA ratio can also be reduced with approx. 24%.
For USA the sensitivity computed for revenue shows a mimimum average decrease of 7.8% until terminal period compared to expected average increase of 3.6%, and expected average EBITDA ratio can also be reduced with approx. 6%.

10. Acquisition of enterprises

Acquisition of Ege Kirmatas AS

On 23 November 2021 - through the subsidiary Cimentas AS - the Group finalised the acquisition of 100% of the share capital of Ege Kirmatas AS which operates in the aggregate sector.
The transaction is classified as a business combination and has been treated in accordance with IFRS 3. At the reporting date, the calculation of the fair value of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed as well as the price adjustment procedure had been completed; the acquisition amount was EUR 3.9m, fully paid at the reporting date.
The following table shows the fair values of the net assets acquired at the acquisition date:

	Provisional amounts at 23.11.2021	Adjustments	Fair value at 23.11.2021
Intangible asset defined file	1	4,191	4,192
Property, plant and equipment	133	0	133
Non current other asset	3	0	3
Inventories	0	0	0
Trade receivables	341	0	341
Other current asset	4	0	4
Cash and cash equivalents	106	0	106
Trade payables	-4	0	-4
Current tax liabilities	-50	0	-50
Other current liabilities	-35	0	-35
Deferred tax liabilities	-6	-838	-844
Net assets acquired	**493**	**3,353**	**3,846**
Goodwill			**48**
Price paid for the acquisition			**3,894**

EUR '000

11. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Property, plant, and equipment in development	Right-of-use assets	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022	550,878	1,112,796	50,524	135,325	1,849,523
Exchange rate adjustments	-11,061	-35,280	-1,256	-708	-48,305
Additions	6,840	28,418	55,689	26,193	117,140
Disposals	-2,498	-23,642	0	-13,544	-39,684
Effect of hyperinflation, IAS29	123,325	366,184	207	3,560	493,276
Other adjustments/reclassifications	8,257	41,008	-48,840	28	453
Cost at 31 December 2022	**675,741**	**1,489,484**	**56,324**	**150,854**	**2,372,403**
Depreciation and impairment at 1 January 2022	230,600	745,374	53	61,940	1,037,967
Exchange rate adjustments	-5,655	-24,270	-12	-354	-30,291
Reversed depreciation on disposals	-2,414	-23,508	0	-12,361	-38,283
Depreciation for the year	15,373	62,131	0	29,588	107,092
Effect of hyperinflation, IAS29	66,257	333,141	0	1,065	400,463
Other adjustments/reclassifications	892	-1	0	31	922
Depreciation and impairment at 31 December 2022	**305,053**	**1,092,867**	**41**	**79,909**	**1,477,870**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	**370,688**	**396,617**	**56,283**	**70,945**	**894,533**

	2022	2021
Depreciation, land and buildings	3,019	2,689
Depreciation, plant and machinery	26,569	24,002
Interest on lease liabilities	2,137	1,818
Short-term leases	3,932	3,202
Lease of low value assets	165	156
Total amounts recognised in the income statement regarding leases	**35,822**	**31,867**

Variable lease payments may depend on an index, a rate or other elements. Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate are included in the initial measurement of the lease liability using the index/rate at the lease commencement date. Variable lease payments not based on an index or a rate are recognised as in expense in the income statement as incurred.

EUR ‘000

11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The Group is not exposed to any significant future cash outflows that are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities. Residual value guarantees that are expected to be paid are included in the initial measurement of the lease liability. Reference is made to note 20.

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Property, plant, and equipment in development	Right-of-use assets	Total
Cost at 1 January 2021	549,652	1,089,957	39,208	123,042	1,801,859
Exchange rate adjustments	-5,558	-27,972	104	85	-33,341
Additions from acquisition on interest in Ege	0	421	49	0	470
Additions	4,591	32,479	39,248	19,377	95,695
Disposals	-562	-8,138	-114	-7,269	-16,083
Reclassifications	2,755	26,049	-27,971	90	923
Cost at 31 December 2021	**550,878**	**1,112,796**	**50,524**	**135,325**	**1,849,523**
Depreciation and impairment at 1 January 2021	218,876	727,053	88	40,851	986,868
Exchange rate adjustments	-2,229	-26,197	-35	175	-28,286
Reversed depreciation on disposals	-376	-7,703	0	-5,915	-13,994
Depreciation for the year	13,586	51,866	0	26,719	92,171
Additions from acquisition on interest in Ege	0	291	0	0	291
Other adjustments/reclassifications	743	64	0	110	917
Depreciation and impairment at 31 December 2021	**230,600**	**745,374**	**53**	**61,940**	**1,037,967**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	**320,278**	**367,422**	**50,471**	**73,385**	**811,556**

Depreciation during the year is included in the following items:	2022	2021
Cost of sales	78,190	65,246
Sales and distribution costs	23,519	22,451
Administrative expenses	5,383	4,474
	107,092	**92,171**

No changes are made in significant accounting estimates regarding property, plant and equipment.
At 31 December 2022 there is no indication of impairment on tangible assets.
At 31 December 2021 there is no indication of impairment on tangible assets.

EUR '000

12. Investment properties

	2022	2021
Fair value at 1 January	45,349	50,261
Exchange rate adjustments	-10,747	-27,056
Disposals	-2,624	-1,276
Unrealised fair value adjustment (other operating income)	16,331	23,420
Effect of hyperinflation, IAS29	20,648	0
Fair value at 31 December	**68,957**	**45,349**

Investment properties mainly comprise a number of commercial lands in Türkiye that is not in the Group's use and owned for capital appreciation. No rental income is generated from lands.

The fair value of investment properties was determined by external, independent property valuers, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of the property being valued. The fair value measurement for investment property has been categorised as a Level 2 fair value based on valuation techniques including unobservable inputs.

The fair value of investment property is market value approach in which representative samples are selected in the neighbourhoods of the specified property, which provide recent sales transactions.

Then the average price of the samples is compared with the relevant investment property. Finally, a measuring of the fair value of the investment property is performed, based on location and other factors.

13. Other non-current assets

	Investments in joint ventures	Other non-current assets	Deferred tax assets	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022	216	4,022	26,560	30,798
Exchange rate adjustments	0	-920	-560	-1,480
Additions	0	384	10,266	10,650
Disposals	0	-333	0	-333
Decrease	0	0	-4,192	-4,192
Fair value adjustment	0	0	96	96
Effect of hyperinflation, IAS29	0	98	-10,186	-10,088
Change offset in provision for deferred tax	0	0	-732	-732
Cost at 31 December 2022	**216**	**3,251**	**21,252**	**24,719**
Adjustments at 1 January 2022	4,772	0	0	4,772
Exchange rate adjustments	-207	0	0	-207
Profit shares	972	0	0	972
Dividends for the year	-194	0	0	-194
Adjustments at 31 December 2022	**5,343**	**0**	**0**	**5,343**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	**5,559**	**3,251**	**21,252**	**30,062**

Other non-current assets mainly relate to VAT receivable and deposits.

EUR '000

13. Other non-current assets (continued)

	Investments in joint ventures	Other non-current assets	Deferred tax assets	Total
Cost at 1 January 2021	144	5,375	26,952	32,471
Exchange rate adjustments	0	-1,415	-2,688	-4,103
Additions	0	58	3,894	3,952
Additions from acquisition of interests in Ege	72	-3,467	0	-3,395
Disposals	0	3,471	0	3,471
Decrease	0	0	-1,671	-1,671
Fair value adjustment	0	0	10	10
Change offset in provision for deferred tax	0	0	63	63
Cost at 31 December 2021	**216**	**4,022**	**26,560**	**30,798**
Adjustments at 1 January 2021	4,164	0	0	4,164
Exchange rate adjustments	-54	0	0	-54
Profit shares	807	0	0	807
Dividends for the year	-145	0	0	-145
Adjustments at 31 December 2021	**4,772**	**0**	**0**	**4,772**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	**4,988**	**4,022**	**26,560**	**35,570**

Other non-current assets mainly relate to VAT receivable and deposits.

Investments in subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests

	Aalborg Portland Malaysia Group		Sydsten Group	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue	**58,272**	**45,103**	**75,422**	**74,723**
Profit for the period				
- attributable to owners of the parent	733	852	3,054	3,311
- attributable to non-controlling interests	314	365	3,358	3,622
	1,047	**1,217**	**6,412**	**6,933**
Other comprehensive income (expense)	180	2,401	509	-551
Total comprehensive income (expense)	**1,227**	**3,618**	**6,921**	**6,382**
Assets				
Non-current assets	25,705	25,536	22,154	24,410
Current assets	48,362	45,608	30,295	32,065
	74,067	**71,144**	**52,449**	**56,475**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities	2,564	2,361	12,169	15,447
Current liabilities	12,406	10,892	12,829	14,972
	14,970	**13,253**	**24,998**	**30,419**
Net assets				
- attributable to owners of the parents	41,370	40,520	12,957	12,156
- attributable to non-controlling interests	17,727	17,371	14,494	13,900
	59,097	**57,891**	**27,451**	**26,056**
Cash flow from operation	4,542	4,242	10,424	9,664
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	0	0	2,858	2,575

EUR '000

13. Other non-current assets (continued)

	Sinai White Portland Cement Co S.A.E.		Lehigh White Cement Company	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue	**57,113**	**50,730**	**176,228**	**138,938**
Profit for the period				
- attributable to owners of the parent	23,138	3,858	8,267	6,307
- attributable to non-controlling interests	9,400	1,567	4,804	3,665
	32,538	**5,425**	**13,071**	**9,972**
Other comprehensive income (expense)	-38,987	7,219	6,395	7,805
Total comprehensive income (expense)	**-6,449**	**12,644**	**19,466**	**17,777**
Assets				
Non-current assets	22,986	36,772	176,138	172,064
Current assets	94,918	85,632	123,494	96,030
	117,904	**122,404**	**299,632**	**268,094**
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities	9,750	7,870	21,628	21,582
Current liabilities	17,477	17,407	32,941	27,882
	27,227	**25,277**	**54,569**	**49,464**
Net assets				
- attributable to owners of the parents	64,481	69,068	155,002	138,283
- attributable to non-controlling interests	26,196	28,059	90,061	80,347
	90,677	**97,127**	**245,063**	**218,630**
Cash flow from operation	1,466	14,240	24,493	21,768

14. Investments in joint ventures

Summary of financial information from joint ventures:	2022	2021
Revenue	41,143	43,547
Profit for the year	1,826	1,840
Total assets	25,831	21,566
Total liabilities	19,098	10,108
Share of profit for the year after tax	897	623

The joint ventures have no major contingent liabilities and the Group's maximum liabilities to the joint ventures do not exceed the equity value of the joint venture.
For a list of joint ventures, reference is made to page 95.

Significant joint ventures

The group no longer owns any significant joint ventures.

EUR '000

15. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Change in deferred tax in the year	2022	2021
Deferred tax at 1 January	107,550	103,088
Exchange rate adjustments	-4,158	533
Changes of tax rate, via income statement	281	-53
Adjustments, previous years via income statement	665	1,225
Additions from acquisition of interests	-25	1,134
Movements via income statement	2,002	186
The year's movements in comprehensive income	758	668
Effect of hyperinflation, IAS29	29,367	0
Other adjustments	100	769
Deferred tax liabilities at 31 December, net	**136,540**	**107,550**
Deferred tax is presented in the balance sheet as follows:		
Deferred tax liabilities	157,792	134,110
Deferred tax assets	21,252	26,560
Deferred tax liabilities at 31 December, net	**136,540**	**107,550**

	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Intangible assets	15,388	14,478	28,689	28,541
Property, plant and equipment	8,950	1,759	89,265	92,226
Investment properties	0	3	6,828	4,410
Other non-current assets	-2,461	-2,536	2,184	3,027
Current assets	299	378	9,111	6,290
Provisions	1,703	1,669	-662	-2,274
Non-current and current liabilities	167	1,693	-446	-332
Reinvestment allowance	819	0	0	0
Tax loss carry-forwards	6,553	9,116	3,622	2,222
Effect of hyperinflation	-10,166	0	19,201	0
Deferred tax at 31 December	**21,252**	**26,560**	**157,792**	**134,110**

Tax loss carry-forwards mainly relate to Cimentas Group, CCB Group and US Group. As a result of expected future earnings there is a reasonable probability that the losses will be realised in a foreseeable future.

The Mutual Agreed Procedures ("MAP") covering 2008-2012 between the Danish and the Italian tax authorities regarding a transfer pricing case on royalty payments involving the Group was settled in 2021. The tax authorities in Denmark and Italy reached a split decision, where the Italian tax authorities gave an adjustment of 64%, which means that royalties were reduced to approx. 1/3 of the original amount. With regards to the transfer case for the following years 2013-2021 a mutual agreement has been made with the Danish and the Italian tax authorities to apply a sales-based calculation of 0.25% of the net sales only, which is at the level accepted between the Danish and Italian tax authorities for FYs 2008-2012. For the Danish entities a tax adjustment of EUR 10.2m has been included in the Financial Statement 2021.

EUR ‘000

16. Inventories

	2022	2021
Raw materials and consumables	116,758	97,354
Work in progress	52,017	41,995
Finished goods	48,419	40,287
Prepayments of goods	1,416	654
Inventories at 31 December	**218,610**	**180,290**

As was the case last year, there are no significant inventories of cement and aggregates carried at net realisable value.
Write-down of inventories of spare parts amounts to EUR 5.5m (2021: EUR 4.7m). Reversal of write-downs recognised in the income statement is EUR 0.0m (2021: EUR 0.0m).

17. Trade receivables, other receivables and prepayments

Development in provisions for impairment on trade receivables:	2022	2021
Provision for impairment losses at 1 January	1,682	2,249
Exchange rate adjustments	-433	607
Provision for impairment in the year	3,034	289
Additions from acquisition of interests in Ege	0	4
Realised in the year	-287	-1,401
Reversed	0	-66
Provision for impairment at 31 December	**3,996**	**1,682**

All trade receivables are due within one year.
The carrying amount essentially corresponds to fair value.
Collateral has been received regarding trade receivables, in total EUR 32.5m (2021: EUR 21.4m).
Other receivables include energy taxes and VAT, etc.
Prepayments comprise prepaid rent and insurance, etc.
Impairment and write-offs included in PL amount to EUR 1.2m (2021: EUR 0.6m)

EUR '000

18. Provisions for pensions and similar commitments

All pension schemes incumbent on the Danish Group enterprises are contribution plans. The pension liabilities of certain foreign subsidiaries are also funded through insurance plans. Foreign subsidiaries, primarily in Türkiye, Sweden, Norway, Malaysia, Belgium and France, whose pension liabilities are not - or only partially - funded through insurance plans state the unfunded liabilities on an actuarial basis at the present value at the balance sheet date. These pension liabilities are partly covered by assets in pension funds. The Group's defined benefit plans were EUR 24.1m underfunded at 31 December 2022 (2021: EUR 30.3m) for which a provision has been made as pension liabilities.

The actuarial result for the year at EUR -5.2m (2021: EUR -2.8m) is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

	2022	2021
Present value of defined benefit schemes	56,625	61,288
Market value of the assets comprised by the schemes	32,938	31,275
Long-term incentive plan obligations	393	265
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet	**24,080**	**30,278**
Present value of defined benefit schemes at 1 January	61,288	63,735
Adjustment to prior years	0	978
Exchange rate adjustment	-1,325	-1,193
Actuarial gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income	-4,412	-1,992
Costs	2,769	2,892
Net interest	620	447
Payments	-2,315	-3,579
Present value of defined benefit schemes at 31 December	**56,625**	**61,288**
Market value of the assets comprised by the schemes at 1 January	31,275	30,839
Exchange rate adjustment	-221	197
Payments	790	-633
Net interest	289	184
Actuarial gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income	805	688
Market value of the assets comprised by the schemes at 31 December	**32,938**	**31,275**
Stated as liabilities (provision for pension)	**23,687**	**30,013**
Amounts taken to the income statement		
Pension costs are included in:		
Cost of sales	6,363	6,168
Sales and distribution costs	2,625	2,495
Administrative expenses	4,896	4,744
	13,884	**13,407**

The actuarial change of the year is mainly due to changes in experience adjustments and other financial assumptions. The main part of the provision for pension and similar commitments fall due after 5 years.

The assets of the pension scheme are attributable to Belgium and Norway. In Norway the assets are mainly invested in listed securities.

All assets comprised by the schemes are managed by pension providers in collective pool schemes.

In 2022, the Group expects payment of EUR 2.8m to the defined benefit schemes.

The most significant actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date are as follows:

Discounting rate applied	0-4%	0-4%
Expected return on tied-up assets	1-2%	1-2%

Compared to the consolidated financial statements a probable change of the actuarial assumptions is not deemed to cause significant effect on the liabilities, and therefore a sensitivity analysis has not been prepared.

In the statement of consolidated shareholders' equity the following accumulated actuarial gains/losses are recognised	0	-12,096

EUR ‘000

19. Provisions	2022	2021
Provisions at 1 January	30,531	29,896
Exchange rate adjustment	-1,066	-1,487
Additions in the year	8,137	4,308
Actuarial gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income	71	-149
Used in the year	-954	-1,555
Reversal	-283	-482
Provisions at 31 December	**36,436**	**30,531**
Recognised in the balance sheet as follows:		
Stated as non-current liabilities	32,382	27,609
Stated as current liabilities	4,054	2,922
	36,436	**30,531**
Maturities for other provisions are expected to be:		
Falling due within one year	4,054	2,922
Falling due between one and five years	7,754	8,064
Falling due after more than five years	24,628	19,545
	36,436	**30,531**

Provisions mainly include re-establishment of chalk, gravel and clay pits at EUR 19.7m (2021: EUR 17.9m), demolition liabilities for buildings and terminal on rented land at EUR 6.9m (2021: EUR 4.0m), warranties and claims at EUR 0.6m (2021: EUR 0.6m) as well as other provisions at EUR 9.2m (2021: EUR 8.0m).

Additions in the year include liabilities regarding warranties and claims, re-establishment of chalk, gravel and clay pits, demolition liabilities, litigations and other provisions.

Use in the year mainly relates to re-establishment, warranties and claims and reorganistion liabilities.

Provisions for liabilities due after more than five years mainly include liabilities regarding re-establishment of chalk, gravel and clay pits and demolition liabilities for buildings and terminals with no decision made regarding closure.

Costs for re-establishment of chalk, gravel and clay pits are mainly paid when finishing an excavation or when moving out from leases. No considerable payments are expected in 2023.

EUR '000

20. Credit institutions and other borrowings

	Year of maturity	Fixed/ variable	Carrying amount 2022	Carrying amount 2021
Mortgage loan	2033	Variable	134,870	98,192
Bank borrowings and credits	2022	Variable	0	0
Lease liability	2022-2098	Variable	71,001	74,708
Financial payable Group enterprises	2022	Fixed	21,892	29,977
			227,763	**202,877**

Fair value of mortgage loan amounts to EUR 134.9m (2021: EUR 98.5m). Other fair values do not significantly deviate from the carrying amount.

The Group's debt to credit institutions and lease obligations have been recognised and fall due as follows:

31 December 2022:	Non-current borrowings (> 1 year)	Current borrowings (0-1 year)	Total	Maturity > 5 years
Mortgage loan	120,518	14,352	134,870	59,147
Lease liability	46,365	24,636	71,001	9,191
Financial payable Group enterprises	0	21,892	21,892	0
	166,883	**60,880**	**227,763**	**68,338**
Specification of contractual cash flows incl. interest:				
Mortgage loan	134,315	18,815	153,160	60,155
Lease liability	47,841	27,998	75,839	9,191
Financial payable Group enterprises	0	22,214	22,214	0
	182,156	**69,027**	**251,183**	**69,346**
31 December 2021:				
Mortgage loan	85,602	12,590	98,192	49,001
Lease liability	49,882	24,826	74,708	9,518
Financial payable Group enterprises	0	29,977	29,977	0
	135,484	**67,393**	**202,877**	**58,519**
Specification of contractual cash flows incl. interest:				
Mortgage loan	101,086	13,384	114,470	48,972
Lease liability	50,999	26,180	77,179	9,518
Financial payable Group enterprises	0	30,323	30,323	0
	152,085	**69,887**	**221,972**	**58,490**

The maturity analysis is based on all undiscounted cash flows including estimated payment of interest. Payment of interest is estimated and based on the present market conditions.

Maturity of derivatives is disclosed in note 27.

According to the leases there are no contingent rentals.

The carrying amount of leases is presented in note 11.

EUR '000

21. Change in liabilities from financing

	Non-current credit institutions	Current credit institutions	Lease liability	Derivative financial instruments	Total
Liabilities from financing at 1 January 2022	85,602	47,658	74,707	8,970	216,937
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	50,240	11,047	0	0	61,287
Repayment of borrowings	-17,361	-7,199	0	0	-24,560
Payment of leases	0	0	-26,468	0	-26,468
Total changes from financing cash flows	**32,879**	**3,848**	**-26,468**	**0**	**10,259**
Exchange rate effect	12	-670	-373	1	-1,030
Fair value adjustments	0	0	0	4,988	4,988
Non-cash movements	0	0	23,135	0	23,135
Liabilities from financing at 31 December 2022	**118,493**	**50,836**	**71,001**	**13,959**	**254,289**
Liabilities from financing at 1 January 2021	192,787	25,278	82,949	1,584	302,598
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	0	25,196	0	0	25,196
Repayment of borrowings	-107,274	0	0	2	-107,272
Payment of leases	0	0	-25,225	0	-25,225
Total changes from financing cash flows	**-107,274**	**25,196**	**-25,225**	**2**	**-107,301**
Exchange rate effect	89	-2,816	-143	1	-2,869
Fair value adjustments	0	0	0	7,383	7,383
Non-cash movements	0	0	17,126	0	17,126
Liabilities from financing at 31 December 2021	**85,602**	**47,658**	**74,707**	**8,970**	**216,937**

Please see note 11 for further information regarding leases.

22. Deferred income

Deferred income relates to income from business agreement, etc., which is expected to be recognised as follows:

Expected recognition of deferred income:	2022	2021
Within one year	1,335	969
Between one and five years	884	1,829
	2,219	**2,798**

23. Other payables

Other current payables include holiday pay liabilities, taxes and public indirect taxes, interest payable and dividends payable to non-controlling interests.

24. Charges and securities

	2022		2021	
	Carrying amount of mortgaged assets	Debt regarding mortgaged assets	Carrying amount of mortgaged assets	Debt regarding mortgaged assets
Property, plant and equipment	120,165	134,870	108,952	98,192
	120,165	**134,870**	**108,952**	**98,192**

EUR ´000

25. Contingent liabilities, contractual obligations and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities

The Group is involved in a few disputes, lawsuits, etc. of various scopes, including a few tax disputes in some countries. No significant liabilities are considered to be incumbent on the Group in that respect, and the outcome of the disputes is not expected to have significant impact on the Group's financial position beyond what has been recognised in the balance sheet.

Contractual obligations

At 31 December 2022, the Group has contractual obligations, including aquisition of raw materials etc. of EUR 1.3m. In 2021 the Group had contractual obligations of EUR 2.1m.
Regarding contractual obligations related to acquisition of non-current assets reference is made to note 11.

Guarantees	2022	2021
Performance guarantees	1,961	2,087
Other guarantees, etc.	8,952	9,008
	10,913	**11,095**

Other guarantees relate to guarantees given to suppliers of goods and services, mainly in Türkiye.

26. Related party transactions

Related parties with significant influence in the Aalborg Portland Holding Group:

- Cementir España S.L., Calle General Yagüe, Num. 13, 28020 Madrid, Spain
- Cementir Holding N.V., Zuidplein 36, 1077 XV Amsterdam, the Netherlands
- Caltagirone S.p.A., Via Barberini, 28, 00187 Rome, Italy

Related parties with significant influence in the Aalborg Portland Holding Group comprise the enterprises' Board of Directors and Management together with family related to these persons. Furthermore, related parties comprise enterprises in which the above-mentioned persons have significant interests.
Furthermore, related parties include joint ventures, cf. page 95.

Transactions with Cementir Holding N.V.:	2022	2021
- Revenue	214	211
- Intra-group management and administration agreements and royalties	8,518	10,291
- Financial items, net	-208	-292
- Financial receivables	0	57,440
- Financial payables	21,892	29,977
- Trade payables	1,768	6,000
- Tax receivables	0	65
- Tax payables	7,837	4,925

EUR '000

26. Related party transactions (continued)

Transactions with joint ventures:	2022	2021
Transactions with other related parties (companies in the parent Group):		
- Financial receivables	133,405	0
- Financial payables	1,339	0
- Trade payables	1	0
- Financial items, net	-5	8,555

Remuneration of the Board of Directors and the Management is presented in note 4.
No losses on loans to or receivables from related parties were recognised, nor provisions made for such in 2022 or 2021.

27. Financial risks and financial instruments

Risk management policy

As a result of its international operations, investments and financing, the Group is exposed to a number of financial risks, including market risks, liquidity and credit risks.

Market risks
Risks that the fair value of or future cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices.

Liquidity risks
Risks that the Group will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

Credit risks
Risks that a counterparty of a financial instrument is unable to fulfil its obligations and thereby inflict a loss to the Group.

The Group's Finance & Treasury is in charge of the overall risk management in accordance with the principles adopted by the Board of Directors.
The Group policy is not to engage in any active speculation in financial risks. The Group's financial management is thereby solely directed towards the management and reduction of financial risks arising directly from the Group's commercial operations, investments and financing.

Currency risks
Arise due to purchase and sale transactions as well as financial assets and liabilities in currencies other than the functional currency of the individual Group business.

Interest rate risks
Refer to the influence of changes in market interest rates on future cash flow relating to the Group's interest-bearing assets and liabilities and the fair value of these.

Raw material price risks
Refer to the influence of changes in raw material prices, which are not related to currency risks or interest rate risks.

EUR '000

27. Financial risks and financial instruments (continued)

Currency risks

Hedging is assessed and taken out in close co-operation with the parent company.
For the hedging of currency risks, the Group analyses realised and expected cash flows broken down by currencies. The Group does not hedge the currency risk between EUR/DKK due to the Danish fixed-exchange-rate policy aimed at the EUR.

Risks relating to purchases and sales

The ready-mixed concrete activities of the Group are less exposed to changes in exchange rates, as the main part of both income and costs are settled in local currency. The Overseas cement activities of the Group enjoy a high degree of exports, and the settlement thereof is made in various sales currencies, and therefore, these units are affected by changes in exchange rates. The Turkish cement operations are mainly based on transactions in local currency. Revenue from the Group's Nordic & Baltic activities and the purchases by this segment are denominated in several currencies. Accordingly, these activities are also exposed to changes in exchange rates. The Group's currency risks are primarily hedged by the settlement of income and costs in the same currency and by use of derivative financial instruments. Investments in Group enterprises are not hedged.
The Group's most predominant currency exposure regarding the results arises from sales and purchases in CNY, USD, SEK, PLN and NOK. A 10% drop in these exchange rates compared to EUR/DKK would, viewed separately, reduce the result by EUR 4.4m (CNY amounts to EUR 1.5m, USD amounts to EUR -3.6m, SEK amounts to EUR 2.1m, PLN amounts to EUR 2.4m and NOK amounts to EUR 2.0m) (2021: EUR 11.8m (CNY amounted to EUR 2.4m, USD amounted to EUR 3.5m, SEK amounted to EUR 1.6m, PLN amounted to EUR 1.6m and NOK amounts to EUR 2.7m)). The sensitivity surrounding Group equity is not materially different from the impact on the operating results for the year.
The Group entered into a swap agreement (hedge accounting) with a termination date in 2024, where both currency risk and interest risk have been hedged. Related to the interest risk the Group has agreed to pay a fixed rate of 0.43% + a spread of 3.63% and the Group will receive EURIBOR + a spread of 2.88% each 30 April and 31 October until maturity. The effective part of the hedge is equal to all future cash flow payments and nominal installments. The fair value liability is included in a separate line item in the balance sheet «Derivative financial instruments". The ineffective part is recognised as financial income.

2022 EURm	Notional amount	Maturity < 1 year	Maturity 1-5 years	Maturity > 5 years	Strike	Fair value liability	Change in fair value recognised in hedge reserve	Ineffective part recognised in income statement
Swap USD/EUR	75.8	9.9	65.9	0.0	1.00 EUR/ 1.235 USD	-6.6	8.3	0.6

2021 EURm	Notional amount	Maturity < 1 year	Maturity 1-5 years	Maturity > 5 years	Strike	Fair value liability	Change in fair value recognised in hedge reserve	Ineffective part recognised in income statement
Swap USD/EUR	88.4	11.1	77.3	0.0	1.00 EUR/ 1.235 USD	-7.1	2.0	0.3

Risks relating to net financing

The Group's most important currency risks arising from receivables and payables in foreign currencies at 31 December 2022 relate to the following currencies: EUR, USD, GBP, TRY, NOK and SEK. If these currencies (apart from EUR) had been 10% down at 31 December, Group equity would be affected by a positive exchange rate adjustment of EUR 4.3m (2021: positive EUR 2.7m). An increase of currencies would have had a similar negative effect on equity.

27. Financial risks and financial instruments (continued)

Translation risks relating to net investments in subsidiaries

The Group income statement and equity are affected by changes in the exchange rates as the closing results of the foreign Group enterprises are translated into Danish kroner at the consolidation.

Hedging of currency risk is not performed for net assets (equity) in foreign subsidiaries. Gains and losses relating to net assets in foreign subsidiaries are accounted directly in equity.

With regard to investments in foreign enterprises, Group equity at 31 December 2022 would have been reduced by EUR 58.1m (2021: EUR 54.9m), if the NOK, SEK, USD, CNY, MYR, EGP, PLN, ISK and TRY exchange rates had been 10% down on the actual exchange rates. Other currency risks arising from investments in foreign entities are immaterial.

Assumptions of sensitivity analysis

The sensitivities are stated on the assumption of unchanged sales and price levels and interest levels, and on the assumption of recognised assets and liabilities at 31 December 2022.

Forward contracts regarding future transactions

Apart from the above the Group does not comply with the conditions for taking out hedge accounting of future cash flows from the sale of goods. In terms of the hedging of future investments, the Group assesses in each case whether these comply with the conditions for hedge accounting.

No Group forward contracts at 31 December 2022 or at 31 December 2021.

Interest rate risk

Owing to the Group's investment and financing activities the Group has exposure to interest rate changes in both Denmark and abroad. The primary interest-rate exposure is related to fluctuations in CIBOR, LIBOR and EURIBOR.

The Group has floating and fixed loans. The Group's loans at 31 December 2022 came in at EUR 156.8m, 86% thereof financed by floating rate loans. At 31 December 2021 loans were EUR 128.2m (accounting for 77% floating rate loans and 33% fixed rate loans).

With regard to the Group's floating rate loans and cash equivalents, an annual 1% increase in the interest level in proportion to the actual interest rates would, other things being equal, have had an adverse hypothetical negative impact on the profit before tax of EUR 1.0m (2021: EUR 1.0m) and on equity of EUR 0.8m (2021: EUR 0.8m). A declining interest level would have had a corresponding positive impact on result and equity.

The Group's cash is placed on demand or time deposits with a maturity of up to 3 months. The sensitivities stated are based on average financial assets and liabilities for the year.

Raw material price risks

The Group uses a number of raw materials in the manufacture of the Group's products, which expose the Group to a price risk, i.a. especially different fuels and electricity. The Group enters into fixed price contracts for some raw materials.

Open swap contracts at 31 December:

2022

EURm	Total
Market value - swap contracts	-1.0

2021

EURm	Total
Market value - swap contracts	2.0

EUR ‘000

27. Financial risks and financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risks

According to the Group borrowing policy, the Group will ensure the highest possible flexibility by maintaining a capital structure with a strong equity financing. At Group level, there are on-going assessments and management of liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves/loan facilities based on follow-up on and forecast of cash flow compared with the maturity/repayment profiles related to the Group’s financial instruments.

The Aalborg Portland Holding Group is included in the Cementir Group’s overall management of financial risks. The Group’s liquidity reserve consists of non-tied-up cash and undrawn credit facilities signed by Cementir Holding. In addition to this, the Aalborg Portland Holding Group has a separate uncommitted credit facility.

The Management is of the opinion that the Group has sufficient liquidity at its disposal to carry through planned investments and operating activities and to take the proper action in case of unforeseen liquidity shortfalls.

Neither in 2022 nor in 2021 the Group has defaulted or breached any loan agreements (covenants). Regarding maturities of the Group debt, reference is made to note 20.

Based on the Group’s expectations for the future operation and the Group’s present cash funds, no other significant liquidity risks have been identified.

Credit risks

The Group’s credit risks arise primarily from receivables related to customers, other receivables and cash. As a consequence of the Group’s credit risk policy, credit rating of all major customers and other trading partners is performed before contract formation and hereafter continuously. An efficient credit control is important to the Group in the present market. Management of the credit risks is based on internal credit limits, which are based on the customer’s and the counterparties’ creditworthiness, based on both internal and external credit ratings as well as the Group’s experience with the counterparty. If no satisfactory guarantee is obtained when credit rating the customer/counterparty, payment in advance or separate guarantee for the sale, e.g. a bank guarantee, will be required.

Due to the market situation, the Nordic companies of the Group have in recent years increased the resources used on follow-up on customers, which contributes to early warnings of possible risks. As part of the Group’s risk management, the credit exposure of customers and counterparties is monitored daily, weekly or monthly based on individual assessments. Historically the Group has had relatively small losses due to customers’ or counterparties’ inability to pay.

The credit risk limit of financial assets corresponds to the values recognised on the balance sheet. No individual customer or co-operator poses any material risk to the Group.

The credit rating of trade receivables is analysed on the basis of the business areas off the Group:

EURm	2022	2021
Aalborg Portland	26.3	22.3
Unicon	36.3	32.3
Overseas	34.9	29.5
Türkiye	43.7	31.1
England	0.3	1.3
Belgium	47.3	45.8
Italy	1.3	7.0
	190.1	**169.3**

27. Financial risks and financial instruments (continued)

Receivables from Aalborg Portland activities are attributable to Danish customers and export customers characterised as medium-sized and major customers. The Group is familiar with the Danish customers, who have not been granted long credit lines. Experience shows that export customers pose a low credit risk.
Regarding the Unicon activities the Group’s customers primarily consist of contractors, builders and others, customers posing a higher credit risk.
Overseas activities are attributable to minor local customers and medium-sized to major customers on a global scale. Credits are granted in accordance with usual, local trading terms. Credit rating is applied to some types of customers, but experience shows that customers in Overseas pose a low credit risk.
In Türkiye, there are both dealers and end-users (contractors and other customers) within both the ready-mixed concrete, cement and waste business. All customers are generally required to provide security for deliveries unless the management has assessed that there are no significant risks associated with selling to that customer. The waste business sales are only to large customers. Received collaterals amount to EUR 32.9m at 31 December 2022 (2021: EUR 21.4m).
Trade receivables at 31 December 2022 include receivables of EUR 3.9m (2021: EUR 1,8m), which, based on an individual assessment, have been written down to EUR 0.0m (2021: EUR 0.0m). The write-downs were generally motivated by the customers’ bankruptcy or anticipated bankruptcy. When calculating individual write-downs the collaterals received have been taken into account.

Provision for impairment on trade receivables and loss percentages are specified as follows:

EUR’000	Loss percentage	Trade receivable	Provision for impairment	Total
Neither past due	0.0%	174,649	1,793	172,856
Due 1-30 days	0.1%	16,196	10	16,186
Due 31-60 days	0.1%	3,872	4	3,868
Due 61-90 days	1.4%	852	12	840
Due above 90 days	168.9%	2,264	2,031	233
	1.6%	**197,833**	**3,851**	**193,982**

Provision for impairment and loss percentages are specified as follows:

	Europe		China/Malaysia		USA		Türkiye/Egypt		Other		Total
	EUR ‘000	%	EUR ‘000	%	EUR ‘000	%	EUR ‘000	%	EUR ‘000	%	EUR ‘000
Neither past due	0	*0.0%*	0	*0.0%*	0	*0.0%*	1,793	*4.0%*	0	*0.0%*	0
Due 1-30 days	0	*0.0%*	0	*0.0%*	0	*0.0%*	10	*0.5%*	0	*0.0%*	10
Due 31-60 days	4	*0.3%*	0	*0.0%*	0	*0.0%*	0	*0.0%*	0	*0.0%*	4
Due 61-90 days	12	*3.9%*	0	*0.0%*	0	*0.0%*	0	*0.0%*	0	*0.0%*	12
Due above 90 days	619	*78.5%*	0	*0.0%*	61	*9.2%*	1,351	*100%*	0	*0.0%*	3,825
	635	***0.6%***	**0**	***0.0%***	**61**	***0.3%***	**3,155**	***6.4%***	**0**	***0.0%***	**3,851**

EUR ‘000

27. Financial risks and financial instruments (continued)

EUR'000	Loss percentage in PL	Trade receivables	Expected loss based on historical loss percentages
Europe	0.1%	116,394	166
China/Malaysia	0.0%	8,541	0
USA	0.1%	23,883	5
Türkiye/Egypt	0.3%	49,015	8
Other	0.0%	0	0
		197,833	**179**

Provision for impairment is higher than expected loss as there has been made a separate assessment of the trade receivables due above 90 days.
The receivables written down are included at their net amounts in the above-mentioned tables.

Management of capital structure

Group capital management is assessed and adjusted in close co-operation with the parent company. The Aalborg Portland Holding Group is included in the Cementir Group's overall capital management.
It is the Group's policy that the capital structure and financial gearing of the Group shall at all times reflect the Group's activities and risk profile, afford sufficient financial latitude to ensure the Group's creditworthiness, and provide flexibility and room for investments or acquisitions based on the Group strategy.
The distribution of dividends takes place considering the appropriate level of equity and sufficient availability of loan capital to facilitate the Group's ongoing expansion.
The Group financial gearing between net interest-bearing debt and EBITDA is -0.7 at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: -0.4).

Fair value measurement

Financial instruments measured at fair value are measured on a recurring basis and categorised into the following levels of the fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1: Observable market prices for identical instruments
- Level 2: Valuation techniques primarily based on observable prices or traded prices for comparable instruments
- Level 3: Valuation techniques primarily based on unobservable prices

Securities and investments measured at fair value through profit/loss are either measured at quoted prices in an active market for the same type of instrument (level 1) or at fair value based on available data (level 3).
Hedging instruments are not traded on an active market based on quoted prices. Measured instead of using a valuation technique, where all significant inputs are based on observable market data; such as exchange rates, interest rates, credit risk and volatilities (level 2).
There have been no transfers between the levels in 2022 or 2021.

Specification of financial assets and obligations EUR'000	Carrying value 2022	Fair value 2022	Carrying value 2021	Fair value 2021
Financial assets measured at fair value through the income statement	0	0	0	0
Derivatives used as hedging instruments, level 2	9,960	9,960	3,938	3,938
Loans and receivables	684,307	684,307	520,853	520,853
Financial obligations measured at fair value through the income statement	0	0	0	0
Derivatives used as hedging instruments, level 2	13,959	13,959	8,970	8,970
Financial obligations measured at amortised cost	656,779	656,779	539,355	539,798

27. Financial risks and financial instruments (continued)

Methods and assumptions on determination of fair values

In general, fair value corresponds to the carrying value, except for mortgage loans.

Financial instruments related to sale and procurement of goods, etc. with a short credit period are measured at fair value corresponding to the carrying value.

Derivative financial instruments are computed on generally accepted valuation methods based on relevant exchange rates.

The methods used are unchanged compared to 2021.

28. Türkiye - hyperinflated economy: Impacts of the application of IAS 29

As of June 2022, the Turkish economy is considered hyperinflationary according to the criteria set out in "IAS 29 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies". For the purpose of preparing these Consolidated Financial Statements and in accordance with IAS 29, certain items in the balance sheets of the investee companies in Türkiye have been remeasured by applying the general consumer price index to historical data, in order to reflect the changes in the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira at the balance sheet date of these companies.

Bearing in mind that the Cementir Group acquired control of the Turkish companies in September 2001, and that they applied hyperinflation until 31 December 2004, the re-measurement of the non-monetary balance sheet data of these companies' financial statements was carried out by applying inflation indices from that date.

The accounting effects of this adjustment, in addition to already being reflected in the opening balance sheet as of 1 January 2022, incorporate the changes for the period. In particular, the effect related to the re-measurement of non-monetary assets and liabilities, equity items, and income statement items recognised in 2022 was recognised in a separate income statement item under financial income and expenses. The related tax effect of non-cash assets was recognised in taxes for the period.

To take into account the impact of hyperinflation also on the local currency exchange rate, profit and loss account balances expressed in hyperinflationary currencies have been converted into EUR, the Cementir Group's presentation currency, applying the final exchange rate instead of the average exchange rate for the period, in line with IAS 21's requirement to report these amounts at current values.

The cumulative levels of the general consumer price indices are as follows:

- From 1 January 2005 to 31 December 2021: 503%
- From 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022: 64%

In 2022, the application of IAS 29 resulted in the recognition of a net financial income (pre-tax) of EUR 20.1m.

Below are the effects of IAS 29 on the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022 and the impact of hyperinflation on the main items of the Income Statement for 2022, in this last case differentiating between the revaluation based on general consumer price indices and the application of the final exchange rate, rather than the average exchange rate for the period, as required by IAS 21 for hyperinflationary economies:

EUR '000	Cumulative hyperinflation at 01.01.2022	Hyperinflation effect of the period	Exchange rate effect	Cumulative hyperinflation effect at 31.12.2022
Total assets	**128,546**	105,815	-30,464	**203,897**
Total liabilities	**12,502**	9,642	-2,963	**19,181**
Equity	**116,044**	96,173	-27,501	**184,716**

EUR ´000

28. Türkiye - hyperinflated economy: Impacts of the application of IAS 29 (continued)

EUR ´000

	IAS 29 effect	IAS 21 effect	Total effect
Revenue	32,515	-30,381	2,134
Cost of sales	-48,286	24,917	-23,369
Gross profit	**-15,771**	**-5,464**	**-21,235**
Sales and distribution costs	-4,011	1,629	-2,382
Administration expenses	-1,250	508	-742
Other operating income	-316	-2,620	-2,936
Other operating costs	-5,910	4,083	-1,827
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	**-27,258**	**-1,864**	**-29,122**
Financial expenses	19,072	1,327	20,399
Earnings before tax (EBT)	**-8,186**	**-537**	**-8,723**
Tax on profit for the year	-3,790	-738	-4,528
Profit for the year	**-11,976**	**-1,275**	**-13,251**

29. Post-balance sheet events

There have been no post-balance sheet events material to this Annual Report which have not been recognised or mentioned.

30. Estimation on uncertainties and judgements

Estimation on uncertainties

The accounting polices require that when calculating the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities estimates are made of how future events influence the value of recognised assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. Estimates that have a material influence on the amounts recognised in the annual report.

The estimates applied are based on assumptions deemed reasonable by the Management, but given the nature of things, are uncertain. Thus, the Group is exposed to risks and uncertainties that may result in variances between actual and estimated results.

The development in the world economy and in the financial markets in 2021 and 2022 has resulted in considerable changes compared to previous years in respect of some uncertainty in a number of key assumptions within i.a. credit risk, interest level, sales volumes, volatility, etc.

The Management deems that the accounting policies do not include critical aspects.

The following items of the Aalborg Portland Holding Group are subject to major accounting estimates and judgements:

30. Estimation on uncertainties and judgements (continued)

Goodwill

The annual impairment test of goodwill involves an estimate over how the part of the Group to which the goodwill is allocated (cash-generating units) may generate sufficient, positive, future net cash flows in order to support the value of goodwill and other net assets in the cash-generating unit. The Group's thorough budgeting and estimating support the assessments and minimise the risk. The degree of uncertainty is reflected in the chosen discount rate and is mainly related to Türkiye and USA. The impairment test has been further described in note 9.

Non-current assets

Non-current assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets considering the residual value of the assets. The anticipated useful life and residual value are determined on the basis of past experience and the anticipated future use of the asset in question. The anticipated future use and scrap values may prove impossible to realise, prompting a need for write-down or a loss on the disposal of the assets. The depreciation periods are stated in the section «Accounting policies» in note 31, and non-current assets are stated in notes 9 and 11.

Investment properties

The fair value measurement of investment property is based on estimates. Reference is made to note 12 for a further description hereof.

Accounting judgements

Accounting judgements are made when applying accounting policies. Accounting judgements are the judgements made, that can have a significant impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

AB Sydsten

Based on the absolute size of ownership and the distribution of shareholdings, including votes and relationships, the Group management considers the Group's ownership and rights to be sufficient to exercise control on the basis that the Group holds 50% of the shares and have casting vote.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Assessment of provisions and contingent liabilities are largely based on estimates and judgements. Description of provisions and contingent liabilities is given in notes 19 and 25.

31. Accounting policies

The Annual Report 2022 of the Aalborg Portland Holding Group is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements, according to large class C.

The Aalborg Portland Holding Group's official statutory annual report is presented in EUR.

The accounting policies set out below have been used consistently in respect of the financial year. For standards implemented prospectively, comparative information is not restated.

On 9 March 2023, the Board of Directors and the Management approved the annual report for 2022 for the Aalborg Portland Holding Group. The annual report is submitted to the shareholders of Aalborg Portland Holding A/S for approval at the Annual General Meeting on 20 April 2023.

31. Accounting policies (continued)

Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the parent company, Aalborg Portland Holding A/S, and subsidiaries, in which Aalborg Portland Holding A/S exercises a controlling influence.
The Group exercises a controlling influence in an enterprise, if the Group is exposed to or has the right to variable returns from its involvement with the enterprise, and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the enterprise.
Enterprises, in which the Group directly or indirectly holds more than 20% and less than 50% of the voting rights and another entity has controlling influence, are considered as associates. However, this is based on an assessment of the ability of exercising influence.
When assessing whether the Group exercises a controlling or significant influence, it is to be considered whether potential voting rights exercisable at the balance sheet date are real and have substance as well as de facto control.
If the enterprises meet the criteria for joint control, they are considered as investments in joint arrangements. Joint arrangements are activities or enterprises, in which the Group exercises joint control through cooperation agreements with one or more parties. Joint control implies that decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties with joint control.
Joint arrangements are classified as joint ventures or joint operations. Joints operations are activities where participants are entitled to a proportionate share of the individual assets and liabilities in the arrangement, while joint ventures are activities where participants alone have the right to a proportionate share of net assets in the arrangement.
In joint operations, assets, liabilities, income and expenses as well as cash flows are included pro rata line by line in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the rights and obligations.

Business combinations

Enterprises acquired are recognised in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition which is the date at which Aalborg Portland Holding actually gains control of the enterprise acquired. The comparative figures are not restated for acquisitions.
For business combinations any remaining positive balance (goodwill) is recognised as goodwill under intangible assets between on the one side the consideration, the value of the non-controlling interests of the enterprise acquired and the fair value of possible previously acquired equity investments and on the other side the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired. Goodwill is not amortised but impairment tested annually as a minimum. The first impairment test is performed before the end of the acquisition year. Upon acquisition, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units which subsequently form the basis for the impairment test. Goodwill and fair value adjustments in connection with the acquisition of a foreign entity with a different functional currency from the presentation currency of the Aalborg Portland Holding Group's financial statements are treated as assets and liabilities belonging to the foreign entity and translated into the foreign entity's functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at the transaction date.
If any bargain purchase gain is recognised, the assets and liabilities undertake a review to ensure they are complete and the measurement appropriately reflects consideration of all available information. Bargain purchase gain is recognised as other operating income in income statement.
The consideration transferred by a business consists of the fair value of the agreed consideration in the form of assets transferred, liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued. Costs attributable to business combinations are recognised directly in profit or loss as administrative expenses when incurred.

31. Accounting policies (continued)

The book value method is applied to transfers between Group companies (common controlled transactions), according to which assets and liabilities are transferred at their carrying amount at the date where control is obtained. The difference between the carrying value of net assets acquired and consideration is recognised directly in equity.
When enterprises are sold, the difference between the selling price and the net assets plus cumulative translation differences and unamortised goodwill is recognised in the income statement as a separate item in finance income and finance costs.

Non-controlling interests
On initial recognition, non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or at the proportionate share of the fair value of the acquired business' identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. In the first scenario, goodwill in relation to the non-controlling interests' ownership share in the acquired enterprise is thus recognised, while, in the latter scenario, goodwill in relation to non-controlling interests is not recognised. Measurement of non-controlling interests is chosen transaction by transaction and stated in the notes in connection with the description of acquired enterprises.
The effect of transactions with non-controlling interests is taken directly to shareholders' equity. Therefore, no gains or losses are stated in the income statement, and there is no change of the carrying amount of net assets (including goodwill).

Foreign currency translation
For each of the reporting enterprises in the Group, a functional currency is determined. Transactions denominated in other currencies than the functional currency are considered transactions denominated in foreign currencies.
Transactions in foreign currencies are on initial recognition translated at the functional currency at the exchange rate of the date of transaction.
Financial assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any foreign exchange variances between the rates at the transaction date and the payment date or the balance sheet date, respectively, are stated in the income statement as financial items.
Non-financial assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are stated at the rate of exchange at the date of transaction.
On recognition in the consolidated financial statements of foreign enterprises and associates as well as foreign joint ventures with a functional currency different from the Group's presentation currency, the income statements are translated at the average exchange rates and the balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The calculation differences arising from the translation of the income statements of companies abroad at average exchange rates and of their balance sheet items at the rate of exchange on the balance sheet date are taken directly to other comprehensive income.
On full or partial disposal of wholly-owned foreign operations resulting in a loss of control or on repayment of balances which constitute part of the net investment in the foreign operation, the share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences that is recognised in other comprehensive income relating hereto is reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit for the year together with gain or loss on disposal.
On the disposal of partially owned foreign subsidiaries resulting in a loss of control, the share of the translation reserve in other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests is not transferred to profit or loss.
An average exchange rate is used if it does not significantly deviate from the exchange rate ruling at the transaction date.
The assets and liabilities of a foreign company acquired are translated at the exchange rate at the date of transaction (acquisition date).

31. Accounting policies (continued)

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised in the balance sheet at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value of derivatives is included in other receivables or other liabilities, respectively. Fair value changes of derivatives used for cash flow hedging are recognised in other comprehensive income. Any ineffective portions of the cash flow hedges are recognised as a financial item. Upon settlement of the cash flow hedges, the fair value is transferred from other comprehensive income into the line item of the hedged item.
Any changes in the fair value of derivatives not used for hedge accounting are recognised in the income statement as financial items.
Certain contracts contain conditions that correspond to derivatives. In case the embedded derivatives deviate significantly from the overall contract, they are recognised and measured as separate instruments at fair value. That is unless the contract concerned as a whole is recognised and measured at fair value.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement according to IFRS 15 when delivered and the control has been transferred to the buyer prior to the year end, the income can be measured reliably and payment has been received or is expected to be received.
Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration agreed excl. VAT charged on account of third party. All kinds of discounts are recognised in revenue.
Trade receivables recognised as services delivered are invoiced to the customer and are not adjusted for any financing components as credit terms are short – typically between 20 to 45 days – and the financing component therefore insignificant.
No special obligations in relation to warranties or return obligations compared to the industry.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year and development costs which do not meet the criteria for capitalisation. This includes raw materials, consumables, CO_2 quotas, direct labour costs and indirect production costs such as maintenance and operation of production plant as well as production plant depreciation, administration and plant management.

Sales and distribution costs

Sales and distribution costs comprise direct distribution and marketing costs, salaries for the sales and marketing functions as well as other indirect costs, including depreciation and amortisation.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise the costs of administrative staff and management and other indirect expenses, as well as depreciation and amortisation.

Other operating income and costs

Other operating income and costs comprise items of a secondary nature in relation to the activities of the Group, including certain grants, rentals, fees, fair value adjustments of investment property, bargain purchase gain, etc.
Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment which cannot be considered part of the disposal of a complete activity are included in other operating income and costs.

31. Accounting policies (continued)

Profit/loss from investments in joint ventures

The proportionate share of the profit/loss after tax in joint ventures is recognised in the consolidated income statement after elimination of the proportionate share of intra-group profits/losses.

Financial items

Interest income and expenses comprise interest, exchange rate gains and losses regarding transactions denominated in foreign currencies and write-down on securities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc. realised and unrealised gains and losses on derivative financial instruments that are not qualified as hedge accounting are also included.

Tax

Tax for the year comprises current tax and changes in deferred tax.

Current tax comprises tax payable calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year, using the applicable tax rates for the financial year and any adjustment of tax for previous years.

Tax related to other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Deferred tax is recognised and measured according to the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes, except differences relating to goodwill not deductible for tax purposes.

Measurement of deferred tax is based on the tax rules and tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date, which is expected to be valid, when the deferred tax will be reversed as current tax. The effect of changes in the tax rates is stated in the income statement unless it relates to items previously entered directly in Shareholders' equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the value of tax loss carry-forwards, are recognised under financial assets at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity and jurisdiction.

Uncertain tax positions are measured at the amount estimated to be required to settle such potential future obligations. We measure these uncertain tax positions on a yearly basis through dialog with key stakeholders in the main Group entities. The measurement addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of IAS 12 and IFRIC 23. We will determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments. The approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty will be followed. Uncertain tax positions are measured at the most likely outcome method.

Aalborg Portland Holding A/S is covered by the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish companies. Enterprises are included in the joint taxation from the date of consolidation into the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they exit the consolidation.

Aalborg Portland Holding A/S is the administrative company for the joint taxation and consequently settles all income tax payments with the tax authorities.

The current Danish income tax is allocated by payment of joint taxation contributions between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income. Companies with tax losses receive joint tax contributions from companies who have used this loss to reduce their own taxable income.

31. Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill

On initial recognition, goodwill is recognised in the balance sheet at cost as described under "Business combinations". Subsequently goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment. Goodwill is not amortised.

The carrying amount of goodwill is allocated to the Group's cash-generating units at the acquisition date. Determination of cash-generating units follows the management structure and internal financial control.

Development projects

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable, where the technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunities in the Company is demonstrated, and where the Company intends to complete, market or use the individual project, are recognised as intangible assets provided that the cost can be measured reliably and that there is sufficient assurance that future earnings or the net selling price can cover production costs, selling and administrative expenses and development costs. Other development costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Development projects are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment. Cost comprises wages and salaries, amortisation and other costs attributable to the Group's development activities.

Following the completion of the development work, development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life from the date when the asset is available for use. The amortisation period is up to 5 years.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets, including intangible assets acquired in business combinations, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Amortisation is made on a straight-line basis over the lower of the useful life and the contract period. The expected useful lives are:

- Software applications, up to 10 years.
- Customer lists up to 25 years.
- Patents, licences and other intangible assets, up to 20 years.
- Leasehold improvements, up to 5 years.

CO_2 quotas

On initial recognition, granted and acquired CO_2 quotas are measured at cost.

The basis for amortisation of CO_2 quotas is stated as cost less scrap value. The scrap value depends on whether the company expects to utilise the quotas or sell them. Amortisation is based on a portfolio view on a straight-line basis.

If the actual emission exceeds the granted and acquired CO_2 quotas, a liability corresponding to the fair value of the CO_2 quotas, which the company has to settle, is recognised.

On disposal of CO_2 quotas the difference between carrying amount and the selling price of excess CO_2 quotas is recognised in the income statement at the date of disposal.

31. Accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

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

The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers, and wages and salaries as well as borrowing costs from specific or general lending directly relating to the construction of the individual asset.

Deemed costs for dismantling and disposal of the asset and re-establishment are added to cost if the deemed costs are recognised as a provision. The cost of total assets is split into separate components, which are depreciated separately if the useful lives of the individual components differ.

Subsequent costs, e.g. in connection with replacement of components of property, plant and equipment, are recognised in the carrying amount of the asset if it is probable that the costs will result in future economic benefits for the Group. The carrying amount of the replaced components are derecognised in the balance sheet and recognised as an expense in the income statement. All costs incurred for ordinary repairs and maintenance are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis during the estimated useful life of the asset concerned until it reaches the estimated scrap value.

Estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Buildings and improvements of land, 5-50 years
- Main machinery, 25 years
- Other plant and machinery, 3-20 years

Newly acquired assets and assets of own construction are depreciated from the time they come into use. Land is not depreciated, unless it is used for raw material extraction after individual assessment.

The basis of depreciation is calculated on the basis of the scrap value less impairment losses. The scrap value is determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the scrap value exceeds the carrying amount, depreciation is discontinued.

When changing the depreciation period or the scrap value, the effect on the depreciation is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement as production costs, sales and distribution costs and administrative expenses to the extent that depreciation is not included in the cost of self-constructed assets.

Lease assets and lease liabilities

Aalborg Portland Holding Group mainly leases land, building, railcars, silos, trucks, vehicles and ships. When entering into a contract, it is assessed whether the contract is a lease or contains a lease component. A lease is defined as a contract or part of a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. When assessing whether a contract contains a lease component, it must be considered whether, during the period of use, the lessee has the right to essentially all economic benefits from the use of the identified asset and the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

A right-of-use asset and a lease liability is recognised at the commencement date.

Aalborg Portland Holding Group leases silos, trucks, vehicles and ships including a service component in the payments to the lessor. This service is separated from the lease payment when measuring the lease liability. If it is not possible to separate lease components and non-lease components, it is considered a single lease component.

Lease liabilities recognised as «Credit institutions and interest-bearing liabilities» are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at commencement date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, we have used the incremental borrowing rate.

31. Accounting policies (continued)

The lease payments consist of fixed and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, guaranteed residual values, purchase options and extension options, if the Group finds it reasonably certain to exercise the option and termination penalties, if the lease term reflects our exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently adjusted as follows, if:

- The value of the index or rate on which the lease payments are based is changed.
- The exercise of options is changed in order to extend or terminate the lease due to significant events or a significant change in circumstances within the Company's control.
- The lease term is changed if the option is exercised in order to extend or terminate the lease.
- Estimated residual value guarantee is changed.
- The contract is renegotiated or modified.

Any subsequent adjustment of the future lease liability is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is EUR 0, a negative adjustment to the right-of-use asset is, however, recognised in the income statement.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost comprising amount of initial measurement of the lease liability plus any initial direct costs and any estimated costs of dismantling and removal of the asset at the end of the lease term which the Company is under an obligation to incur and any prepaid lease payments and less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the right-of-use asset.

Short-term leases with a maximum lease term of 12 months and leases for low value assets are not recognised in the balance sheet.

Investment properties

Properties are classified as investment properties when they are held for the purpose of obtaining rental income and/or capital gains. On initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost, comprising purchase price and costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Subsequently, investment properties are measured at fair value. Changes in the fair value are recognised in profit or loss as value adjustment of investment properties under other operating income/costs in the financial year in which the change arises.

Realised gains and losses on the disposal of investment properties are determined as the difference between the carrying amount and the sales price and are also recognised under other operating income/costs.

If investment properties are reclassified to own property, fair value at this date is considered new cost price.

Investments in joint ventures

Investments in jointly managed enterprises (joint ventures) are measured according to the equity method, and the investments are recognised in the balance sheet as the proportionate share of the equity value of the entities stated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies, adding or deducting the proportionate share of unrealised intra-group profits and losses, and adding carrying amount of goodwill.

Joint ventures with negative equity value are measured at zero. If the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a deficit in the joint ventures, the remaining amount is recognised under liabilities.

Other non-current assets

Other non-current assets mainly relate to deposits and loans which are measured at amortised cost. Amortisation for the year is stated in the income statement.

31. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of non-current assets

Goodwill is subject to annual impairment tests, initially before the end of the acquisition year.

The carrying amount of goodwill is tested together with the other non-current assets of the cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units to which goodwill is allocated. The assets of the cash-generating units are written down to the recoverable amount in profit or loss if the carrying amount is higher. The recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is generally determined as the present value of the expected future net cash flows from the entity or activity (cash-generating unit) to which goodwill is allocated. However, impairment losses on goodwill are recognised as other operating costs in the income statement.

The carrying amount of other non-current assets, except for goodwill, investment properties and financial assets measured at fair value, is tested annually for indications of impairment. When there is an indication that assets may be impaired, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less expected costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit, respectively, exceeds the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit.

Amortisation and depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are recognised in the same item as the related amortisation and depreciation. However, impairment losses on goodwill are recognised in a separate line item in the income statement.

Inventories

Raw materials and consumables are measured at cost. Cost is computed according to the weighted average cost method.

The cost of goods for resale and raw materials and consumables comprises purchase price plus delivery costs.

The cost of work in progress and finished goods comprise direct production costs with addition of indirect production costs. Indirect production costs include operating costs, maintenance and depreciation of production plant and plant management.

If the net realisable value is lower than cost, write-down is made to this lower value.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-downs are made to counter losses on the basis of expected losses using the simplified expected credit loss model.

Receivables are monitored on an ongoing basis in accordance with the company's risk policy. Impairment losses are calculated on the basis of the expected loss ratio broken down by geographic markets. Loss rates are determined on the basis of historical data for losses adjusted for estimates of the effect of expected changes in relevant parameters, such as general economic development, interest rate level, unemployment, etc. in the relevant markets. The total loss is recognised in the income statement on the basis of the expected losses during the entire period of the receivable.

Equity

Dividends are recognised as debt at the time of approval at the annual general meeting (time of declaration).

Dividends which are proposed for distribution are therefore stated separately in the shareholders' equity.

Reserves relating to foreign exchange adjustments in the consolidated financial statements comprise currency translation differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign entities from their functional currencies to the presentation currency of the Aalborg Portland Holding Group (EUR) and foreign exchange adjustments of assets and liabilities considered to be part of the Group's net investment in foreign operations.

On full or partial realisation of net investments, exchange differences are recognised in the income statement.

31. Accounting policies (continued)

Pensions, defined contribution schemes

In contribution pension schemes the employer is obliged to pay a specific contribution (e.g. a fixed sum or a fixed percentage of the pay). In a contribution scheme the risk in respect of future developments in interest rate, inflation, mortality and invalidity is not borne by the Group.
Payments by the Group into defined contribution schemes are stated in the income statement for the period to which they apply and any outstanding payments are stated in the balance sheet as Other payables.

Pensions, defined benefit schemes

In benefit pension schemes the employer is obliged to pay a specific benefit (e.g. a retirement pension as a fixed sum or a fixed percentage of final pay). In a benefit scheme the Group bears the risk with regard to future development in interest rate, inflation, mortality and invalidity.
An annual actuarial valuation is carried out to determine the present value of the future benefits which the employees have obtained under defined benefit schemes. The present value is calculated on the basis of assumptions for future developments in wage/salary level, interest rates, inflation, pension age and mortality. The present value is calculated only for benefits to which the employees have already earned the right during their employment with the Group. The actuarial present value less the fair value of any plan assets is recognised in the balance sheet under retirement benefit obligations.
The pension costs of the year are recognised in income statement based on actuarial estimates at the beginning of the year. Differences between the calculated growth in pension assets and liabilities and the realised values stated at the end of the year are classified as actuarial gains or losses and are recognised in other comprehensive income.
If a pension plan constitutes a net asset, the asset is only recognised if it represents future refunds from the plan or will lead to reduced future payments to the plan.
Long-term employee benefits are recognised based on an actuarial calculation. All actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the income statement immediately. Other long-term employee benefits include i.a. anniversary bonuses.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when, as a result of past events, the Group has a legal or a constructive obligation and it is probable that there may be an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation.
When the Group has a legal obligation to dismantle or remove an asset or restore the site on which the asset is located, a provision is recognised corresponding to the present value of expected future costs. The present value of costs is recognised in the income statement for the tangible assets concerned and is amortised together with these assets over the useful lives or according to the production method.
Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the expenses required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date.

Financial liabilities

Amounts owed to credit institutions are recognised when raising the loan at fair value less transaction costs. Subsequent measurement is made at amortised cost so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.
The capitalised remaining lease liability of finance leases is also recognised in financial liabilities, measured at amortised cost. Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Deferred income

Deferred income is measured at cost.

31. Accounting policies (continued)

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is presented according to the indirect method and shows the composition of the cash flow divided into operating, investing and financing activities, respectively, and the cash funds at the beginning and end of the year.

In the statement of working capital/loans a distinction is made between interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing items plus cash funds.

Cash funds consist of cash in hand and bank deposits.

Loans represent total interest-bearing debt items less interest-bearing receivables.

All other non-interest-bearing receivables and debt items are regarded as working capital.

Cash flows from operating activities are stated as Profit for the year (EAT) adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital, financial items and paid tax.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments made in connection with the acquisition and disposal of enterprises and activities and the acquisition and disposal of non-current assets.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise payments to and contributions from owners as well as the raising and repayment of loans.

Segment reporting

The Aalborg Portland Holding Group is not a listed company and therefore no segment reporting is made according to IFRS 8.

Forthcoming requirements

IASB has issued several new or amended accounting standards, which are not effective for the financial year 2022. Generally, we expect to implement all new or amended accounting standards and interpretations when they become mandatory and have been endorsed by the EU.

Aalborg Portland - Chalk quarry

3 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (PARENT COMPANY)

INCOME STATEMENT

EUR '000

	Notes	2022	2021
Revenue	1	120,002	128,174
Cost of Sales	2+3+4	46	47
Gross profit		**119,956**	**128,127**
Sales and distribution costs	2	0	7,844
Administrative expenses	2+3	21,842	15,315
Other operating income		0	2
Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)		**98,114**	**104,970**
Financial income	4	7,235	6,995
Financial expenses	4	16,944	69,106
Earnings before tax (EBT)		**88,405**	**42,859**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	2,346	6,731
Profit/loss for the year		**86,059**	**36,128**
To be distributed as follows:			
Retained earnings		86,059	36,128

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

EUR '000

	2022	2021
Profit/loss for the year	86,059	36,128
Total comprehensive income	**86,059**	**36,128**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

EUR ‘000

	2022	2021
Profit/loss for the period	**86,059**	**36,128**
Reversal of amortisation and depreciation	169	146
Reversal of revaluation/impairment losses	0	65,594
Net financial income/expense	-88,707	-109,225
Income taxes	2,346	6,731
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	**-133**	**-626**
Increase/decrease trade receivables	-809	-696
Increase/decrease trade payables	-3,806	1,449
Change in non-current/current other assets/liabilities	2	5,970
Change in current and deferred taxes	-3	-5,945
Operating cash flows	**-4,749**	**152**
Dividends received	98,416	105,741
Interests received	5,741	5,869
Interests paid	-969	-516
Other income collected/expenses paid	-13,091	-2,092
Income taxes paid	-3,692	-4,336
Cash flow from operating activities	**81,656**	**104,818**
Other variances investment assets	0	-18
Cash flow from investing activities	**0**	**-18**
Change in non-current financial liabilities	5,266	-59,188
Change in current financial assets/liabilities	18,976	-24,817
Dividend distributed	-70,008	-25,937
Other variances of equity	25	-163
Cash flow from financing activities	**-45,741**	**-110,105**
Net change in cash and cash equivalent	35,915	-5,305
Cash and cash equivalent exchange rate effect	14	29
Cash and cash equivalent opening balance	44,154	49,430
Cash and cash equivalent closing	**80,083**	**44,154**

BALANCE SHEET

EUR '000

	Notes	2022	2021
ASSETS			
Other intangible assets		80	88
Intangible assets	**6**	**80**	**88**
Land and buildings		47	63
Right-of-use assets		291	394
Property, plant and equipment	**7**	**338**	**457**
Other non-current assets	8	640,158	640,855
Deferred tax assets	8+9	0	698
Other non-current assets		**640,158**	**641,553**
Total non-current assets		**640,576**	**642,098**
Amounts owed by Group enterprises		104,765	116,010
Amounts owed by related parties		50,999	15,999
Derivative financial instruments (positive fair value)		6,812	1,545
Joint taxation contribution receivable		20,891	24,108
Other receivables	10	59	0
Prepayments	10	77	64
Receivables		**183,603**	**157,726**
Cash and cash equivalents		**80,083**	**44,154**
Total current assets		**263,686**	**201,880**
TOTAL ASSETS		**904,262**	**843,978**

BALANCE SHEET

EUR '000

	Notes	2022	2021
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital		40,333	40,333
Hedge reserve		9,717	1,391
Retained earnings		558,103	542,715
Total shareholders' equity		**608,153**	**584,439**
Liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	8	33	0
Credit institutions, etc.	11	168	266
Derivative financial instruments (negative fair value)		13,455	8,621
Deferred income		31	160
Non-current liabilities		**13,687**	**9,047**
Credit institutions, etc.	11	125	130
Trade payables		145	123
Amounts owed to Group enterprises		280,295	243,164
Income tax payable		733	6,027
Other payables	12	996	920
Deferred income		128	128
Current liabilities		**282,422**	**250,492**
Total liabilities		**296,109**	**259,539**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**904,262**	**843,978**

STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

EUR '000

	Share capital	Hedge reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Shareholders' equity at 1 January 2022	**40,333**	**1,391**	**542,715**	**584,439**
Effect of translation to presentation currency	0	3	-663	-660
Changes in fair value of financial instruments	0	8,323	0	8,323
Payment of dividend	0	0	-70,008	-70,008
Profit for the year (total comprehensive income)	0	0	86,059	86,059
Shareholders' equity at 31 December 2022	**40,333**	**9,717**	**558,103**	**608,153**
Shareholders' equity at 1 January 2021	**40,333**	**-592**	**531,930**	**571,671**
Effect of translation to presentation currency	0	0	594	594
Changes in fair value of financial instruments	0	1,983	0	1,983
Payment of dividend	0	0	-25,937	-25,937
Profit for the year (total comprehensive income)	0	0	36,128	36,128
Shareholders' equity at 31 December 2021	**40,333**	**1,391**	**542,715**	**584,439**

The share capital in 2022 and 2021 consists of:

1 share at DKK 150m

1 share at DKK 60m

2 shares at DKK 30m each

1 share at DKK 15m

5 shares at DKK 3m each

Dividends distributed to shareholders in 2022 were EUR 70.0m (2021: EUR 26.0m).
All shares are fully issued and paid up. One share of DKK 1,000 holds one vote.

NOTES

EUR ´000

1. Revenue

	2022	2021
Dividend received	98,416	105,741
Consultancy services provided to subsidiaries	21,586	22,433
	120,002	**128,174**

2. Staff costs

	2022	2021
Wages and salaries and other remuneration	3,991	2,054
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	266	166
Social security costs	18	4
	4,275	**2,224**
Number of employees at 31 December	27	27
Average number of full-time employees	27	10
Remuneration of the Board of Directors, the Management and other senior executives		
Salaries and remunerations	699	376
Pension contributions	51	23
	750	**399**
Hereof Board of Directors and Management	387	399

Remuneration of the Board of Directors represents EUR 75k in 2022 (2021: EUR 75k).

Pension schemes

Pension schemes in Aalborg Portland Holding A/S are defined contribution schemes, which do not entail any obligations beyond payment of contributions.

3. Fees to the auditors appointed by the Annual General Meeting

Total fees to KPMG and PwC are specified as follows:	2022	2021
Statutory audit	25	2
Other services	10	-35
	35	**-33**
Hereof fees to PwC	22	22
Fees to other auditors	40	23

EUR ‘000

4. Financial income and expenses

Financial income	2022	2021
Interest, cash funds etc.	266	2
Interest, Group enterprises	5,474	5,867
Financial income on derivatives	128	128
Exchange rate adjustments	1,367	998
	7,235	**6,995**
Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost	5,740	5,869
Financial expenses		
Interest, credit institutions, etc.	126	144
Interest, Group enterprises	847	375
Losses on derivatives	4,845	2,606
Ineffective part of hedge	578	-290
Exchange rate adjustments	98	178
Other financial expenses	10,450	66,093
	16,944	**69,106**
Interest on financial obligations measured at amortised cost	973	519

Other financial expenses of EUR 10.5m (2021: EUR 66.1m) include the impairment of the investment in Cimentas Group deriving from the difference between the expected future cash flow and the carrying amount of the investment, reference is made to note 7.

5. Income tax

Income tax	2022	2021
Current tax on the profit for the year/joint taxation contribution	1,986	2,356
Deferred tax adjustment	730	-99
Other adjustments, including previous years	-370	4,474
	2,346	**6,731**
Taxes paid	**-3,692**	**-4,336**

According to legislation, the Parent Company is the administrative company of the compulsory Danish joint taxation.

Reconciliation of tax rate	2022	2021
Tax according to Danish tax rate 22.0%	19,450	23,860
Dividends received from subsidiaries and profits from sales	-17,527	-23,263
Other, including adjustments previous years	423	6,134
	2,346	**6,731**
Applicable tax rate for the year	**3%**	**16%**
Total income tax	**2,346**	**6,731**

EUR '000

6. Intangible assets

	Other intangible assets	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022	245	245
Cost at 31 December 2022	**245**	**245**
Amortisation and impairment at 1 January 2022	157	157
Amortisation for the year	8	8
Amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2022	**165**	**165**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	**80**	**80**
Cost at 1 January 2021	244	244
Exchange rate adjustments	1	1
Cost at 31 December 2021	**245**	**245**
Amortisation and impairment at 1 January 2021	149	149
Amortisation for the year	8	8
Amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2021	**157**	**157**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	**88**	**88**

Amortisation during the year is included in the following items:	2022	2021
Administrative expenses	8	8
	8	**8**

Other intangible assets include patents.

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Right-of-use assets	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022	80	638	718
Additions	0	69	69
Disposals	0	-78	-78
Cost at 31 December 2022	**80**	**629**	**709**
Depreciation and impairment at 1 January 2022	17	244	261
Reversed depreciation on disposals	0	-51	-51
Depreciation for the year	16	145	161
Depreciation and impairment at 31 December 2022	**33**	**338**	**371**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	**47**	**291**	**338**
Cost at 1 January 2021	80	539	619
Additions	0	37	37
Reclassifications	0	62	62
Cost at 31 December 2021	**80**	**638**	**718**
Depreciation and impairment at 1 January 2021	1	79	80
Depreciation for the year	16	122	138
Other adjustments/reclassifications	0	43	43
Depreciation and impairment at 31 December 2021	**17**	**244**	**261**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	**63**	**394**	**457**

EUR ‘000

7. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation during the year is included in the following items:	2022	2021
Administrative expenses	161	138
	161	**138**

Variable lease payments may depend on an index, a rate or other elements. Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate are included in the initial measurement of the lease liability using the index/rate at the lease commencement date. Variable lease payments not based on an index or a rate are recognised as in expense in the income statement as incurred.

The Company is not exposed to any significant future cash outflows that are not reflected in the measurement of lease liabilities. Residual value guarantees that are expected to be paid are included in the initial measurement of the lease liability. Reference is made to note 11.

8. Other non-current assets

	Investments in subsidiaries	Deferred tax assets	Total
Cost at 1 January 2022	808,448	698	809,146
Exchange rate adjustments	-699	0	-699
Additions	10,424	0	10,424
Change offset in provision for deferred tax	0	-698	-698
Cost at 31 December 2022	**818,173**	**0**	**818,173**
Impairment at 1 January 2022	-167,593	0	-167,593
Exchange rate adjustments	2	0	2
Impairment	-10,424	0	-10,424
Impairment at 31 December 2022	**-178,015**	**0**	**-178,015**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	**640,158**	**0**	**640,158**
Cost at 1 January 2021	807,653	599	808,252
Exchange rate adjustments	795	0	795
Additions	0	103	103
Disposals	0	-2	-2
Change offset in provision for deferred tax	0	-2	-2
Cost at 31 December 2021	**808,448**	**698**	**809,146**
Adjustments at 1 January 2021	-101,931	0	-101,931
Exchange rate adjustments	-68	0	-68
Impairment	-65,594	0	-65,594
Adjustments at 31 December 2021	**-167,593**	**0**	**-167,593**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	**640,855**	**698**	**641,553**

EUR ‘000

8. Other non-current assets (continued)

Impairment test has been performed in relation to goodwill, which has indicated an impairment of EUR 10.4m, which has been booked as an impairment loss.

The impairment test of Cimentas Group is further supported by the stock market price.

At 31 December 2021 the impairment test performed on the Cimentas Group investment outlined that the expected future cash flow is lower than the carrying amount of the investment with an amount of EUR 65.6m, which has been booked as an impairment loss.

The main reason to the impairment is due to the devaluation of the Turkish lira in 2021 and continued uncertainty about economic policy and development.

Reference is made to note 9 in the consolidated financial statement, where key assumptions and sensitivity in impairment test are disclosed.

9. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Change in deferred tax for the year	**2022**	**2021**
Deferred tax at 1 January	698	599
Adjustments, previous years via income statement	-726	-2
Movements via income statement	-5	101
Deferred tax liabilities at 31 December, net	**-33**	**698**
Deferred tax is presented in the balance sheet as follows:		
Deferred tax liabilities	33	0
Deferred tax assets	0	698
Deferred tax liabilities at 31 December, net	**-33**	**698**

	Deferred tax assets		**Deferred tax liabilities**	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Intangible assets	0	-11	13	0
Property, plant and equipment	0	-3	3	0
Current assets	0	-14	17	0
Non-current and current liabilities	0	726	0	0
Deferred tax at 31 December	**0**	**698**	**33**	**0**

10. Other receivables and prepayments

Other receivables include VAT and other receivables.

Prepayments comprise insurance.

EUR '000

11. Credit institutions and other borrowings

Bank borrowings and credits in the Parent Company at 31 December:

	Year of maturity	Fixed/ variable	Carrying amount 2022	Carrying amount 2021
Bank borrowings and credits	2022	Variable	0	0
Lease liability	2026	Variable	293	396
Financial payable Group enterprises	2022	Fixed	0	0
			293	**396**

Fair values do not significantly deviate from the carrying amount.

Fair values correspond to the nominal outstanding debt.

The Parent Company's debt to credit institutions has been recognised and falls due as follows:

31 December 2022:	Non-current borrowings (> 1 year)	Current borrowings (0-1 year)	Total	Maturity > 5 years
Lease liability	168	125	293	0
	168	**125**	**293**	**0**
Specification of contractual cash flows incl. interest:				
Lease liability	168	125	293	0
	168	**125**	**293**	**0**
31 December 2021:				
Finance leases	266	130	396	0
	266	**130**	**396**	**0**
Specification of contractual cash flows incl. interest:				
Bank borrowings and credits	0	19	19	0
Finance leases	266	130	396	0
	266	**149**	**415**	**0**

The maturity analysis is based on all undiscounted cash flows including estimated payment of interest.

Payment of interest is estimated and based on the present market conditions.

Other financial liabilities are due within 1 year.

12. Other payables

Other current payables include holiday pay liabilities, taxes and public indirect taxes.

EUR ‘000

13. Contingent liabilities, contractual obligations and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities

The Parent Company is involved in a few disputes, lawsuits, etc., of various scopes, including a few tax disputes in some countries. No significant liabilities are considered to be incumbent on the Parent Company in that respect, and the outcome of the disputes is not expected to have significant impact on the Parent Company’s financial position beyond what has been recognised in the balance sheet.

In 2022, contractual liabilities are EUR 0.0m (2021: EUR 0.0m).

The Parent Company is taxed jointly with other Danish companies in the Aalborg Portland Holding Group. As an administrative company, the Parent Company is jointly and unlimited liable with the other companies in the joint taxation of Danish taxes at source and income taxes within the joint taxation group. Payable income taxes in the joint taxation group amounted to EUR 6.9m at 31 December 2022 (2021: EUR 3.2m). Any subsequent corrections of the taxable income subject to joint taxation could cause a higher liability of the Parent Company.

14. Related party transactions

Related parties with significant influence in Aalborg Portland Holding A/S:

- Cementir España S.L., Calle General Yagüe, Num. 13, 28020 Madrid, Spain.
- Cementir Holding N.V., Zuidplein, 36, 1077 XV Amsterdam, Netherlands.
- Caltagirone S.p.A., Via Barberini, 28, 00187 Rome, Italy.

Related parties within Aalborg Portland Holding A/S comprise the enterprises' Board of Directors and Management together with family related to these persons.

Furthermore, related parties comprise enterprises in which the above-mentioned persons have significant interests.

Additionally, related parties include subsidiaries, joint ventures and joint operation cf. page 95, where the Parent Company has significant influence or exercises control or joint control.

Transactions with Cementir Holding N.V.:	2022	2021
- Intra-group management and administration agreements and royalties	0	7,844
- Financial items, net	0	-373
- Payables	0	2,218
- Non-current financing	-15,999	15,999
Transactions with other related parties:		
- Intercompany management, administration agreements and shared service	5,312	9,872
- Financial items, net	-5,795	5,865
- Trade and financial receivables	104,756	115,985
- Trade and financial payables	280,294	240,945

Remuneration of the Board of Directors and the Management is presented in note 2.

No losses on loans to or receivables from related parties were recognised, nor provisions made for such in 2022 or 2021.

EUR '000

15. Financial risks and financial instruments

The Parent Company's most predominant currency exposure regarding the operating results arises from NOK and USD. A 10% drop in these exchange rates compared to EUR/DKK would, viewed separately, decrease EBITDA by EUR 0.1m. NOK amounts to EUR 0.0m and USD amounts to EUR 0.1m (2021: EUR 0.1m. NOK amounted to EUR 0.0m and USD amounted to EUR 0.1m).

Currency risks

Forward contracts regarding future transactions

The Group does not comply with the conditions for taking out hedge accounting of future cash flows from the sale of goods. In terms of the hedging of future investments, the Group assesses in each case whether these comply with the conditions for hedge accounting.

There have been no currency forward contracts at 31 December 2022 or at 31 December 2021.

The Parent Company entered into a swap agreement (hedge accounting) with a termination date in 2024, where both currency risk and interest risk have been hedged. Related to the interest risk the Group has agreed to pay a fixed rate of 0.43% + a spread of 3.63% and the Group will receive EURIBOR + a spread of 2.88% each 30 April and 31 October until maturity. The effective part of the hedge is equal to all future cash flow payments and nominal installments. The fair value liability is included in a separate line item in the balance sheet «Derivative financial instruments". The ineffective part is recognised as financial income.

2022 EURm	Notional amount	< 1 year	Maturity 1-5 years	> 5 years	Strike	Fair value liability	Change in fair value recognised in hedge reserve	Ineffective part recognised in income statement
Swap USD/EUR	75.8	9.9	65.9	0.0	1.00 EUR/ 1.235 USD	-6.6	8.3	0.6

2021 EURm	Notional amount	< 1 year	Maturity 1-5 years	> 5 years	Strike	Fair value liability	Change in fair value recognised in hedge reserve	Ineffective part recognised in income statement
Swap USD/EUR	85.9	10.1	75.8	0.0	1.00 EUR/ 1.235 USD	-7.1	2.0	0.3

Interest rate risk

The Parent Company is included in the cash pool for the Group.

Liquidity risks

Aalborg Portland Holding A/S has access to funding through the Cementir Holding facility which includes certain covenants.

The Parent Company acts as account holder of the Group's cash pool scheme and as bank in proportion to other intra-group loans. The purpose of the cash pool scheme is to optimise cash management and the use of liquidity in the participating companies.

Credit risks

Receivables from the Parent Company's activities are attributable to Danish and foreign Group companies. The Parent Company is familiar with customers, who have not been granted long credit lines.

The Parent Company's trade receivables at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 include no write-downs. Historically there have not been any write-downs.

Regarding management of capital structure, reference is made to note 27 in the consolidated financial statements.

EUR '000

15. Financial risks and financial instruments (continued)

Fair value measurement

Financial instruments measured at fair value are measured on a recurring basis and categorised into the following levels of the fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1: Observable market prices for identical instruments.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques primarily based on observable prices or traded prices for comparable instruments.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques primarily based on unobservable prices.

Securities and investments measured at fair value through profit/loss are either measured at quoted prices in an active market for the same type of instrument (level 1) or at fair value based on available data (level 3).

Hedging instruments are not traded on an active market based on quoted prices. Measured instead of using a valuation technique, where all significant inputs are based on observable market data; such as exchange rates, interest rates, credit risk and volatilities (level 2).

There have been no transfers between the levels in 2022 or 2021.

Specification of financial assets and obligations EUR'000	Carrying value 2022	Fair value 2022	Carrying value 2021	Fair value 2021
Financial assets measured at fair value through the income statement	0	0	0	0
Derivatives used as hedging instruments, level 2	0	0	0	0
Loans and receivables	104,824	104,824	116,010	116,010
Financial obligations measured at fair value through the income statement	0	0	0	0
Derivatives used as hedging instruments, level 2	13,455	13,455	8,621	8,621
Financial obligations measured at amortised cost	281,436	281,436	244,207	244,207

Methods and assumptions on determination of fair values

In general, fair value corresponds to the carrying value, except for mortgage loans.

Financial instruments related to sale and procurement of goods, etc. with a short credit period are measured at fair value corresponding to the carrying value.

Derivative financial instruments are computed on generally accepted valuation methods based on relevant exchange rates.

The methods used are unchanged compared to 2021.

16. Post-balance sheet events

There have been no post-balance sheet events material to this Annual Report which have not been recognised or mentioned.

17. Estimation on uncertainties and judgements

Investments in subsidiaries are tested for impairment based on performed impairment tests of goodwill as described in note 9 in the consolidated financial statements. Uncertainty is mainly related to Türkiye.

EUR '000

18. Accounting policies

Parent Company

The Parent Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements for annual reports, according to large class C.

Compared to the accounting policies applied in the consolidated financial statements (see note 31 to the consolidated financial statements), the Parent Company's accounting policies only deviate in the following items:

Revenues

Dividends received from investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures are recognised as revenue in the Parent Company's income statement in the financial year in which the dividends are declared. To the extent that the distributed dividend exceeds the total comprehensive income of enterprises for the period when the decision to pay interim dividend is made, impairment test is carried out.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. In case of indication of impairment, impairment test is carried out as described in the accounting policies of the Group. If the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount (cost of the shares based on a weighted average) is recognised in the income statement at the date of disposal.

The Great Belt Bridge, Denmark

4 SIGNATURES

STATEMENT BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Aalborg Portland Holding A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional Danish disclosure requirements.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Group's and the Parent Company's activities and financial matters, of the results for the year and of the Group's and the Parent Company's financial position.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 9 March 2023

Executive Board

Francesco Caltagirone Jr
CEO

Henning Bæk
Executive Vice President

Board of Directors

Bjarne Moltke Hansen
Chairman

Francesco Caltagirone Jr

Marco Maria Bianconi

Alessandro Caltagirone
Vice Chairman

Francesco Gaetano Caltagirone

Azzurra Caltagirone

Claudio Criscuolo

pwc

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Aalborg Portland Holding A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent Company's financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2022 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements of Aalborg Portland Holding A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement and statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies, for both the Group and the Parent Company ("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 Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement 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 Consolidated Financial Statements and Parent Company Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in 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 Group's and the Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Group or the Parent 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:

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

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

Aarhus, 15 March, 2023
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Henrik Trangeled Kristensen *State Authorised Public Accountant* mne23333	Thyge Belter *State Authorised Public Accountant* mne30222


AALBORG
PORTLAND

Aalborg Portland - Cement factory

5 OTHER INFORMATION

MANAGEMENT

Board of Directors

Bjarne Moltke Hansen, *Chairman*
Alessandro Caltagirone, *Vice Chairman*
Azzurra Caltagirone
Francesco Caltagirone Jr
Francesco Gaetano Caltagirone
Marco Maria Bianconi
Claudio Criscuoli

Executive Board

Francesco Caltagirone Jr, *CEO*
Henning Bæk, *Executive Vice President*

Nordic & Baltic

Søren Holm Christensen, *CEO*

Aalborg Portland

Søren Holm Christensen, *CEO*
Michael Lundgaard Thomsen, *CCO*
Henrik Jeppesen, *CFO*

Unicon

Søren Holm Christensen, *CEO*
Henrik Jeppesen, *CFO*

Belgium

Eddy Fostier, *General Manager*

Türkiye

Cenker Mirzaoğlu, *CEO*

Overseas

Alberto Barbieri, *Managing Director, Egypt*
Alessandro Civera, *Managing Director, USA*
Fabrizio Piero Carraro, *Managing Director, Malaysia*
Yan Xing Wu, *Managing Director, China*

COMPANIES IN THE GROUP

			Nominal share capital (in 000)	Direct holding ***	Minorities
Aalborg Portland Holding A/S	Denmark	DKK	300,000	-	
Spartan Hive S.p.A.	Italy	EUR	300,000	100.0%	
Aalborg Portland Digital S.R.L.	Italy	EUR	500,000	100.0%	
Aalborg Portland					
Aalborg Portland A/S	Denmark	DKK	100,000	100.0%	
Aalborg Portland Íslandi ehf.	Iceland	ISK	303,000	100.0%	
Aalborg Portland Polska Sp. z o.o.	Poland	PLN	100	100.0%	
Aalborg Portland OOO *	Russia	RUB	14,700	99.9%	
Aalborg Portland France S.A.S.	France	EUR	10	100.0%	
Aalborg Portland Belgium S.A.	Belgium	EUR	500	100.0%	
Unicon					
Unicon A/S	Denmark	DKK	150,000	100.0%	
Unicon AS	Norway	NOK	13,289	100.0%	
AB Sydsten	Sweden	SEK	15,000	50.0%	50.0%
ÅGAB Syd AB **	Sweden	SEK	500	40.0%	
Skåne Grus AB	Sweden	SEK	1,000	60.0%	40.0%
Ecol-Unicon Sp. z o.o.**	Poland	PLN	1,000	49.0%	
Kudsk & Dahl A/S	Denmark	DKK	10,000	100.0%	
Belgium					
Compagnie des Ciments Belges S.A. (CCB)	Belgium	EUR	179,344	100.0%	
Société des Carrières du Tournaisis S.A. (SCT)****	Belgium	EUR	12,297	65.0%	
Recybel S.A.	Belgium	EUR	99	25.5%	
Mixers at your Service NV	Belgium	EUR	976	18.0%	
Compagnie des Ciments Belges France S.A. (CCBF)	France	EUR	34,363	100.0%	
Overseas					
Sinai White Portland Cement Co. S.A.E.	Egypt	EGP	350,000	71.1%	28.9%
Aalborg Portland Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	MYR	95,400	70.0%	30.0%
Aalborg Resources Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	MYR	2,544	100.0%	
Aalborg Portland (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	Australia	AUD	1	100.0%	
Aalborg Portland (Anqing) Co. Ltd.	China	CNY	265,200	100.0%	
Aalborg Portland U.S. Inc.	USA	USD	1	100.0%	
Aalborg Cement Company Inc.	USA	USD	1	100.0%	
Gaetano Cacciatore, LLC	USA	USD	N/A	100.0%	
White Cement Company LLC	USA	USD	N/A	100.0%	
Lehigh White Cement Company, LLC	USA	USD	N/A	63.3%	36.7%
Vianini Pipe, Inc.	USA	USD	4,483	100.0%	
Türkiye					
Aalborg Portland España S.L.U.	Spain	EUR	3	100.0%	
Cimentas AS	Türkiye	TRY	87,112	96.9%	3.1%
Cimbeton AS	Türkiye	TRY	1,770	50.3%	49.7%
Destek AS	Türkiye	TRY	50	100.0%	
Kars Cimento AS	Türkiye	TRY	513,162	41.5%	58.5%
Recydia AS	Türkiye	TRY	759,544	91.1%	
Sureko AS	Türkiye	TRY	43,444	100.0%	
NWM Holdings Ltd	England	GBP	5,000	100.0%	
Neales Waste Management Ltd	England	GBP	100	100.0%	
Quercia Ltd.	England	GBP	5,000	100.0%	
Ege Kirmatas AS	Türkiye	TRY	4,200	100.0%	
Recydia AS	Türkiye	TRY	759,544	8.9%	

* Aalborg Portland OOO has not had any sales since 2017. The company is dormant, and Management has decided to wind up the company.
** Joint ventures. Others are Group enterprises.
*** Ownershare is stated as direct holding of the superjacent enterprise.
**** Pro rata consolidated.

The Company

Aalborg Portland Holding A/S
P.O. Box 165, 9100 Aalborg
Rørdalsvej 44, 9220 Aalborg Øst Denmark
Tel.: +45 98 16 77 77
E-mail: cement@aalborgportland.com
Internet: www.aalborgportlandholding.com
CVR No 14 24 44 41

Owners

Aalborg Portland Holding A/S is 75% owned by Cementir España S.L., Spain and 25% owned by Globo Cem S.L., Spain

Aalborg Portland Holding A/S is included in the Group financial statements for Cementir Holding N.V., the Netherlands and Caltagirone S.p.A., Italy

Annual General Meeting

20 April 2023 at
Islands Brygge 43, Copenhagen

ADDRESSES

Aalborg Portland Holding Group

Aalborg Portland Holding A/S
P.O. Box 165, 9100 Aalborg
Rørdalsvej 44, 9220 Aalborg Øst
Denmark
Tel. +45 98 16 77 77
Bjarne Moltke Hansen, *Chairman of the Board of Directors*
Executive Board:
Francesco Caltagirone Jr, *CEO*
Henning Bæk, *Executive Vice President*

Spartan Hive S.p.A.
200, Corso di Francia
00191 Rome
Italy
Tel. +39 06 324931
Pasquale Vetrano, *CEO*

Aalborg Portland Digital SRL
200, Corso di Francia
00191 Rome
Italy
Tel. +39 06 324931
Paolo Zugaro, *CEO*

Aalborg Portland

Aalborg Portland A/S
P.O. Box 165, 9100 Aalborg
Rørdalsvej 44, 9220 Aalborg Øst
Denmark
Tel. +45 98 16 77 77
E-mail: cement@aalborgportland.com
Internet: www.aalborgportland.dk
Bjarne Moltke Hansen, *Chairman of the Board of Directors*
Executive Board:
Søren Holm Christensen, *CEO, Nordic & Baltic*
Michael Lundgaard Thomsen, *CCO*
Henrik Jeppesen, *CFO*

Aalborg Portland Polska Sp. z o.o.
Ul. Targowa 24
03-733 Warsaw
Poland
Tel. +48 22 460 88 70+1
Tomasz Stasiak, *Managing Director*

Aalborg Portland Íslandi ehf.
Bæjarlind 4
201 Kópavogi
Iceland
Tel. +354 545 4800
Magnús Eyjólfsson, *Managing Director*

Aalborg Portland France S.A.S.
Avenue Bachelar Port de Commerce
17300 Rochefort
Postal address:
BP 10255
17305 Rochefort Cedex
France
Tel. +33 671 388 249
Jean-Fabien Criquioche, *Managing Director*

Aalborg Portland Belgium S.A.
Evergemsesteenweg 195
9032 Ghent
Belgium
Tel. +32 472 86 47 29
Frank Brandt, General Manager

Unicon

Unicon A/S (head office)
Islands Brygge 43
P.O. Box 1978
2300 Copenhagen S
Denmark
Tel. +45 70 10 05 90
Bjarne Moltke Hansen, *Chairman of the Board of Directors*
Executive Board:
Søren Holm Christensen, *CEO, Nordic & Baltic*
Henrik Jeppesen, *CFO*

Unicon (Denmark)
Islands Brygge 43
2300 Copenhagen S
Denmark
Tel. +45 70 10 05 90
Casper Mathiasen, *Managing Director*

Unicon AS (Norway)
Tevlingveien 23
1081 Oslo
Postal address:
P.O. Box 553 Sentrum
0105 Oslo
Norway
Tel. +47 67 55 54 44
Eric Staurset, *Managing Director*

AB Sydsten
Stenyxegatan 7
213 76 Malmö
Sweden
Tel. +46 40 31 1900
Per Smidfelt, *Managing Director*

Ecol-Unicon Sp. z o.o.
Registered office:
ul. Równa 2
80-067 Gdańsk
Headquarters:
ul. Marynarki Polskiej 163
80-868 Gdańsk
Poland
Tel. +48 58 306 5678
Wojciech Falkowski, *Managing Director*

Kudsk & Dahl A/S
Vojensvej 7
6500 Vojens
Denmark
Tel. +45 74 54 12 92
Casper Mathiasen, *Managing Director*

Belgium

Compagnie des Ciments Belges S.A. (CCB)
Grand'Route, 260
7530 Gaurain-Ramecroix
Belgium
Tel. +32 69 25 25 11
Eddy Fostier, *General Manager*

Société des Carrières du Tournaisis S.A.
Grand'Route, 19
7530 Gaurain-Ramecroix
Belgium
Tel. +32 69 25 14 73
Eddy Fostier, *Director*

Compagnie des Ciments Belges France S.A.
23 rue Paul Dubrule
59810 Lesquin
France
Tel. +33 3 20 05 78 57
Eddy Fostier, *General Manager*

Türkiye

Cimentas İzmir Çimento Fabrikası Türk A.Ş.
Isiklar Mahallesi
Eski Kemalpaşa Cad. No:4B
35070 Bornova Izmir
Türkiye
Tel. +90 232 472 10 50
Cenker Mirzaoğlu, *CEO*

Recydia Atık Yönetimi Yenilenebilir Enerji Üretimi Nakliye ve Lojistik Hizmetleri Sanayi ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi
Egemenlik Neighbourhood
Eski Kemalpaşa
Street No: 5 Işıkkent Bornova
İzmir
Türkiye
Tel. +90 232 472 23 50
Enrico Friz, *CEO*

Overseas

Sinai White Portland Cement Co. S.A.E.
604 (A), El-Safa Street
New Maadi
Cairo
Egypt
Tel. +202 2754 2761-3
Alberto Barbieri, *Managing Director*

Aalborg Portland Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
Lot 75244, Pinji Estate, Lahat
P.O. Box 428
30750 Ipoh
Perak
Malaysia
Tel. +60 5 382 0388
Fabrizio Piero Carraro, *Managing Director*

Aalborg Portland (Anqing) Co. Ltd.
Guanbing, Yangqiao Town of Anqing
246000 Anqing, Anhui
PR China
Tel. + 86 556 536 7733
Yan Xing Wu, *Managing Director*

Lehigh White Cement Company, LLC
1601 Forum Place
Suite 1110
West Palm Beach, FL 33401
USA
Tel. +1 561 812 7450
Alessandro Civera, *Managing Director*

Gaetano Cacciatore, LLC
1601 Forum Place
Suite 1110
West Palm Beach, FL 33401
USA
Tel. +1 561 812 7450
Alessandro Civera, *Manager*

Vianini Pipe, Inc.
81 County Line Road
Branchburg NJ 08876
USA
Tel. +1 908 534 4021
Michael Grapsy, *Managing Director*

AalborgPortlandHolding

Aalborg Portland Holding A/S

Rørdalsvej 44 | 9220 Aalborg Øst, Denmark
Tel.: +45 98 16 77 77
cement@aalborgportland.com
www.aalborgportlandholding.com
CVR No 14 24 44 41

Design, Layout and Printing

PRC
PROMOTION
RESEARCH
CONSULTANCY