

ALUNITED Denmark A/S

Kærgårdsvej 5, 6270 Tønder
CVR-nr. 32 57 11 90

Annual Report 2024

1 January - 31 December

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the
Company's Annual General Meeting on 25 April 2025

Hyo-Sup Steinbauer

Contents

Company Details

Company Details	3
-----------------	---

Statement and Report

Management's Statement	4
Independent Auditor's Report	5-7

Management Commentary

Financial Highlights	8
Management Commentary	9

Financial Statements 1 January - 31 December

Income Statement	10
Balance Sheet	11-12
Equity	13
Cash Flow Statement	14
Notes	15-20
Accounting Policies	21-25

Company Details

Company	ALUNITED Denmark A/S Kærgårdsvej 5 6270 Tønder
	CVR No.: 32 57 11 90 Established: 1 November 2009 Municipality: Tønder Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Hyo-Sup Steinbauer, chairman Sebastien Gilbert Donovan Pallavicini Stefan Endraß
Executive Board	Koen Beckers
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Roms Hule 4, 1. sal 7100 Vejle

Management's Statement

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of ALUNITED Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Tønder, 25 April 2025

Executive Board

Koen Beckers

Board of Directors

Hyo-Sup Steinbauer
Chairman

Sebastien Gilbert Donovan Pallavicini Stefan Endraß

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of ALUNITED Denmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of ALUNITED Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flows, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

Independent Auditor's Report

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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement on Management Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management Commentary, 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 Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary 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 Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Independent Auditor's Report

Vejle, 25 April 2025

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Bent Skov
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne31481

Financial Highlights

	2024 DKK '000	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000	2021 DKK '000	2020 DKK '000
Income statement					
Gross profit/loss	80.361	73.275	92.651	119.242	115.173
Operating profit/loss of main activities	17.292	863	-36.426	-10.619	4.418
Financial income and expenses, net	-2.192	-1.992	-2.160	-2.043	-1.383
Profit/loss for the year	14.500	2.626	-39.656	-10.285	2.579
Balance sheet					
Total assets	125.833	127.117	141.021	170.314	188.742
Equity	54.516	40.016	37.390	77.046	39.331
Invested capital	78.080	32.258	-11.631	56.727	43.042
Cash flows					
Investment in property, plant and equipment	3.561	2.779	4.942	0	6.328
Average number of full-time employees	116	132	142	149	162
Key ratios					
Equity ratio	43.3	31.5	26.5	45.2	20.8
Return on equity	30.7	6.8	-69.3	-17.7	5.1

The ratios stated in the list of key figures and ratios have been calculated as follows:

Equity ratio:
$$\frac{\text{Equity, at year-end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets, at year-end}}$$

Return on equity:
$$\frac{\text{Profit/loss after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$$

Management Commentary

Principal activities

Alunited Denmark is primarily engaged in the production of aluminium components for the automotive industry.

Development in activities and financial and economic position

In 2024, our strategic efforts were focused on fostering a robust organizational structure and diligently implementing improvement measures to counteract a significant decline in sales volume.

Our turnover decreased, due to expected reduced sales volume. Our objective was to achieve an EBITDA margin of 5% and anticipated positive final result of DKK 5-10 million the targets were achieved. Nevertheless, a notable development was the recording of repayments amounting to 12 million DKK from a fraud case, which contributed to a positive operating profit.

For the year 2025, we have planned minor maintenance measures. However, significant investments are retained in 2025, fuelled by the generation of new customer projects. These investments will further solidify our market position and drive our continued growth and success.

By focusing on these strategic priorities, we are confident that ALUnited Denmark will thrive, delivering exceptional value and sustainable growth for our stakeholders.

Profit/loss for the year compared to the expected development

In 2024 we anticipated a sales volume between DKK 350-375 million, our primary objective was to enhance organizational efficiency and consistently implement improvement measures to mitigate the significant decrease in sales volume. The sales volume ended at 330 MDKK.

We had targeted an EBITDA margin of 5% with an anticipated positive result of 5-10 million DKK. We achieved an EBITDA margin of 5% the gap was primarily due weaker sales than expected. The result ended at 5MDKK., despite weaker sales than expected.

On a positive note, repayments from a fraud case amounting to 12 million DKK were recorded in 2024, contributing to an overall positive operating profit.

Future expectations

As we look ahead to 2025, we are steadfast in our commitment to maintain achieved cost reduction initiatives. These strategic initiatives are designed to enhance profitability and largely offset the forecasted decline in sales.

We are targeting an EBITDA level profitability of 6%, with a projected positive positive result of 1-3 million DKK. Our aspirational goal is to secure additional production orders, leveraging our continuous innovation in the realm of highly complex forming processes to produce diverse aluminium formats. This reputation is underscored by our enduring customer relationships and exceptional track record.

ALUNITED is exceptionally well-positioned to capitalize on the burgeoning demand for lightweight components, driven by increasingly stringent environmental and safety regulations and the accelerating shift to e-mobility. Our innovative capabilities and forward-thinking approach ensure that we remain at the forefront of this transition, meeting and exceeding the expectations of our valued partners.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024 DKK '000	2023 DKK '000
Gross profit	1	80.361	73.275
Staff costs	2	-67.043	-78.633
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		-8.255	-9.728
Other operating expenses	1	12.229	15.949
Operating profit		17.292	863
Other financial income	3	386	870
Other financial expenses	4	-2.578	-2.862
Profit before tax		15.100	-1.129
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	-600	3.755
Profit for the year	6	14.500	2.626

Balance Sheet at 31 December

Assets

	Note	2024 DKK '000	2023 DKK '000
Acquired concessions, patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights		6.746	7.467
Intangible assets	7	6.746	7.467
Land and buildings		7.811	8.277
Production plant and machinery		15.729	20.613
Other plant, fixtures and equipment		11.788	11.123
Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayments for tangible fixed assets		1.005	2.516
Property, plant and equipment	8	36.333	42.529
Non-current assets		43.079	49.996
<hr/>			
Expenses for raw materials and consumables		39.832	27.883
Work in progress		6.625	6.203
Finished goods and goods for resale		4.842	6.062
Inventories		51.299	40.148
Trade receivables		10.318	18.784
Contract work in progress	9	4.264	3.861
Receivables from group enterprises		0	182
Deferred tax assets	10	1.813	2.413
Other receivables		3.691	7.293
Corporation tax receivable		454	0
Prepayments	11	399	1.464
Receivables		20.939	33.997
Cash and cash equivalents		10.516	2.976
Current assets		82.754	77.121
<hr/>			
Assets		125.833	127.117
<hr/>			

Balance Sheet at 31 December

Equity and liabilities

	Note	2024 DKK '000	2023 DKK '000
Share capital	12	501	501
Retained earnings		54.015	39.515
Equity		54.516	40.016
<hr/>			
Other provisions	13	450	450
Provisions		450	450
<hr/>			
Bank debt	14	29.970	1.882
Trade payables		33.999	59.107
Debt to Group companies		750	15.623
Other liabilities		6.148	10.039
Current liabilities		70.867	86.651
Liabilities		70.867	86.651
<hr/>			
Equity and liabilities		125.833	127.117
<hr/>			
Contingencies etc.	15		
Charges and securities	16		
Related parties	17		
Information on uncertainty with respect to going concern	18		
Consolidated Financial Statements	19		

Equity

DKK '000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2024	501	39.515	40.016
Proposed profit allocation, see note 6		14.500	14.500
Equity at 31 December 2024	501	54.015	54.516

Cash Flow Statement 1 January - 31 December

	2024 DKK '000	2023 DKK '000
Profit/loss for the year	14.500	2.626
Depreciation and amortisation, reversed	8.255	9.728
Tax on profit/loss, reversed	600	-3.755
Corporation tax paid	-454	589
Change in inventories	-11.151	-4.236
Change in receivables (ex tax)	12.912	-13.695
Change in current liabilities (ex bank, tax, instalments payable and overdraft facility)	-43.872	-17.070
Cash flows from operating activity	-19.210	-25.813
Purchase/sale of intangible assets, net	-315	-1.957
Purchase/sale of property, plant and equipment, net	-1.023	-2.779
Cash flows from investing activity	-1.338	-4.736
Change in bank debt	28.088	1.882
Cash flows from financing activity	28.088	1.882
	7.540	-28.667
Cash and cash equivalents at 1. januar	2.976	31.643
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	10.516	2.976
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December comprise:		
Cash and cash equivalents	10.516	2.976
Cash and cash equivalents	10.516	2.976

Notes

1 | Special items

Changes to the valuation of spare parts for production machinery and equipment

The valuation of spare parts have been re-evaluated and the write down from prior years have been canceled which effects the gross profit positively and increases the inventory with TDKK 20,175.

Income form the bank-related heist

In other operating expenses for 2024 cash retrieved from the bank-related heist from 2022 is included totalling DKK ('000) 12,454.

In other operating expenses for 2023 cash retrieved from the bank-related heist from 2022 is included totalling DKK ('000) 16,443.

	2024 DKK '000	2023 DKK '000
2 Staff costs		
Average number of full time employees	116	132
Wages and salaries	58.940	69.773
Pensions	6.355	7.006
Social security costs	1.573	1.679
Other staff costs	175	175
	67.043	78.633
<hr/>		
Remuneration of Management and Board of Directors	1.257	5.139
	1.257	5.139

In accordance with the section 98b(3.2) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration of the Executive Board and the Board of Directors is presented together for 2023 and 2024.

	2024 DKK '000	2023 DKK '000
3 Other financial income		
Interest income from group enterprises	130	308
Other interest income	256	562
	386	870

4 | Other financial expenses

Interest expenses to group enterprises	303	261
Other interest expenses	2.275	2.601
	2.578	2.862

Notes

	2024 DKK '000	2023 DKK '000
5 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Adjustment of deferred tax	600	-3.755
	600	-3.755

6 Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	14.500	2.626
	14.500	2.626

7 | Intangible assets

DKK '000	Acquired concessions, patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights
Cost at 1 January 2024	9.487
Additions	315
Cost at 31 December 2024	9.802
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2022	2.021
Amortisation for the year	1.035
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023	3.056
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	6.746

8 | Property, plant and equipment

DKK '000	Land and buildings	Production plant and machinery
Cost at 1 January 2024	47.561	130.914
Cost at 31 December 2024	47.561	130.914
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2024	39.284	110.302
Depreciation for the year	466	4.883
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2024	39.750	115.185
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	7.811	15.729

Notes

8 | Tangible fixed assets (continued)

DKK '000	Other plant, fixtures and equipment	Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayments for tangible fixed assets
Cost at 1 January 2024	30.012	2.516
Additions	2.536	1.025
Disposals	0	-2.536
Cost at 31 December 2024	32.548	1.005
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2024	18.889	0
Depreciation for the year	1.871	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2024	20.760	0
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	11.788	1.005

9 | Contract work in progress

Sales value of completed work	4.264	15.681
Progress invoicing/advances received	0	-11.820
Contract work in progress, net	4.264	3.861
Recognised as follows		
Contract work in progress (asset)	4.264	3.861
	4.264	3.861

10 | Deferred tax assets

The provision for deferred tax is related to differences between the carrying amount and tax value of unused tax losses, inventories, intangible and tangible fixed assets.

	2024 DKK '000	2023 DKK '000
Deferred tax provisions, beginning of year	2.413	-1.342
Deferred tax of the year, income statement	-600	3.755
Deferred tax assets 31 December 2024	1.813	2.413

The company's deferred tax assets are recognized in the balance sheet with DKK ('000) 1,813. The tax asset primarily relates to unused tax losses. The tax asset is recognized on the basis of expectations for the next few years' tax profits, whereby the tax losses are expected to be fully utilised. The assessments are based on the company's budgets for the next year and projections for the following two years. The budgets are prepared in accordance with the company's normal budget procedure.

Notes

	2024 DKK '000	2023 DKK '000
--	------------------	------------------

11 | Prepayments

Prepayments include prepaid costs that relate to subsequent financial years.

Costs	399	1.464
	399	1.464

12 | Share capital

Allocation of Share capital:

Shares, 1 unit in the denomination of 501.000 DKK	501	501
	501	501

13 | Other provisions

Other provisions	450	450
------------------	-----	-----

The company has provisions against claims and warranty.

14 | Bank debt

Bank debt covers debt to banks and factoring debt of DKK ('000) 10,667.

15 | Contingencies etc.

Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into lease contracts with an average annual lease payment of DKK ('000) 590.

The lease contracts has a residual term of 3-39 months with a total residual lease payment of DKK ('000) 1,611.

Notes

16 | Charges and securities

The Company has issued owner's mortgagedeeds of DKK ('000) 14,920 which is a mortgage in specific production plants and machinery totalling DKK ('000) 16,112.

The company has issued securities in its trade receivables covered by factoring, where the debt amounts to DKK ('000) 10,667.

The Company has issued a corporate mortgage of DKK ('000) 17,000. The corporate mortgage includes the following assets, whose accounting value on the balance sheet date amounts to:

	Carrying amount of assets DKK '000	Nominal value of mortgage or outstanding debt DKK '000
Acquired concessions, patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights	6.746	17.000
Other plant, fixtures and equipment	11.788	17.000
Inventories	51.299	17.000
Trade receivables	10.318	10.667

17 | Related parties

The Company's related parties include:

Controlling interest

FB 15 GmbH, Vordere Seestr. 13 a, 82237 Wörthsee, Germany.

FB 15 GmbH holds the majority of the contributed capital in the Company.

Transactions with related parties

	2024 DKK '000	2023 DKK '000
ALUNITED France SAS		
Revenue	168	0
Other operating income	172	713
Purchase of goods	- 433	-9,746
Interest expenses	- 158	-261
Other operating expenses	- 48	0
Fidelium		
Other operating income	1	0
Management fee	- 6,500	-3,140
Consultancy costs	- 2,804	-178
Other operating expenses	- 354	-687

Payables to group entities are disclosed in the balance sheet.

Notes

18 | Information on uncertainty with respect to going concern

The company expects to make significant investments in new projects in 2025, which will lead to increased activity in the coming years. However, the company has not yet received commitments from lenders for financing these investments. Management expects to obtain external financing either through loans or a sale and leaseback agreement.

Based on this, the company is presenting the annual report on the assumption of going concern.

19 | Consolidated Financial Statements

The company is included in the consolidated accounts of FB 15 GmbH, Vordere Seestr. 13a, Germany.

Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of ALUNITED Denmark A/S for 2024 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish medium-size Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class C .

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year, except for the following changes.

Change in accounting policies and classification

The accounting policies have been changed in the following areas:

- Intangible assets have changed depreciation period from only 5 years to between 5-7 years.

The accumulated impact of the policy changes only impact 2024 and not comparison figures. Depreciations are positively effected by the change with DKK ('000) 830, taxes increases with DKK ('000) 183, Equity and assets increase with DKK ('000) 647).

Income Statement

Net revenue

Net revenue from the sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the Income Statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Where products with a high degree of individual adjustment are delivered, recognition in net revenue is made as and when the production progresses, the net revenue being equal to the sales value of the work performed for the year (the production method). This method is applied when the total income and expenses regarding the contract and the degree of completion at the Balance Sheet date can be reliably assessed, and it is likely that the financial benefits will flow to the Company.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprises' principal activities, including profit from sale of intangible and tangible assets, operating loss and conflict compensations, as well as salary refunds. Compensations are recognised when the income is estimated to be realisable.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include other production, sales, delivery and administrative costs, including costs of energy, marketing, premises, loss on bad debts, lease expenses, etc

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions, and other costs of social security etc., for the Company's employees.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses include items of a secondary nature in relation to the Group's and the Company's activities. Losses from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets are also included.

Financial income and expenses

Accounting Policies

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from securities, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the Income Statement by the share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

Balance Sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Patents and licences are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and the recoverable amount. Patents are amortised over the remaining patent period and licences are amortised over the period of the agreement, however, no more than 5 years.

Development projects comprise costs, including wages and salaries, and amortisation, which directly or indirectly can be related to the Company's development activities and which fulfil the criteria for recognition in the Balance Sheet.

The accounting item is measured at the lower of the capitalised costs less accumulated amortisation and recoverable amount.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life after completion of the development work. The amortisation period is normally 5-7 years.

Intangible fixed assets are generally written down to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

Profit or loss from sale of intangible fixed assets is calculated at the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount at the time of the sale. Profit and loss are recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, production plant and machinery, other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life
Buildings	25 years
Production plant and machinery	10-14 years
Other plant, fixtures and equipment	5-10 years

Accounting Policies

Profit or loss on sale of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the Income Statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Profit or loss from sale of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less costs of sale and the carrying amount at the date of sale. Profits or losses are recognised in the Income Statement.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and property, plant and equipment, are assessed annually for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company's share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners' minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable amount is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to the lower amount.

The cost of merchandise as well as raw materials and consumables is calculated at acquisition price with addition of transportation and similar costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct payroll cost and other direct and other indirect production costs include indirect materials and payroll and maintenance and depreciation of the machines, factory buildings and equipment used in the production process, the cost of factory administration and management and capitalised development costs relating to the products.

The net realisable value of inventories is stated at the expected sales price less direct completion costs and costs incurred to execute the sale and is determined with due regard to marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price of the inventories.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Write-off is performed to provide for losses when an objective indication has been assessed to have incurred that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, the write-off is performed at individual level.

Receivables for which there are no objective indication of impairment at individual level are assessed at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered office and credit rating in accordance with the Company's policy for credit risk management. The objective indicators, which are applied for portfolios, are determined based on the historical loss experiences.

Accounting Policies

Contract work in progress

Work in progress on contract is measured at the sales value of the work performed. The sales value is measured on the basis of the degree of completion on the Balance Sheet date and the total anticipated revenue related to the specific piece of work in progress.

The specific piece of work in progress is recognised in the Balance Sheet as receivables or payables, depending on the net value of the selling price less progress invoicing and progress payments.

Costs relating to sales work and obtaining of contracts are recognised in the Income Statement as and when they are incurred.

Prepayments, assets

Prepayments recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Other provisions for liabilities

Other provisions for liabilities include the expected cost of warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, restructurings etc. and deferred tax.

Warranty commitments include liabilities for improvement of work within the warranty period of 1 to 5 years. The provision for liabilities is measured and recognised on the basis of experience with warranty work.

When it is likely that the total costs will exceed the total income on the contract work in progress, a provision is made for the total loss that is anticipated on the contract.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the loan period.

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.

Accounting Policies

Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement shows the Company's cash flows for the year for operating activities, investing activities and financing activities in the year, the change in cash and cash equivalents of the year and cash and cash equivalents at beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities:

Cash flows from operating activities are computed as the results for the year adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in net working capital and corporation tax paid.

Cash flows from investing activities:

Cash flows from investing activities include payments in connection with purchase and sale of intangible and tangible fixed asset and fixed asset investments.

Cash flows from financing activities:

Cash flows from financing activities include changes in the size or composition of share capital and related costs, and borrowings and repayment of interest-bearing debt and payment of dividend to shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and in hand and short-term securities, for which there is only negligible risk of changes in value, and which are readily negotiable for cash at bank and in hand.