



# Alpha Offshore Service A/S

Farvervej 1, DK-7600 Struer

**Annual Report for  
1 September 2024 - 31 August 2025**

CVR No. 30 49 33 11

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the  
Annual General Meeting of the company on  
26/11/2025

**Mikkel Jensby Lund**  
Chairman of the general meeting





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## Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Alpha Offshore Service A/S for the financial year 1 September 2024 - 31 August 2025.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 August 2025 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations and cash flows for 2024/25.

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

Struer, 26 November 2025

### Executive Board

Mikkel Jensby Lund  
CEO

### Board of Directors

Matthew William John Corbin  
Chairman

Mikkel Jensby Lund

Padraig Martin Somers



## Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Alpha Offshore Service A/S

### Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 August 2025 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 September 2024 - 31 August 2025 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Alpha Offshore Service A/S for the financial year 1 September 2024 - 31 August 2025, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

#### Basis for Opinion

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

#### Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

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

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

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

#### Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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



## Independent Auditor's report

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

### **Reporting obligations under section 7(2) of the Danish Executive Order on Approved Auditors' Reports**

#### **Non-compliance with the Danish Companies Act**

Contrary to section 206 of the Danish Companies Act, the Company has granted a loan to the Parent Company for repayments on acquisition debt related to the purchase of shares in the Company, by which Management may incur liability.



## Independent Auditor's report

The Company's management has proposed a dividend for the financial year that offsets the receivable towards the Parent Company.

Holstebro, 26 November 2025

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Poul Spencer Poulsen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne23324

Hans Jørgen Andersen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne30211



## Company information

<b>The Company</b>	Alpha Offshore Service A/S Farvervej 1 DK-7600 Struer Email: mail@alphaoffshore.dk Website: <a href="https://www.alphawindservices.com">https://www.alphawindservices.com</a> CVR No: 30 49 33 11 Financial period: 1 September 2024 - 31 August 2025 Incorporated: 1 April 2007 Municipality of reg. office: Struer
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Matthew William John Corbin, chairman Mikkel Jensby Lund Padraig Martin Somers
<b>Executive Board</b>	Mikkel Jensby Lund
<b>Auditors</b>	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Hjaltesvej 16 DK-7500 Holstebro
<b>Bankers</b>	Danske Bank Business center Midtjylland Dalgasgade 27, 1 sal DK-7400 Herning



## Financial Highlights

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

(TEUR)	2024/25 12 months	2023/24 12 months	2023 8 months	2022 12 months	2021 12 months
<b>Key figures</b>					
<b>Profit/loss</b>					
Profit/loss of primary operations	719	1,899	750	3,868	6,008
Profit/loss of financial income and expenses	46	37	27	-88	-262
Net profit/loss for the year	588	1,525	601	2,987	4,465
<b>Balance sheet</b>					
Balance sheet total	10,899	11,708	14,807	16,486	14,475
Equity	8,804	8,216	9,491	12,890	9,903
<b>Cash flows</b>					
Cash flows from:					
- investing activities	-3,811	-170	-404	-314	-328
Number of employees	82	124	173	240	218
<b>Ratios</b>					
Return on assets	6.6%	16.2%	5.1%	23.5%	41.5%
Solvency ratio	80.8%	70.2%	64.1%	78.2%	68.4%
Return on equity	6.9%	17.2%	5.4%	26.2%	58.2%



## Management's review

### Key activities

Our key activities are the supply of Engineering Personnel and Inspection Services to the Renewable and Energy Sector. We primarily provide Offshore and Onshore Wind Turbine Contract Personnel and Supervisors, leveraging their experience and expertise to contribute to development and maintenance of renewable energy projects worldwide.

### Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2024/25 shows a profit of TEUR 588, and at 31 August 2025 the balance sheet of the Company shows a positive equity of TEUR 8,804.

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

Revenue from core markets and key customers has in the financial has not been at the expected level due to an overall declining market. Operating margins were slightly higher than forecasted, resulting in a satisfactory financial outcome for the year. The overall performance is acceptable considering the market development over the financial year and reflects continued operational stability.

### Foreign exchange risks

Exchange rate fluctuations are external factors that may occur at any time. Foreign exchange risk is most significant in USD and GBP, but the main transactions are in EUR or DKK, where exchange rate risk is regarded as low due to Denmark's fixed-rate policy vis-à-vis the euro.

If the local currency value in key sales regions depreciated against the Danish krone or euro, the cash flow and income statement would be negatively impacted.

### Targets and expectations for the year ahead

The Board believes the Company is well-positioned to capitalize on opportunities in both the onshore and offshore renewable energy markets. The strategic focus for the coming year will be on expanding service offerings to existing customers while pursuing new geographical markets and new clients.

Although certain projects have been postponed or placed on hold by clients due to current market conditions, revenue and profit are expected to increase by approximately 10–15% compared to the previous year, reflecting the Company's ongoing commitment to customer success and operational excellence.

### Subsequent events

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



## Income statement 1 September 2024 - 31 August 2025

(TEUR)	Note	2024/25	2023/24
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>8,982</b>	<b>13,106</b>
Staff expenses	1	-7,781	-10,288
<b>Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation</b>		<b>1,201</b>	<b>2,818</b>
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment		-254	-275
Other operating expenses		-228	-644
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>719</b>	<b>1,899</b>
Financial income	2	73	144
Financial expenses	3	-27	-107
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>765</b>	<b>1,936</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-177	-411
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>	5	<b>588</b>	<b>1,525</b>



## Balance sheet 31 August 2025

### Assets

(TEUR)	Note	2024/25	2023/24
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		624	707
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	6	<b>624</b>	<b>707</b>
Investments in subsidiaries	7	6	5
Deposits	8	11	0
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>641</b>	<b>712</b>
Raw materials and consumables		102	106
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>102</b>	<b>106</b>
Trade receivables		3,039	5,310
Contract work in progress		2,312	1,608
Receivables from group enterprises		4,414	39
Other receivables		56	151
Corporation tax		19	0
Prepayments	9	173	93
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>10,013</b>	<b>7,201</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>143</b>	<b>3,689</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>10,258</b>	<b>10,996</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>10,899</b>	<b>11,708</b>



## Balance sheet 31 August 2025

### Liabilities and equity

(TEUR)	Note	2024/25	2023/24
Share capital		134	134
Retained earnings		4,670	8,082
Proposed dividend for the year		4,000	0
<b>Equity</b>		<b>8,804</b>	<b>8,216</b>
Provision for deferred tax	10	82	112
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>82</b>	<b>112</b>
Credit institutions		89	56
Trade payables		1,032	1,794
Payables to group enterprises		41	397
Corporation tax		0	156
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		524	97
Other payables		327	880
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>2,013</b>	<b>3,380</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>2,013</b>	<b>3,380</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>10,899</b>	<b>11,708</b>
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## Statement of changes in equity

(TEUR)	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
Equity at 1 September	134	8,082	0	8,216
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-3,412	4,000	588
<b>Equity at 31 August</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>4,670</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>8,804</b>



## Cash flow statement 1 September 2024 - 31 August 2025

(TEUR)	Note	2024/25	2023/24
Result of the year		588	1,525
Adjustments	11	385	649
Change in working capital	12	-476	1,337
<b>Cash flow from operations before financial items</b>		<b>497</b>	<b>3,511</b>
Financial income		73	144
Financial expenses		-27	-107
<b>Cash flows from ordinary activities</b>		<b>543</b>	<b>3,548</b>
Corporation tax paid		45	-276
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>588</b>	<b>3,272</b>
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-169	-167
Fixed asset investments made etc		-12	-5
Sale of property, plant and equipment		0	2
Loans		-3,630	0
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>-3,811</b>	<b>-170</b>
Repayment of loans from credit institutions		0	-4
Repayment of payables to group enterprises		-356	-985
Raising of loans from credit institutions		33	0
Dividend paid		0	-2,800
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>-323</b>	<b>-3,789</b>
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>-3,546</b>	<b>-687</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 September		3,689	4,376
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 August</b>		<b>143</b>	<b>3,689</b>
Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows:			
Cash at bank and in hand		143	3,689
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 August</b>		<b>143</b>	<b>3,689</b>



## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 1. Staff expenses

(TEUR)	2024/25	2023/24
Wages and salaries	7,503	9,985
Pensions	258	276
Other social security expenses	16	19
Other staff expenses	4	8
	<b>7,781</b>	<b>10,288</b>
<b>Average number of employees</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>124</b>

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

In addition to wages and salaries for the company's employees, wages and salaries also relates to settlements for hired contractors. Average number of employees include, in addition to the company's own employees, also the average number of hired contractors for the year.

### 2. Financial income

(TEUR)	2024/25	2023/24
Interest from group enterprises	7	0
Other financial income	66	144
	<b>73</b>	<b>144</b>

### 3. Financial expenses

(TEUR)	2024/25	2023/24
Interest to group enterprises	16	50
Other financial expenses	2	17
Exchange adjustments, expenses	9	40
	<b>27</b>	<b>107</b>



## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 4. Income tax expense

(TEUR)	2024/25	2023/24
Current tax for the year	200	451
Deferred tax for the year	-31	-35
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	8	-5
	<b>177</b>	<b>411</b>

### 5. Profit allocation

(TEUR)	2024/25	2023/24
Proposed dividend for the year	4,000	0
Retained earnings	-3,412	1,525
	<b>588</b>	<b>1,525</b>

### 6. Property, plant and equipment

(TEUR)	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost at 1 September	1,754
Additions for the year	169
Disposals for the year	-283
Cost at 31 August	<b>1,640</b>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 September	1,047
Depreciation for the year	251
Impairment and depreciation of sold assets for the year	1
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	-283
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 August	<b>1,016</b>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 August</b>	<b>624</b>
Amortised over	<b>2-10 years</b>



## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 7. Investments in subsidiaries

(TEUR)	2024/25	2023/24
Cost at 1 September	5	0
Additions for the year	1	5
Cost at 31 August	6	5
<b>Carrying amount at 31 August</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Alpha Renewable AS	Norway	3	100%	29	27
				<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>

### 8. Other fixed asset investments

(TEUR)	Deposits
Cost at 1 September	0
Additions for the year	11
Cost at 31 August	11
<b>Carrying amount at 31 August</b>	<b>11</b>

### 9. Prepayments

Prepayments consists of prepaid expenses concerning travels.

### 10. Provision for deferred tax

(TEUR)	2024/25	2023/24
Deferred tax liabilities at 1 September	112	147
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	-30	-35
<b>Deferred tax liabilities at 31 August</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>112</b>



## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 11. Cash flow statement - Adjustments

(TEUR)	2024/25	2023/24
Financial income	-73	-144
Financial expenses	27	107
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, including losses and gains on sales	254	275
Tax on profit/loss for the year	177	411
	<b>385</b>	<b>649</b>

### 12. Cash flow statement - Change in working capital

(TEUR)	2024/25	2023/24
Change in inventories	4	14
Change in receivables	837	2,318
Change in trade payables, etc	-1,317	-995
	<b>-476</b>	<b>1,337</b>

### 13. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

(TEUR)	2024/25	2023/24
<b>Rental and lease obligations</b>		
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	77	0
Between 1 and 5 years	282	0
	<b>359</b>	<b>0</b>
Rental obligations, period of non-terminability 53 month	579	90

#### Other contingent liabilities

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

The company has issued a negative pledge in respect of the company's assets in relation to all intervening debts with financial institution.



## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 14. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

	<u>Basis</u>
<b>Controlling interest</b>	
ALTRAD PARTICIPATIONS	Ultimate owner
Sparrows Denmark ApS	Owner

#### Transactions

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(6) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

There have been no transactions with the Supervisory Board, the Executive Board, senior officers, significant shareholders, group enterprises or other related parties, except for intercompany transactions and normal management remuneration.

#### Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
ALTRAD PARTICIPATIONS	Florensac, France
Sparrows Denmark ApS	Denmark

The Group Annual Report of ALTRAD PARTICIPATIONS may be obtained at the following address:

16 av de la gardie  
34510 Florensac

The Group Annual Report of Sparrows Denmark ApS may be obtained at the following address:

Farvervej 1  
7600 Struer

### 15. Subsequent events

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



## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 16. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Alpha Offshore Service A/S for 2024/25 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2024/25 are presented in TEUR.

#### **Consolidated financial statements**

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements for 2024/25 of Sparrows Denmark ApS, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

#### **Recognition and measurement**

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

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

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

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

#### **Leases**

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the net present value of the lease payments computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as determined for the other fixed assets of the Company.

The remaining lease obligation is capitalised and recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element on the lease payments is charged over the lease term to the income statement.

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

#### **Translation policies**

EUR is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the transaction date rates are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement; however, see the section on hedge accounting.



## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 16. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Incentive schemes**

The value of share-based payment, including share option and warrant plans that do not involve an outflow of cash and cash equivalents, offered to the Executive Board and a number of senior employees is not recognised in the income statement. The most significant conditions of the share option plans are disclosed in the notes.

#### **Income statement**

##### **Revenue**

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

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

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

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

##### **Expenses for raw materials and consumables**

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

##### **Other external expenses**

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

##### **Gross profit**

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

##### **Staff expenses**

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pensions as well as other social security contributions etc. made to the entity's employees.

##### **Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses**

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



## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 16. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Other operating income and expenses**

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

#### **Income from investments in subsidiaries**

Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the subsidiary. However, dividends relating to earnings in the subsidiary before it was acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the subsidiary.

#### **Financial income and expenses**

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

#### **Tax on profit/loss for the year**

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

The Company is jointly taxed with the Parent Company. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

### **Balance sheet**

#### **Property, plant and equipment**

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

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

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the construction period.

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

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2-10 years
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Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

#### **Impairment of fixed assets**

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

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

#### **Investments in subsidiaries**

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.



## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 16. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Other fixed asset investments**

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposit.

#### **Inventories**

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

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

The cost of raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour with addition of indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise the cost of indirect materials and labour as well as maintenance and depreciation of the machinery, factory buildings and equipment used in the manufacturing process as well as costs of factory administration and management.

#### **Receivables**

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

#### **Contract work in progress**

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

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

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

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

#### **Prepayments**

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning travels.

#### **Dividend**

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

#### **Deferred tax assets and liabilities**

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.



## Notes to the Financial Statements

### 16. Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

#### **Current tax receivables and liabilities**

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

#### **Financial liabilities**

Loans, such as loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

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

#### **Cash Flow Statement**

The cash flow statement shows the Company's cash flows for the year broken down by operating, investing and financing activities, changes for the year in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

##### *Cash flows from operating activities*

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the net profit/loss for the year adjusted for changes in working capital and non-cash operating items such as depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, and provisions. Working capital comprises current assets less short-term debt excluding items included in cash and cash equivalents.

##### *Cash flows from investing activities*

Cash flows from investing activities comprise cash flows from acquisitions and disposals of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment as well as fixed asset investments.

##### *Cash flows from financing activities*

Cash flows from financing activities comprise cash flows from the raising and repayment of long-term debt as well as payments to and from shareholders.

##### *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents comprise "Cash at bank and in hand".

The cash flow statement cannot be immediately derived from the published financial records.

### **Financial Highlights**

#### **Explanation of financial ratios**

Return on assets	$\text{Profit/loss of primary operations} \times 100 / \text{Total assets at year end}$
Solvency ratio	$\text{Equity at year end} \times 100 / \text{Total assets at year end}$
Return on equity	$\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100 / \text{Average equity}$