

ALFLOW SCANDINAVIA A/S

Industrivej Vest 36, 6600 Vejen
CVR No.: 28 12 08 26

Annual Report 2025

1 January - 31 December

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the
Company's Annual General Meeting on 17 February 2026

Jacob Rosenkrands

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The BDO logo is positioned on a large red triangle that points towards the bottom right corner of the page. The logo itself consists of the letters 'BDO' in a bold, white, sans-serif font, with a horizontal line underneath the letters.

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Company Details

Company	ALFLOW SCANDINAVIA A/S Industrivej Vest 36 6600 Vejen
	CVR No.: 28 12 08 26 Established: 4 October 2004 Municipality: Vejen Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Andreas Niklaus Brägger, chairman Jacob Rosenkrands Søren Andersen Jens Martin Andersen Fred Joakim Skantze
Executive Board	Jacob Rosenkrands
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Dokken 8 6700 Esbjerg

Management's Statement

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of ALFLOW SCANDINAVIA A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025.

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 2025 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025.

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.

Vejen, 17 February 2026

Executive Board

Jacob Rosenkrands

Board of Directors

Andreas Niklaus Brägger
Chairman

Jacob Rosenkrands

Søren Andersen

Jens Martin Andersen

Fred Joakim Skantze

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of ALFLOW SCANDINAVIA A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of ALFLOW SCANDINAVIA A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025, 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 2025 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025 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

Esbjerg, 17 February 2026

BDO Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 45 71 93 75

Anders Rasmussen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne34316

ALFLOW SCANDINAVIA A/S | Independent Auditor's Report

Financial Highlights

	2025 DKK '000	2024 DKK '000	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
Income statement				
Gross profit/loss	96.154	174.817	106.093	47.030
Operating profit/loss of main activities	51.070	131.237	68.941	19.183
Financial income and expenses, net	128	-412	-81	-174
Profit/loss for the year before tax	51.199	130.825	68.861	19.009
Profit/loss for the year	39.867	102.030	53.703	14.811
Balance sheet				
Total assets	106.306	157.311	115.677	78.507
Equity	85.927	137.360	77.230	34.026
Cash flows				
Cash flows from operating activities	81.304	84.573	45.902	-11.751
Cash flows from investing activities	-3.851	-2.613	-1.877	-15.671
Cash flows from financing activities	-91.300	-41.900	-21.013	10.508
Total cash flows	-13.847	40.060	23.012	-2.810
Investment in property, plant and equipment	-1.851	-2.621	-1.871	-1.503
Key ratios				
Equity ratio	80.8	87.3	66.8	43.3
Return on equity	35.7	95.1	96.5	55.6

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

The principal activities of the company are sales and distribution of flow products to the process industry mainly within pharmaceutical-, biotech- and food industry.

Development in activities and financial and economic position

In the financial year 2025, Alflow experienced an acceptable development in its activities. Revenue was not satisfactory, while the gross margin developed satisfactorily. This development was supported by the Company's strong market position and continued high demand from key customers.

The Company has successfully utilized efficient internal processes, which have contributed to increased efficiency and improved earnings. Management considers the Company to be in a solid financial position, enabling investments in future growth.

Management considers the result for the year to be satisfactory.

Profit/loss for the year compared to the expected development

The result for the year developed better than originally expected at the beginning of the financial year.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the Company's financial position.

Future expectations

For the financial year 2026, revenue is expected to be a bit lower than 2025, as ongoing projects at major customers are coming to an end. The organization and cost base have been adjusted accordingly. Profit before tax is expected to be approximately 40-45 mio. DKK.

The Company continues to invest in digitalization with the aim of further streamlining and standardizing internal processes. As part of this initiative, work has been initiated on the implementation of a Product Information Management (PIM) system as well as the development of a sales portal. These initiatives are intended to improve data quality, efficiency, and scalability, while also preparing the Company for a potential future webshop solution.

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) report

In 2025, Alflow achieved EcoVadis certification.

The organization has strengthened its focus on the green agenda and is working actively to establish strong partnerships with both customers and suppliers.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
Gross profit	1	96.153.685	174.816.923
Distribution costs	1	-18.098.327	-17.022.962
Administrative expenses	1	-26.007.891	-25.767.533
Operating profit		52.047.467	132.026.428
Other operating expenses		-977.280	-789.312
Operating profit		51.070.187	131.237.116
Other financial income	2	749.797	0
Other financial expenses	3	-621.386	-412.199
Profit before tax		51.198.598	130.824.917
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-11.331.199	-28.795.141
Profit for the year	5	39.867.399	102.029.776

Balance Sheet at 31 December

Assets	Note	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
Acquired concessions, patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights		1.800.000	0
Intangible assets	6	1.800.000	0
Other plant, fixtures and equipment		2.283.784	743.656
Leasehold improvements		4.063.005	4.578.252
Property, plant and equipment	7	6.346.789	5.321.908
Rent deposit and other receivables		62.500	62.500
Financial non-current assets	8	62.500	62.500
Non-current assets		8.209.289	5.384.408
Finished goods and goods for resale		13.255.255	26.578.101
Inventories		13.255.255	26.578.101
Trade receivables		34.459.750	57.869.149
Other receivables		14.690	3.723.978
Corporation tax receivable		361.786	0
Prepayments	9	766.638	670.245
Receivables		35.602.864	62.263.372
Cash and cash equivalents		49.238.221	63.085.525
Current assets		98.096.340	151.926.998
Assets		106.305.629	157.311.406

Balance Sheet at 31 December

Equity and liabilities

	Note	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
Share capital	10	500.000	500.000
Retained earnings		41.726.934	45.559.535
Proposed dividend		43.700.000	91.300.000
Equity		85.926.934	137.359.535
Provision for deferred tax	11	527.420	334.435
Provisions		527.420	334.435
Prepayments from customers		208.008	77.051
Trade payables		12.915.864	11.807.983
Corporation tax payable		0	2.049.065
Other liabilities		6.727.403	5.683.337
Current liabilities		19.851.275	19.617.436
Liabilities		19.851.275	19.617.436
Equity and liabilities		106.305.629	157.311.406

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Equity

DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2025	500.000	45.559.535	91.300.000	137.359.535
Proposed profit allocation, see note 5		-3.832.601	43.700.000	39.867.399
Transactions with owners				
Dividend paid			-91.300.000	-91.300.000
Equity at 31 December 2025	500.000	41.726.934	43.700.000	85.926.934

Cash Flow Statement 1 January - 31 December

	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
Profit/loss for the year	39.867.399	102.029.776
Depreciation and amortisation, reversed	1.026.583	735.516
Tax on profit/loss, reversed	11.331.199	28.795.141
Corporation tax paid	-13.549.065	-28.657.775
Change in inventories	13.322.846	25.814.436
Change in receivables (ex tax)	27.022.294	-25.511.915
Change in current liabilities (ex bank, tax, instalments payable and overdraft facility)	2.282.904	-18.632.563
Cash flows from operating activity	81.304.160	84.572.616
Purchase of intangible assets	-2.000.000	0
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-1.851.464	-2.621.462
Purchase of financial assets	0	-62.500
Sale of financial assets	0	70.620
Cash flows from investing activity	-3.851.464	-2.613.342
Dividends paid in the financial year	-91.300.000	-41.900.000
Cash flows from financing activity	-91.300.000	-41.900.000
Change in cash and cash equivalents	-13.847.304	40.059.274
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	63.085.525	23.026.251
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	49.238.221	63.085.525
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December comprise:		
Cash and cash equivalents	49.238.221	63.085.525
Cash and cash equivalents	49.238.221	63.085.525

Notes

	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
1 Staff costs		
Average number of full time employees	50	50
Wages and salaries	33.369.794	31.243.409
Pensions	4.283.095	3.910.742
Social security costs	587.475	531.055
	38.240.364	35.685.206
Remuneration of Management and Board of Directors	2.750.154	2.113.260
2 Other financial income		
Interest revenue from group enterprises	749.797	0
	749.797	0
3 Other financial expenses		
Interest expenses to group enterprises	0	75.878
Other interest expenses	621.386	336.321
	621.386	412.199
4 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year	11.138.214	28.679.706
Adjustment of deferred tax	192.985	115.435
	11.331.199	28.795.141
5 Proposed distribution of profit		
Proposed dividend for the year	43.700.000	91.300.000
Retained earnings	-3.832.601	10.729.776
	39.867.399	102.029.776

Notes

6 | Intangible assets

DKK	Acquired concessions, patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights
Additions	2.000.000
Cost at 31 December 2025	2.000.000
Amortisation for the year	200.000
Amortisation at 31 December 2025	200.000
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	1.800.000

7 | Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Other plant, fixtures and equipment	Leasehold improvements
Cost at 1 January 2025	3.360.244	5.062.050
Additions	1.835.500	15.964
Cost at 31 December 2025	5.195.744	5.078.014
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2025	2.616.588	483.798
Depreciation for the year	295.372	531.211
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2025	2.911.960	1.015.009
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	2.283.784	4.063.005

8 | Financial non-current assets

DKK	Rent deposit and other receivables
Cost at 1 January 2025	62.500
Cost at 31 December 2025	62.500
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	62.500

Notes

	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
9 Prepayments		
Prepayments include prepaid insurance, leasing, licensing agreements and prepayments for goods.		
Costs	766.638	670.245
	766.638	670.245

	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
10 Share capital		
Allocation of Share capital:		
A-shares, 500.000 unit in the denomination of 1 DKK	500.000	500.000
	500.000	500.000

11 | Provision for deferred tax

The provision for deferred tax is related to differences between the carrying amount and tax value of securities, receivables, intangible and tangible fixed assets, including recognised finance lease contracts.

	2025 DKK	2024 DKK
Deferred tax, beginning of year	334.435	219.000
Deferred tax of the year, income statement	192.985	115.435
Provision for deferred tax 31 December 2025	527.420	334.435

12 | Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Joint liabilities

The Company is jointly and severally liable together with the Parent Company and the other group companies in the joint taxable group for tax on the group's joint taxable income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividend tax, etc.

Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of Indutrade A/S, which serves as management Company for the joint taxation.

	2025 DKK
Lease commitment	
The total lease commitment as of the balance sheet date amount to:	1.945.040

Notes

13 | Related parties

The Company's related parties include:
Indutrade AB, Sweden.

Transactions with related parties

The Company did not carry out any material transactions that were not concluded on market conditions. According to section 98c, subsection 7 of the Danish Financial Statements Act information is given only on transactions that were not performed on common market conditions.

Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent Preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group:
Indutrade AB, Sweden.

14 | Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Indutrade AB, Sweden.

Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of ALFLOW SCANDINAVIA A/S for 2025 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.

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.

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

Production costs

Production costs comprise the costs of manufacture and procurement paid to achieve the net revenue for the year, including costs of raw materials and consumables, wages and salaries, energy, maintenance, leasing and depreciation of production plant, and adjusted for changes in inventory of finished goods and work in progress.

Distribution costs

The costs paid for the distribution of goods sold during the year and for sales campaigns, etc. carried out during the year are recognised in distribution costs. The cost of sales personnel, advertising and exhibition costs and amortisation of distribution and sales related assets are also recognised in distribution costs. Common losses on bad debts are also recognised.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses recognise costs incurred during the year regarding management and administration, inclusive of costs relating to the administrative staff, Executives, office premises, office expenses, etc., and related amortisation.

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 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

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.

Accounting Policies

Balance Sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life which is estimated to 10 years. The period of amortisation is determined based on an assessment of the acquired Company's position in the market and earnings profile, and the industry-specific conditions.

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:

Other plant, fixtures and equipment	3-6 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Profit or loss on sale of property, plant and equipment 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.

Financial non-current assets

Received dividend is deducted in the carrying amount of the equity investment.

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and property, plant and equipment together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, 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.

Accounting Policies

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 production cost.

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.

Write-off is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including realisable value of any received collaterals. The effective interest rate is used as discount rate for the single receivable or portfolio.

Accruals, assets

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank.

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.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish Group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

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.

Accounting Policies

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.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the Income Statement as a financial income or expense.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the Balance Sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date and the exchange rate at the date when the receivables or payables come into existence recognised in the Income Statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.

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.