Ronstan Denmark ApS

Jægervænget 36
7100 Vejle
CVR No. 25941772

Annual report 01.07.2019 - 30.06.2020

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 14.10.2020

Thomas Olufsen Meyer
Chairman of the General Meeting

Contents

Entity details

Entity

Ronstan Denmark ApS

Jægervænget 36

7100 Vejle

CVR No.: 25941772

Registered office: Vejle

Financial year: 01.07.2019 - 30.06.2020

Executive Board

Scot P. West, Director

Louis F Sander

Thomas Olufsen Meyer, Director

Laine Norman McCooke

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Egtved Allé 4

6000 Kolding

Statement by Management

The Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Ronstan Denmark ApS for the financial year 01.07.2019 - 30.06.2020.

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 Entity's financial position at 30.06.2020 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.07.2019 - 30.06.2020.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Vejle, 14.10.2020

Executive Board

Scot P. West
Director

Louis F Sander

Thomas Olufsen Meyer
Director

Laine Norman McCooke

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Ronstan Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ronstan Denmark ApS for the financial year 01.07.2019 - 30.06.2020, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 Entity's financial position at 30.06.2020 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.07.2019 - 30.06.2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 the management commentary.

Kolding, 14.10.2020

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 33963556

Ole Søndergaard Larsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne11676

Lars Dam Østergaard
State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) mne34501

Management commentary

Primary activities
The Company's primiary activities consist in development, production and sale of boat equipment.

Development in activities and finances
The profit before tax of DKK 1,402K was an reduction from the profit in 2018/19 of DKK 2,814K. The fall can primarily be explained with the lock down due to COVID-19 in second quarter of 2020 and the drop in activity caused by it. Activity has after the balance date been normalized.

The Directors see opportunities for modest future growth in both turnover and profits and expect a profit for the financial year 2020/21 at DKK 2M.

Events after the balance sheet date
No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2019/20

	Notes	2019/20 DKK	2018/19 DKK
Gross profit/loss		**10,597,560**	**12,682,616**
Distribution costs		(851,154)	(974,890)
Administrative expenses		(8,054,771)	(8,361,631)
Operating profit/loss		**1,691,635**	**3,346,095**
Other financial income		5,903	0
Other financial expenses	3	(295,809)	(532,469)
Profit/loss before tax		**1,401,729**	**2,813,626**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	(315,002)	(632,266)
Profit/loss for the year		**1,086,727**	**2,181,360**

Proposed distribution of profit and loss		
Ordinary dividend for the financial year	700,000	1,000,000
Retained earnings	386,727	1,181,360
Proposed distribution of profit and loss	**1,086,727**	**2,181,360**

Balance sheet at 30.06.2020

Assets

	Notes	2019/20 DKK	2018/19 DKK
Acquired patents		568,049	705,438
Acquired rights		115,033	211,880
Goodwill		0	0
Intangible assets	5	**683,082**	**917,318**
Land and buildings		5,631,298	0
Plant and machinery		3,129,787	3,846,307
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		267,881	72,841
Leasehold improvements		0	148,473
Property, plant and equipment in progress		410,703	0
Property, plant and equipment	6	**9,439,669**	**4,067,621**
Fixed assets		**10,122,751**	**4,984,939**
Raw materials and consumables		2,004,718	2,211,274
Work in progress		7,136,258	7,839,528
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		1,032,271	1,222,712
Inventories		**10,173,247**	**11,273,514**
Trade receivables		2,893,677	3,992,796
Receivables from group enterprises		231,244	119,779
Other receivables		177,732	480,132
Prepayments		190,822	187,071
Receivables		**3,493,475**	**4,779,778**
Cash		**3,933,923**	**1,256,125**
Current assets		**17,600,645**	**17,309,417**
Assets		**27,723,396**	**22,294,356**

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2019/20 DKK	2018/19 DKK
Contributed capital		2,000,000	2,000,000
Retained earnings		8,611,398	8,224,671
Proposed dividend		700,000	1,000,000
Equity		**11,311,398**	**11,224,671**
Deferred tax		708,164	662,898
Provisions		**708,164**	**662,898**
Lease liabilities		3,108,856	0
Other payables		1,003,834	0
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	7	**4,112,690**	**0**
Current portion of non-current liabilities other than provisions	7	1,660,784	0
Prepayments received from customers		0	129,803
Trade payables		827,909	1,240,272
Payables to group enterprises		6,169,357	5,933,004
Income tax payable		173,736	657,615
Other payables		2,759,358	2,446,093
Current liabilities other than provisions		**11,591,144**	**10,406,787**
Liabilities other than provisions		**15,703,834**	**10,406,787**
Equity and liabilities		**27,723,396**	**22,294,356**
Staff costs	1		
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses	2		
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	8		
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Statement of changes in equity for 2019/20

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	2,000,000	8,224,671	1,000,000	11,224,671
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	386,727	700,000	1,086,727
Equity end of year	**2,000,000**	**8,611,398**	**700,000**	**11,311,398**

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2019/20 DKK	2018/19 DKK
Average number of full-time employees	**26**	**27**

2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2019/20 DKK	2018/19 DKK
Profit/loss from sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	0	(8,000)
	0	**(8,000)**

3 Other financial expenses

	2019/20 DKK	2018/19 DKK
Financial expenses from group enterprises	183,946	286,294
Other interest expenses	19,393	17,514
Exchange rate adjustments	74,577	228,661
Other financial expenses	17,893	0
	295,809	**532,469**

4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2019/20 DKK	2018/19 DKK
Current tax	269,736	690,615
Change in deferred tax	45,266	(58,349)
	315,002	**632,266**

5 Intangible assets

	Acquired patents DKK	Acquired rights DKK	Goodwill DKK
Cost beginning of year	5,522,550	12,311,706	10,000,000
Cost end of year	**5,522,550**	**12,311,706**	**10,000,000**
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	(4,817,112)	(12,099,826)	(10,000,000)
Amortisation for the year	(137,389)	(96,847)	0
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	**(4,954,501)**	**(12,196,673)**	**(10,000,000)**
Carrying amount end of year	**568,049**	**115,033**	**0**

6 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings DKK	Plant and machinery DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK	Leasehold improvements DKK	Property, plant and equipment in progress DKK
Cost beginning of year	0	24,416,727	2,454,025	2,335,960	0
Changes in accounting policies	7,364,005	0	0	0	0
Additions	0	0	309,023	0	410,703
Cost end of year	**7,364,005**	**24,416,727**	**2,763,048**	**2,335,960**	**410,703**
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	0	(20,570,420)	(2,381,184)	(2,187,487)	0
Depreciation for the year	(1,732,707)	(716,520)	(113,983)	(148,473)	0
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	**(1,732,707)**	**(21,286,940)**	**(2,495,167)**	**(2,335,960)**	**0**
Carrying amount end of year	**5,631,298**	**3,129,787**	**267,881**	**0**	**410,703**
Recognised assets not owned by entity	5,631,298				

7 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due within 12 months 2019/20 DKK	Due after more than 12 months 2019/20 DKK
Finance lease liabilities	1,660,784	3,108,856
Other payables	0	1,003,834
	1,660,784	**4,112,690**

8 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2019/20 DKK	2018/19 DKK
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	**0**	**3,201,296**

9 Assets charged and collateral

The Company has guaranteed for the Parent’s debt to third party by way of a deposited mortgage deed registered to the mortgagor of DKK 42.500k nominal on operating equipment, rights and goodwill etc. with a carrying amount of DKK 4,985k (2018/19: DKK 6,123k).

The Company’s bank has issued a guarantee of DKK 2,063k as security for rental obligations.

10 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group: Ronstan International Pty. Ltd., 19 Park Way, Braeside, Victoria, Australia.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

Changes in accounting policies

The Company has chosen to change accounting policies for recognition of lease contracts to avoid differences between group accounting policies and local accounting policies.

The Company is therefore now recognised leases in accordance with the principles of the international financial reporting standard IFRS 16 Leases. IFRS 16 does not distinguish between operating and finance leases, but requires recognition of a leased asset (right-of-use asset) and a lease liability for all leases.

The implementation has been made with effect from 1 July 2019.

Applying transitional provisions

In accordance with the transitional provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Ac, comparative figures are not restated, and the accumulated effect of the transition is recognised in equity at the beginning of the financial year. The change only applies to leases extending into the current financial year.

Furthermore, the following transitional provisions in IFRS 16 have been applied:

- No changes have been made to previously recognised amounts relating to leases classified and recognised as finance leases.

For leases previously classified as operating leases, the following applies:

- Lease liabilities are calculated at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted using the Company's marginal borrowing rate at the time of implementation on 1 April 2019. The discount rate is calculated in aggregate for portfolio of leases with identical characteristics.

- Leased assets are calculated on the basis of the calculated lease liabilities adjusted for prepaid or payable lease payments.

- Leased assets are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount of the leased asset.

- Direct costs incurred at the inception of leases are not included in the measurement of leased assets.

Changes in accounting policies due to the application of IFRS 16 as interpretation
Leases previously classified as operating leases

The application of IFRS 16 changes the accounting treatment of leases that used to be classified as operating leases and therefore were not recognised in the balance sheet. Lease payments on operating leases were previously recognised in the income statement in gross profit on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

For all other leases:

a) Leased assets and lease liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet, measured first time at the present value of the future lease payments.

b) Depreciation and impairment losses of leased assets and interest on lease liabilities are recognised in the income statement

c) Total lease payments are divided into instalments on the lease liability and interest.

Incentives to enter into leases (e.g. a rent-free period) are recognised as part of the measurement of leased assets and lease liabilities. . Previously, they were recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term as a reduction of the lease expenses.

Leased assets are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount. This replaces the previous requirement of recognising a provision for onerous leases.

Monetary effect of change in accounting policies

The change in accounting policies results in an increase of gross profit of DKK 520k, an increase in depreciation of DKK 1,733k and an increase in interest expenses of DKK 18k. The aggregate effect of the change in accounting policies is a increase of DKK 520k in pre-tax profit/loss for the year. The balance sheet total is increased by DKK 5,631k whereas equity at 30 June 2020 is increased by DKK 520k.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, production costs and other operating income.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Production costs
Production: Production costs comprise expenses incurred to earn revenue for the financial year. Production costs comprise direct and indirect costs for raw materials and consumables, wages and salaries, rent and lease, and amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment included in the production process. In addition, the item includes ordinary write-down of inventories.

Distribution costs
Distribution costs comprise costs incurred for sale and distribution of the Entity's products, including advertising costs, travelling and entertainment expenses, etc, and amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment involved in the distribution process.

Administrative expenses
Administrative expenses comprise expenses incurred for the Entity's administrative functions, including wages and salaries for administrative staff and Management, stationery and office supplies, and amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment used for administration of the Entity.

Other operating income
Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities.

Other financial income
Other financial income comprises, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses
Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year
Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Goodwill
Goodwill in connection with the take-over of the activity is measured at cost less accumulated amorti-sation and impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised straight-line over its estimated useful life which is fixed based on the experience gained by Management for each business area. Useful life is determined based on an assessment of whether the enterprises are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile and whether the amount of goodwill includes intangi-ble resources of a temporary nature that cannot be separated and recognised as separate assets. Use-ful lives are reassessed on an annual basis. The amortisation periods used are 7 years.

Goodwill is written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Intellectual property rights etc
Acquired patents are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. The amortization period for patents exceeds 5 years as the patents are amortized over the remaining term of the patent which is normally 7-15 years.

Patents are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Acquired similar rights comprise acquired rights, trademark and know-how. The acquired similar rights are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The amortisation period is 3-7 years. Management evaluated that the useful life of the trademark and know-how exceeds 5 years for which reason the amortization period is 7 years.

Acquired similar rights are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Property, plant and equipment
Plant and machinery as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Buildings	4 years
Plant and machinery	3-13 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2-5 years
Leasehold improvements	3-8 years

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Leased assets
On initial recognition, leased assets are measured at an amount equal to the sum of the calculated lease liability, payments made before the commencement of the lease term with deduction of incentive benefits from the lessor and direct costs incurred at the inception of the lease.

Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and the useful lives of the underlying assets. In leases where the ownership of leased assets is transferred upon expiry or a purchase option is expected to be exercised, the leased assets are depreciated over their useful lives. Depreciation is initiated at the commencement of the lease term.

Leased assets are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Leased assets are adjusted by remeasuring lease liabilities, see below under lease liabilities.

Leased assets are recognised under fixed assets in the items under which the underlying assets of the leases would be presented had they been owned by the Company.

Inventories
Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the standard cost price and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs. Cost of manufactured goods and work in progress consists of costs of raw materials, con¬sumables, direct labour costs and indirect production costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Prepayments
Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash
Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Dividend
Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Lease liabilities
Lease commitments relating to assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as liabilities other than provisions, and, at the time of inception of the lease, measured at the present value of future lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease commitments are measured at amortised cost. The difference between present value and nominal amount of the lease payments is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the leases.

On initial recognition, lease liabilities are measured at the present value of lease payments that have not been paid at the commencement of the lease term, discounted using the internal rate of the lease. If this rate cannot be calculated, the marginal borrowing rate of the Company is used.

Lease payments included in the measurement of lease liabilities comprise:
• Fixed lease payments with deduction of incentive benefits from lessor to lessee.
• Variable lease payments based on an indexation or a percentage rate. On initial recognition of the liability, this is measured based on the index or rate at the commencement of the lease term.
• The amount expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.
• The exercise price of purchase options if it is reasonably certain that such options will be exercised.
• The price of exercising the option for early termination of the lease if the lease term reflects that the option is expected to be exercised.

Variable lease payments that are not dependent on an indexation or a percentage rate are recognised in the income statement in the item ”Other external expenses” in the period of the occurrence of the event or the matter triggering these payments.

At the subsequent measurement, the lease liabilities are adjusted for interest accrued and instalments paid applying the effective interest method.

Lease liabilities are remeasured, and an equal adjustment of the related leased assets is made when:

• The lease term changes, e.g. due to a change in the assessment as to whether an extension option or a purchase option will be exercised. Remeasurement takes place by discounting the changed lease payments using a discount rate which is updated at the time of the change of the lease.

• Lease payments change due to changes in an index or a rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value. Remeasurement takes place by discounting the revised lease payments using the original discount rate; however, an updated discount rate is used if the change is due to a change in the floating interest rate.

• There is a modification of the lease which is not to be treated as a separate lease for accounting purposes.

Remeasurement takes place by discounting the revised lease payments using an updated discount rate.

If the remeasurement results in a reduction of a lease liability that exceeds the carrying amount of the related leased asset, the excess amount is recognised in the income statement.

Other financial liabilities
Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Prepayments received from customers
Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

Income tax receivable or payable
Current tax receivable or payable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.