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DK-6700 Esbjerg  
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

**ALFLOW SCANDINAVIA A/S**  
**INDUSTRIVEJ VEST 36, 6600 VEJEN**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2023**

**The Annual Report has been presented and  
adopted at the Company's Annual General  
Meeting on 26 February 2024**

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**Jens Martin Andersen**

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**COMPANY DETAILS**

<b>Company</b>	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
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Magnus Gustavsson, chairman Jacob Rosenkrands Søren Andersen Jens Martin Andersen Margaret Helena Maria Tham Hans Andreas Ekelund Carrick
<b>Executive Board</b>	Jacob Rosenkrands
<b>Auditor</b>	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab 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 2023.

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 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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, 26 February 2024

Executive Board

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Jacob Rosenkrands

Board of Directors

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Magnus Gustavsson  
Chairman

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Jacob Rosenkrands

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Søren Andersen

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Jens Martin Andersen

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Margaret Helena Maria Tham

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Hans Andreas Ekelund Carrick

## 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 2023, 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 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 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.

### Other matter

With effect this financial year, the company has chosen to be audited. The comparative figures in the annual report have not been audited according to international standards, but audited according to the standard extended 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.

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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.

Esbjerg, 26 February 2024

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab  
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Anders Rasmussen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE no. mne34316

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
<b>Income statement</b>		
Gross profit/loss.....	106.093.396	47.029.738
Operating profit/loss of main activities.....	68.941.085	19.182.921
Financial income and expenses, net.....	-80.536	-174.115
Profit/loss for the year before tax.....	68.860.549	19.008.806
Profit/loss for the year.....	53.703.415	14.810.824
Results for the year without minority interests.....	53.703.415	14.810.824
<b>Balance sheet</b>		
Total assets.....	115.676.827	78.507.327
Equity.....	77.229.759	34.026.344
Equity ex minority interests.....	77.229.759	34.026.344
<b>Cash flows</b>		
Cash flows from operating activities.....	45.901.569	-11.750.708
Cash flows from investing activities.....	-1.877.105	-1.567.333
Cash flows from financing activities.....	-21.013.104	10.508.021
Total cash flows.....	23.011.360	-2.810.020
Investment in property, plant and equipment.....	-1.870.673	-1.503.145
<b>Key ratios</b>		
Equity ratio.....	66.8	43.3
Return on equity.....	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**

The development in Alflow during 2023 within activities has been very positive for the company in terms of growth of turnover and gross margin. The company has succeeded with taking advantage of good internal procedures which has enabled the company to realize a relatively higher net result compared with turnover and compared with previous fiscal results.

The company finds itself in a good economical position where further investments in future growth is possible.

The management is satisfied with the result

### **Profit/loss for the year compared to the expected development**

The result of the year 2023 has been significantly higher than first expected in the beginning of the 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.

### **Environmental situation**

Investments in the organization has been made in order to work and grow in a more sustainable way. Being a distributor of components, the biggest impact is increased legal requirements within sourcing, transportation, and packaging of components, which the company constantly comply with. Initiatives are taken on reducing the general internal energy consumption such as electricity, water etc. as well as increased focus on reducing our Co2 consumption on company cars by constantly optimizing the vehicle fleet.

### **Future expectations**

For 2024 all indicators are pointing at increased activity within the customers, which based on our pipe line leads to very positive growth opportunities for the company.

Investments in staff and portfolio will be made in order to meet the increased activity and also the demands from the clients the company are serving.



## INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b> .....	1	<b>106.093.396</b>	<b>47.029.738</b>
Distribution costs.....	1	-5.293.452	-2.278.870
Administrative expenses.....	1	-31.834.492	-24.831.461
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b> .....		<b>68.965.452</b>	<b>19.919.407</b>
Other operating expenses.....		-24.367	-736.486
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b> .....		<b>68.941.085</b>	<b>19.182.921</b>
Other financial income.....	2	437.746	101
Other financial expenses.....	3	-518.282	-174.216
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX</b> .....		<b>68.860.549</b>	<b>19.008.806</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	4	-15.157.134	-4.197.982
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR</b> .....	5	<b>53.703.415</b>	<b>14.810.824</b>

## BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....		1.019.494	420.740
Leasehold improvements.....		2.416.468	1.381.382
<b>Property, plant and equipment.....</b>		<b>3.435.962</b>	<b>1.802.122</b>
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		70.620	64.188
<b>Financial non-current assets.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>70.620</b>	<b>64.188</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>3.506.582</b>	<b>1.866.310</b>
Finished goods and goods for resale.....		52.392.537	34.686.585
<b>Inventories.....</b>		<b>52.392.537</b>	<b>34.686.585</b>
Trade receivables.....		34.205.724	41.253.061
Other receivables.....		1.850.580	3.847
Prepayments.....	7	695.153	682.633
<b>Receivables.....</b>		<b>36.751.457</b>	<b>41.939.541</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents.....</b>		<b>23.026.251</b>	<b>14.891</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>112.170.245</b>	<b>76.641.017</b>
<b>ASSETS.....</b>		<b>115.676.827</b>	<b>78.507.327</b>

## BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Share Capital.....	8	500.000	500.000
Retained earnings.....		34.829.759	23.026.344
Proposed dividend.....		41.900.000	10.500.000
<b>EQUITY.....</b>		<b>77.229.759</b>	<b>34.026.344</b>
Provision for deferred tax.....	9	219.000	89.000
<b>PROVISIONS.....</b>		<b>219.000</b>	<b>89.000</b>
Bank debt.....		0	10.513.105
Trade payables.....		30.804.889	26.265.274
Corporation tax payable.....		2.027.134	2.743.000
Other liabilities.....		5.396.045	4.870.604
<b>Current liabilities.....</b>		<b>38.228.068</b>	<b>44.391.983</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>38.228.068</b>	<b>44.391.983</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>115.676.827</b>	<b>78.507.327</b>
 Contingencies etc.	 10		
Charges and securities	11		
Related parties	12		

## EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023.....	500.000	23.026.344	10.500.000	34.026.344
Proposed profit allocation, see note 5.....		11.803.415	41.900.000	53.703.415
<b>Transactions with owners</b>				
Dividend paid.....			-10.500.000	-10.500.000
<b>Equity at 31 December 2023.....</b>	<b>500.000</b>	<b>34.829.759</b>	<b>41.900.000</b>	<b>77.229.759</b>

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER**

	<b>2023</b> DKK	<b>2022</b> DKK
Profit/loss for the year.....	53.703.415	14.810.824
Depreciation and amortisation, reversed.....	236.832	173.526
Tax on profit/loss, reversed.....	15.157.134	4.197.982
Corporation tax paid.....	-15.743.000	-2.483.717
Change in inventories.....	-17.705.952	-27.144.760
Change in receivables (ex tax).....	5.188.084	-17.536.809
Change in current liabilities (ex bank, tax, instalments payable and overdraft facility).....	5.065.056	16.232.246
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITY.....</b>	<b>45.901.569</b>	<b>-11.750.708</b>
Purchase of property, plant and equipment.....	-1.870.673	-1.503.145
Purchase of financial assets.....	-6.432	-64.188
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY.....</b>	<b>-1.877.105</b>	<b>-1.567.333</b>
Change in bank debt.....	-10.513.104	10.508.021
Dividends paid in the financial year.....	-10.500.000	0
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY.....</b>	<b>-21.013.104</b>	<b>10.508.021</b>
<b>CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....</b>	<b>23.011.360</b>	<b>-2.810.020</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at 1. januar.....	14.891	2.824.911
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31. DECEMBER.....</b>	<b>23.026.251</b>	<b>14.891</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December comprise:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	23.026.251	14.891
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....</b>	<b>23.026.251</b>	<b>14.891</b>

## NOTES

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK	Note
<b>Staff costs</b>			<b>1</b>
Average number of full time employees	39	33	
Wages and salaries.....	22.089.371	17.255.921	
Pensions.....	2.656.901	2.216.516	
Social security costs.....	458.358	305.597	
	<b>25.204.630</b>	<b>19.778.034</b>	
Information on remuneration to management has been omitted as per ÅRL §98b paragraph 3.			
<b>Other financial income</b>			<b>2</b>
Interest revenue from group enterprises.....	436.846	0	
Other interest income.....	900	101	
	<b>437.746</b>	<b>101</b>	
<b>Other financial expenses</b>			<b>3</b>
Other interest expenses.....	518.282	174.216	
	<b>518.282</b>	<b>174.216</b>	
<b>Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>			<b>4</b>
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	15.027.134	4.211.000	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	130.000	-12.000	
Tax on changes in equity.....	0	-1.018	
	<b>15.157.134</b>	<b>4.197.982</b>	
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>			<b>5</b>
Proposed dividend for the year.....	41.900.000	10.500.000	
Retained earnings.....	11.803.415	4.310.824	
	<b>53.703.415</b>	<b>14.810.824</b>	
	Other plant, fixtures and equipment	Leasehold improvements	
Cost at 1 January 2023.....	2.542.964	1.387.195	
Additions.....	817.280	1.053.393	
<b>Cost at 31 December 2023.....</b>	<b>3.360.244</b>	<b>2.440.588</b>	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2023.....	2.122.224	5.813	
Depreciation for the year.....	218.526	18.307	
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023.....</b>	<b>2.340.750</b>	<b>24.120</b>	
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....</b>	<b>1.019.494</b>	<b>2.416.468</b>	

## NOTES

			Note
<b>Financial non-current assets</b>			<b>6</b>
		Rent deposit and other receivables	
Cost at 1 January 2023.....		64.188	
Additions.....		6.432	
<b>Cost at 31 December 2023.....</b>		<b>70.620</b>	
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....</b>		<b>70.620</b>	
<b>Prepayments</b>			<b>7</b>
Costs.....	695.153	682.633	
	<b>695.153</b>	<b>682.633</b>	
Prepayments include prepaid insurance, leasing, licensing agreements and prepayments for goods.			
<b>Share Capital</b>			<b>8</b>
Allocation of share capital:			
A-shares, 500.000 unit in the denomination of 1 DKK.....	500.000	500.000	
	<b>500.000</b>	<b>500.000</b>	
<b>Provision for deferred tax</b>			<b>9</b>
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.			
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	
	DKK	DKK	
Deferred tax, beginning of year.....	89.000	101.000	
Deferred tax of the year, income statement.....	130.000	-12.000	
<b>Provision for deferred tax 31 December 2023.....</b>	<b>219.000</b>	<b>89.000</b>	

**NOTES**

			<b>Note</b>
<b>Contingencies etc.</b>			<b>10</b>
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>			
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	
	DKK	DKK	
Lease liabilities (operating leases):			
Liabilities under lease agreements until maturity in total .....	2.623.757	1.475.984	
	<b>2.623.757</b>	<b>1.475.984</b>	
Liabilities under rental agreements until maturity			
Within 1 year.....	1.258.160	1.103.280	
Between 1 and 5 years.....	4.365.000	3.283.200	
After 5 år.....	0	615.600	
	<b>5.623.160</b>	<b>5.002.080</b>	
<b>Joint liabilities</b>			
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.			
<b>Charges and securities</b>			<b>11</b>
Bank loans are secured by way of a deposited corporate mortgage deed of DKK 6,000,000 registered to security in intangible rights, property, plant and equipment, manufactured goods and goods for resale, and trade receivables.			
The carrying amount of assets deposited as corporate mortgage deed is DKK 79,879,576.			
<b>Related parties</b>			<b>12</b>
The Company's related parties include: Indutrade AB, Sweden.			
<b>Transactions with related parties</b>			
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.			
<b>Group relations</b>			
Name and registered office of the Parent Preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group: Indutrade AB, Sweden.			



## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of ALFLOW SCANDINAVIA A/S for 2023 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Statements Act for Danish medium-size 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**

**Tangible fixed assets**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Financial non-current assets**

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

**Impairment of fixed assets**

The carrying amount of tangible assets 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.

**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.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 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.

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

### Liabilities

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

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

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 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.