# Ball Beverage Packaging Fredericia A/S

Vejlbyvej 29, DK-7000 Fredericia

# Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2016

CVR No 30 91 78 39

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 24/5 2017

Claus Erdmann Chairman



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## **Management's Statement**

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Ball Beverage Packaging Fredericia A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2016 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations and cash flows for 2016.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

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

Fredericia, 28 April 2017

#### Direktion

Lorenzo Garbellini

#### Bestyrelse

Karl Bertil Thomas Vestergren Chairman Philip James Hocken

Lorenzo Garbellini



## **Independent Auditor's Report**

To the Shareholder of Ball Beverage Packaging Fredericia A/S

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Ball Beverage Packaging Fredericia A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' 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.

#### Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

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

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

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

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

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



## **Independent Auditor's Report**

ment, 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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



## **Independent Auditor's Report**

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.

Trekantområdet, 28 April 2017 **PricewaterhouseCoopers** Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab *CVR No 33 77 12 31* 

Lars Almskou Ohmeyer statsautoriseret revisor



## **Company Information**

The Company	Ball Beverage Packaging Fredericia A/S Vejlbyvej 29 DK-7000 Fredericia
	Telephone: 76 20 02 08
	CVR No: 30 91 78 39 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Financial year: 10th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Fredericia
Bestyrelse	Karl Bertil Thomas Vestergren, Chairman Philip James Hocken Lorenzo Garbellini
Executive Board	Lorenzo Garbellini
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Herredsvej 32 DK-7100 Vejle
Lawyers	Plesner Amerikas Plads 37 2100 København Ø
Bankers	Nordea Rendebanen 13 6000 Kolding
	Citi Bank 4 Harbour Exchange Square London E14 9GE



## **Financial Highlights**

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

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Gross profit/loss	158.829	141.466	156.748	165.451	153.534
Operating profit/loss	33.305	42.617	59.194	66.417	56.894
Profit/loss before financial income and					
expenses	33.305	42.617	59.194	66.417	56.578
Net financials	-9.721	-3.995	-3.532	-6.165	-9.888
Net profit/loss for the year	18.444	29.442	41.875	48.504	34.983
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	774.444	682.124	542.055	576.162	618.209
Equity	245.263	226.819	427.377	385.502	336.998
Cash flows					
Cash flows from:					
- operating activities	13.550	111.705	84.532	89.151	84.238
- investing activities	-118.678	-168.626	-4.719	-6.453	-3.323
including investment in property, plant and					
equipment	-118.678	-168.626	-4.719	-6.453	-3.323
- financing activities	105.158	56.614	-82.482	-97.018	-70.844
Number of employees	147	118	115	118	116
Ratios					
Return on assets	4,3%	6,2%	10,9%	11,5%	9,2%
Solvency ratio	31,7%	33,3%	78,8%	66,9%	54,5%
Return on equity	7,8%	9,0%	10,3%	13,4%	10,4%

The ratios have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations and guidelines issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts. For definitions, see under accounting policies.

## Management's Review

#### Main activity

The company's main activity is to manufacture and sell beverage cans.

#### Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2016 shows a profit of DKK 18,444,451, and at 31 December 2016 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 245,263,217.

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

The Company expected to realise a profit of DKK 36.7 million for 2016 before taxes. The actual profit amounted to DKK 18.4 million, which is a variance of DKK 18.3 million.

The result is heavily impacted by massive investments in increased production capacity. The startup of production after installation of the equipment did not go according to the timetable planned, causing loss of volume.

At end of 2016 we also saw the impact of the market movements since Ball Group's acquisition of the Rexam Group leading to volume shifts in the European market.

The profit for the year is considered unsatisfactory.

#### Special risks - operating risks and financial risks

#### **Operating risks**

The Company is assessed not to have any particular operating risks.

#### Market risks

The Company forms part of the Group's overall value chain as a consignment manufacturer by providing its production capacity. The Company's production is planned based on the requirements defined by the Group.

#### Foreign exchange risks

In our assessment, the Company is not subject to any individual foreign exchange risks.

#### Interest rate risks

In our assessment, the Company is not subject to any individual foreign interest rate risks.



## Management's Review

#### Credit risks

In our assessment, the Company is not subject to any individual foreign credit risks.

#### Strategy and objectives

#### Strategy

TThe Company is one among many manufacturing companies which together support the Group's vision of being the leading global can maker.

The Company's overall goal is to ensure optimal utilization of the entirely new and modern factory as well as to ensure a low rate of scrapping and the highest quality for the end customers.

#### Targets and expectations for the year ahead

The Company expects a profit for 2017 of approx. DKK 42.2 million before taxes and expect to utilize the investments made in 2016.

#### **Basis of earnings**

#### **External environment**

It is important for the Company to preserve and protect the environment. The Company monitors its emissions closely, which are optimized on a current basis, and the Company is constantly reducing its energy consumption.

#### Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Recognition and measurement in the Annual Report have not been subject to any uncertainty.

#### **Unusual events**

The financial position at 31 December 2016 of the Company and the results of the activities and cash flows of the Company for the financial year for 2016 have not been affected by any unusual events.

#### Subsequent events

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



## Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Gross profit/loss		158.828.966	141.465.708
Staff expenses Depreciation, amrtisation and impairment of intangible assets and	1	-87.562.794	-67.098.582
property, plant and equipment		-37.960.726	-31.749.980
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		33.305.446	42.617.146
Financial income	2	600.768	701.796
Financial expenses	3	-10.321.494	-4.696.440
Profit/loss before tax		23.584.720	38.622.502
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-5.140.269	-9.180.963
Net profit/loss for the year		18.444.451	29.441.539

## **Distribution of profit**

#### Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	18.444.451	29.441.539
	18.444.451	29.441.539

## **Balance Sheet 31 December**

#### Assets

	Note	2016	2015
		DKK	DKK
Land and buildings		213.596.433	219.992.980
Plant and machinery		427.334.204	258.800.072
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		199.893	490.583
Property, plant and equipment in progress		87.352.491	168.459.062
Tangible assets	5	728.483.021	647.742.697
Fixed assets		728.483.021	647.742.697
Stocks		12.330.260	9.762.067
Receivables from group enterprises		27.329.956	19.243.226
Other receivables		5.728.618	4.759.595
Prepayments	6	554.810	616.296
Receivables		33.613.384	24.619.117
Cash at bank and in hand		17.832	0
Currents assets		45.961.476	34.381.184
Assets		774.444.497	682.123.881



## **Balance Sheet 31 December**

## Liabilities and equity

	Note	2016	2015
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		33.400.000	33.400.000
Retained earnings		211.863.217	193.418.766
Equity	7	245.263.217	226.818.766
Provision for deferred tax	8	32.774.480	27.565.822
Provisions		32.774.480	27.565.822
Other credit institutions		2.701.841	2.714.101
Trade payables		29.035.545	65.470.050
Payables to group enterprises		452.268.569	347.110.291
Corporation tax		0	1.968.080
Other payables		12.400.845	10.476.771
Short-term debt		496.406.800	427.739.293
Debt		496.406.800	427.739.293
Liabilities and equity		774.444.497	682.123.881
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	11		
Related parties	12		



## **Statement of Changes in Equity**

		Retained	
	Share capital	earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	33.400.000	193.418.766	226.818.766
Net profit/loss for the year	0	18.444.451	18.444.451
Equity at 31 December	33.400.000	211.863.217	245.263.217

## **Cash Flow Statement 1 January - 31 December**

	Note	2016	2015
		DKK	DKK
Net profit/loss for the year		18.444.451	29.441.539
Adjustments	9	52.798.542	44.925.587
Change in working capital	10	-46.072.893	41.430.616
Cash flows from operating activities before financial income and			
expenses		25.170.100	115.797.742
		000 700	704 700
Financial income Financial expenses		600.768 -10.321.494	701.796 -4.696.441
		-10.321.494	-4.090.441
Cash flows from ordinary activities		15.449.374	111.803.097
Corporation tax paid		-1.899.691	-98.554
Cash flows from operating activities		13.549.683	111.704.543
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-118.677.871	-168.626.193
Cash flows from investing activities		-118.677.871	-168.626.193
Increase/decrease in payables to group enterprises		105.158.280	286.613.607
Dividend paid		0	-230.000.000
Cash flows from financing activities		105.158.280	56.613.607
Change in cash and cash equivalents		30.092	-308.043
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		-2.714.101	-2.406.058
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		-2.684.009	-2.714.101
Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows:			
Cash at bank and in hand		17.832	0
Overdraft facility		-2.701.841	-2.714.101
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		-2.684.009	-2.714.101



		2016	2015
1	Staff expenses	DKK	DKK
	Wages and salaries	76.341.044	58.290.092
	Pensions	6.314.905	5.134.982
	Other social security expenses	2.084.274	1.614.797
	Other staff expenses	2.822.571	2.058.711
		87.562.794	67.098.582
	Average number of employees	147	118

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

#### 2 Financial income

Exchange adjustments	600.768	701.796
	600.768	701.796

#### 3 Financial expenses

	10.321.494	4.696.440
Exchange adjustments	420.316	0
Other financial expenses	354.976	335.976
Interest paid to group enterprises	9.546.202	4.360.464

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

	5.140.269	9.180.963
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-68.390	-7.553
Deferred tax for the year	5.208.659	6.760.825
Current tax for the year	0	2.427.691



#### 5 Tangible assets

			Other fixtures		
			and fittings,	Property, plant	
	Land and	Plant and	tools and	and equipment	
	buildings	machinery	equipment	in progress	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January	263.274.505	445.146.447	6.022.914	168.459.062	882.902.928
Additions for the year	0	52.101.176	0	66.599.875	118.701.051
Transfers for the year	0	147.706.446	0	-147.706.446	0
Cost at 31 December	263.274.505	644.954.069	6.022.914	87.352.491	1.001.603.979
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1					
January	43.281.525	186.346.375	5.532.331	0	235.160.231
Depreciation for the year	6.396.547	31.273.490	290.690	0	37.960.727
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31					
December	49.678.072	217.619.865	5.823.021	0	273.120.958
Carrying amount at 31 December	213.596.433	427.334.204	199.893	87.352.491	728.483.021
Interest expenses recognised as part of					
cost	5.291.527	0	0	0	5.291.527

#### 6 Prepayments

Prepayments consist of prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest as well.

#### 7 Equity

The share capital consists of 33,400,000 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.



		2016	2015
8	Provision for deferred tax	DKK	DKK
	Provision for deferred tax at 1 January	27.565.822	20.804.996
	Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	5.208.658	6.760.826
	Provision for deferred tax at 31 December	32.774.480	27.565.822
9	Cash flow statement - adjustments		
	Financial income	-600.768	-701.796
	Financial expenses	10.321.494	4.696.440
	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, including losses and		
	gains on sales	37.937.547	31.749.980
	Tax on profit/loss for the year	5.140.269	9.180.963
		52.798.542	44.925.587
10	Cash flow statement - change in working capital		
10	Cash now statement - change in working capital		
	Change in inventories	-2.568,193	-776,199

	-46.072.893	41.430.616
Change in trade payables, etc.	-34.510.432	44.976.432
Change in receivables	-8.994.268	-2.769.617
Change in inventories	-2.568.193	-776.199

#### 11 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

#### Rental and lease obligations

 Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

 Within 1 year
 238.052
 119.100

 Between 1 and 5 years
 528.089
 158.800

 766.141
 277.900



#### 12 Related parties

Basis

#### **Controlling interest**

Rexam Overseas Holdings Ltd.

Controlling shareholder



### **Basis of Preparation**

The Annual Report of Ball Beverage Packaging Fredericia A/S for 2016 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Financial Statements for 2016 are presented in DKK.

#### **Recognition and measurement**

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

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

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

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

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

#### **Translation policies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt



arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

#### **Income Statement**

#### Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

#### Revenue

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

#### Other external expenses

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

#### Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses other than production wages.

#### Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

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

#### Other operating income and expenses

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

#### Financial income and expenses

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



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

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

### **Balance Sheet**

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

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

Interest expenses on loans raised directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the period of construction. All indirectly attributable borrowing expenses are recognised in the income statement.

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

Production buildings	10-40 years		
Plant and machinery	3-20 years		
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		3-6	years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of pro per ty, plant and equip ment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

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

#### Stocks

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

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



The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable, and in respect of trade receivables, a general provision is also made based on the Company's experience from previous years.

#### Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning in su rance pre mi ums ect.

#### Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

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

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

#### Current tax receivables and liabilities

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

#### **Financial debts**

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

### **Cash Flow Statement**

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



#### Cash flows from operating activities

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

#### Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise cash flows from acquisitions and disposals of pro per ty, plant and equip ment.

#### Cash flows from financing activities

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

#### Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

### **Financial Highlights**

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

Return on assets

Profit before financials x 100 Total assets

Solvency ratio

Equity at year end x 100 Total assets at year end

Return on equity

 $\frac{\text{Net profit for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$