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ADVANCED CARBON PULTRUSION A/S
BARMSTEDT ALLE 5, 5500 MIDDELFART
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2019

The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 17 August 2020

Søren Stig Hansen

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	Advanced Carbon Pultrusion A/S Barmstedt Alle 5 5500 Middelfart CVR No.: 37 75 88 17 Established: 30 May 2016 Registered Office: Middelfart Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Peter Thorning, chairman Katsuya Serizawa, vice-chairman Tamara Jayne Mende Jens Guldborg Ib Viegand Hansen
Board of Executives	Jens Guldborg
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Kolding Åpark 8A, 7. sal 6000 Kolding
Bank	Nordea Kolding Åpark 2 6000 Kolding

STATEMENT BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Directors and Board of Executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Advanced Carbon Pultrusion A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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 financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The Management's Review includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Review.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Middelfart, 17 August 2020

Board of Executives

Jens Guldborg

Board of Directors

Peter Thorning
Chairman

Katsuya Serizawa
Vice-chairman

Tamara Jayne Mende

Jens Guldborg

Ib Viegand Hansen

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Advanced Carbon Pultrusion A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Advanced Carbon Pultrusion A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, 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 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 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' 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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to the note on uncertainty with respect to recognition and measurement in the financial statement, which describes the uncertainty related to the recognised tax assets of EUR ('000) 2,217. Our conclusion is not modified regarding this matter.

Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

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

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that 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 of Management's Review.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Kolding, 17 August 2020

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Lars Kruse
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne11677

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2019 EUR '000	2018 EUR '000	2017 EUR '000
Income statement			
Gross profit/loss.....	-2.024	-164	2.385
Operating profit/loss.....	-2.733	-20.146	-697
Financial income and expenses, net.....	-410	-536	-197
Profit/loss for the year before tax.....	-3.143	-20.682	-894
Profit/loss for the year.....	-3.031	-18.208	-697
Balance sheet			
Balance sheet total.....	10.205	26.948	36.574
Equity.....	4.044	7.375	22.681
Cash flows			
Cash flows from operating activities.....	-939	5.173	-3.288
Cash flows from investment-related activities.....	-441	-1.041	-265
Cash flows from financing activities.....	-300	-1.200	0
Total cash flows.....	-1.680	2.932	-3.553
Investment in tangible fixed assets.....	-441	-1.041	-265
Ratios			
Rate of return.....	-273.3	-180.5	-6.2
Solvency ratio.....	39.6	27.4	62.0
Return on equity.....	-53.1	-121.2	-3.1

The ratios stated in the list of key figures and ratios have been calculated as follows:

Rate of return:
$$\frac{\text{Profit/loss on ordinary activities} \times 100}{\text{Average invested capital}}$$

Invested capital:
$$\frac{\text{Intangible fixed assets (ex goodwill) + tangible assets + inventories + receivables + other working current assets - trade payables - other provisions - other long and short term working liabilities}}{\text{Total equity and liabilities, at year end}}$$

Solvency ratio:
$$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total equity and liabilities, at year end}}$$

Return on equity:
$$\frac{\text{Profit/loss after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$$

The ratios follow in all material respects the recommendations of the Danish Finance Society.

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Principal activities

The calendar year 2019 was the third full year of operation. The principal activities comprise of production of carbon fiber pultruded profiles for the Wind Turbine industry.

Exceptional matters

The closing down of a business area generated one-off adjustment which have been recognised in the "net revenue" and "cost of sales"

Uncertainty as to recognition and measurement

In the assets there is a booked value of a deferred tax asset of EUR ('000) 2,217. The management in the group are planning transactions which due to the joint taxation in the group will permit the group to make use of the deferred tax asset.

If the planned transactions in the group are not completed there is uncertainty related to the value of the deferred tax asset.

Development in activities and financial position

The level of activity declined significantly during the year resulting in a lower full year activity compared to original expectations. Compared to 2018 the activity was lower in 2019.

Profit/loss for the year compared to future expectations

The profit for the year was lower than expected because of lower sales revenue and higher manufacturing costs largely due to costs related to finalizing customer contracts. The result is considered unsatisfactory.

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.

Special risks

The company's most significant operating risk is the ability to be strongly positioned in the markets where the products are sold and to ensure a competitive supply chain.

Polymer materials are a significant contributor to production cost and these markets have seen significant volatility lately. It is critical that this risk is taken into account in customer agreements

The company has received a customer claim that may involve product ingredient insurance. In such case, the company's risk is contractually limited to the insurance coverage, but could be exposed to the risk of crediting the products supplied and paying the deductible under the insurance.

The company is not exposed to any special environmental, currency or interest rate risks.

The company has not entered into any speculative foreign currency positions.

Knowledge resources

The company's activities are conducted by the parent company Fiberline Composites A/S based on a service agreement.

Continuing the service agreement is critical to maintain and develop the business.

Research and development activities

Research and development activities are conducted by the parent company Fiberline Composites A/S based on a service agreement.

Future expectations

The company has not been successful in securing new customer contracts, so no activity is expected for 2020.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2019 EUR	2018 EUR
GROSS LOSS.....	1	-2.023.974	-164.118
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses.....	1	-458.613	-19.877.193
Other operating expenses.....		-250.674	-104.971
OPERATING LOSS.....		-2.733.261	-20.146.282
Other financial income.....	2	32.107	31.313
Other financial expenses.....		-442.169	-567.311
LOSS BEFORE TAX.....		-3.143.323	-20.682.280
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	3	112.820	2.473.793
LOSS FOR THE YEAR.....	4	-3.030.503	-18.208.487

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2019 EUR	2018 EUR
Production plant and machinery.....		4.475.118	3.444.506
Other plant, machinery, tools and equipment.....		30.872	396.293
Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayment.....		0	933.287
Tangible fixed assets.....	5	4.505.990	4.774.086
FIXED ASSETS.....		4.505.990	4.774.086
Inventories.....		0	2.075.603
Inventories.....		0	2.075.603
Trade receivables.....		1.819.234	14.236.265
Receivables from group enterprises.....		112.820	408.388
Deferred tax assets.....	6	2.217.000	2.217.000
Other receivables.....		121.805	127.600
Receivables.....		4.270.859	16.989.253
Cash and cash equivalents.....		1.428.047	3.108.623
CURRENT ASSETS.....		5.698.906	22.173.479
ASSETS.....		10.204.896	26.947.565

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2019 EUR	2018 EUR
Share capital.....	7	1.000.000	1.000.000
Retained profit.....		2.444.319	6.074.822
Proposed dividend.....		600.000	300.000
EQUITY.....		4.044.319	7.374.822
Prepayments received from customers.....		0	114.833
Trade payables.....		5.270.263	16.074.074
Payables to group enterprises.....		890.314	774.970
Other liabilities.....		0	2.608.866
Current liabilities.....		6.160.577	19.572.743
LIABILITIES.....		6.160.577	19.572.743
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		10.204.896	26.947.565
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EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained profit	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2019.....	1.000.000	6.074.822	300.000	7.374.822
Dividend paid.....			-300.000	-300.000
Proposed distribution of profit.....		-3.630.503	600.000	-3.030.503
Equity at 31 December 2019.....	1.000.000	2.444.319	600.000	4.044.319

CASH FLOW STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	2019 EUR	2018 EUR
Profit/loss for the year.....	-3.030.503	-18.208.487
Reversed depreciation of the year	458.613	19.877.193
Reversed realization gains.....	250.674	104.971
Reversed tax on profit/loss for the year.....	-112.820	-2.473.793
Corporation tax paid.....	112.820	0
Change in inventory.....	2.075.603	9.376.589
Change in receivables.....	12.718.394	-9.440.646
Change in current liabilities (ex bank and tax).....	-13.412.166	5.937.207
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITY.....	-939.385	5.173.034
Purchase of tangible fixed assets.....	-441.192	-1.041.140
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY.....	-441.192	-1.041.140
Dividend paid in the financial year.....	-300.000	-1.200.000
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY.....	-300.000	-1.200.000
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	-1.680.577	2.931.894
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January.....	3.108.624	176.730
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER.....	1.428.047	3.108.624
Specification of cash and cash equivalents at 31 December:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	1.428.047	3.108.624
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, NET DEBT	1.428.047	3.108.624

NOTES

			Note
Special items			1
The closing down of a business area generated one-off adjustment which have been recognised in the "net revenue" and "cost of sales"			
The value has been reduced with an impairment loss of.....	0	16.250.210	
Closed down business area, one-off adjusment net revenue	2.106.660	0	
	2.106.660	16.250.210	
Other financial income			2
Group enterprises.....	32.107	31.001	
Other interest income.....	0	312	
	32.107	31.313	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			3
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	-112.820	-2.473.793	
	-112.820	-2.473.793	
Proposed distribution of profit			4
Proposed dividend for the year.....	600.000	300.000	
Extraordinary dividend.....	0	300.000	
Retained earnings.....	-3.630.503	-18.808.487	
	-3.030.503	-18.208.487	
Tangible fixed assets			5
	Production plant and machinery	Other plant, machinery, tools and equipment	Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayment
Cost at 1 January 2019.....	4.113.701	585.160	933.287
Transferred.....	933.287	0	-933.287
Additions.....	441.191	0	0
Disposals.....	0	-504.624	0
Cost at 31 December 2019.....	5.488.179	80.536	0
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2019.....	669.195	188.867	
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of..	0	-253.950	
Depreciation for the year.....	343.866	114.747	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2019.....	1.013.061	49.664	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2019.....	4.475.118	30.872	0

NOTES

Note

Deferred tax assets

6

Provision for deferred tax comprises deferred tax on contract work in progress, inventory and intangible and tangible fixed assets.

	2019 EUR	2018 EUR
Deferred tax relating to:		
Intangible fixed assets.....	-2.299.423	-3.065.896
Tangible fixed assets.....	411.526	374.305
Trade receivables.....	-444.262	0
Unutilised tax losses.....	-2.539.860	-1.601.717
Impairment loss.....	2.655.019	2.076.308
	-2.217.000	-2.217.000
Deferred tax, beginning of year.....	2.217.000	-256.793
Deferred tax of the year, income statement.....	0	2.473.793
Deferred tax assets 31 December 2019.....	2.217.000	2.217.000

The tax asset is based on the expectations for the profit in the joint taxation in the group for 2020, 2021 and 2022

	2019 EUR	2018 EUR
Share capital		
Specification of the share capital:		
A-shares, 510.000 in the denomination of 1 EUR.....	510.000	510.000
B-shares, 490.000 in the denomination of 1 EUR.....	490.000	490.000
	1.000.000	1.000.000

7

Contingencies etc.

8

Other Liabilities

The company has received a customer claim that may involve product ingredient insurance. In such case, the company's risk is contractually limited to the insurance coverage, but could be exposed to the risk of crediting the products supplied and paying the deductible under the insurance.

Joint liabilities

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

Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of Ejner Holding ApS, which serves as management company for the joint taxation.

NOTES

	Note
Related parties The Company's related parties include:	9
Controlling interest Ejner Holding ApS, Barmstedt Allé 5, 5500 Middelfart, who is the ultimate majority shareholder.	
Other related parties having performed transactions with the company The company's related parties having a significant influence comprise subsidiaries and associates as well as the companies' Board of Directors, Board of Executives and executive officers and their relatives. Related parties include also companies in which the above mentioned group of persons has material interests.	
Transactions with related parties The company did not carry out any material transactions that were not concluded on market conditions.	
Information on uncertainty with respect to recognition and measurement In the assets there is a booked value of a deferred tax asset of EUR ('000) 2,217. The management in the group are planning transactions which due to the joint taxation in the group will permit the group to make use of the deferred tax asset. If the planned transactions in the group are not completed there is uncertainty related to the value of the deferred tax asset.	10
Consolidated financial statements The company is included in the consolidated financial statements for Ejner Holding ApS, Barmstedt Allé 5, 5500 Middelfart, CVR-number 35 52 31 70.	11
Staff costs Average number of employees 1 (2018: 1)	12

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Advanced Carbon Pultrusion A/S for 2019 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class C, medium enterprise.

The annual report is presented in EUR.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Net revenue from 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, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

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 fixed assets.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses include items of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprises' principal activities, including loss from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, rent, bad debts, etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from transactions in foreign currencies as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

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 portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BALANCE SHEET

Tangible fixed assets

Production plant and machinery, other plants, machinery, tools 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. As regards self-manufactured assets, the cost price includes cost of materials, components, subcontractors and indirect production costs.

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	Residual value
Production plant and machinery.....	3-15 years	0 %
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	5-10 years	0 %

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

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets are valued on an annual basis 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 net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, the assets are written down to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable value is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to the lower value.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes cost of raw materials, consumables, direct payroll cost and indirect production cost. Indirect production costs include indirect materials and payroll and maintenance and depreciation of the machines, factory buildings and equipment used in the production process, cost of factory administration and management and capitalised development costs relating to the products.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by impairment losses to meet expected losses.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 on account tax 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 carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against 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 under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date would 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 borrowing 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 term of loan.

Amortised cost of current liabilities usually corresponds to nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

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

If the foreign exchange position is considered to hedge future cash flows, the unrealised exchange adjustments are recognised directly in the equity.

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 time of occurrence of the receivables or payables is 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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 bank overdraft and cash in hand.