



MBL DENMARK 2020 A/S
GLARMESTERVEJ 18B ST. TH., 8600 SILKEBORG
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2023

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 30 April 2024**

Lars Bichel Lüneborg

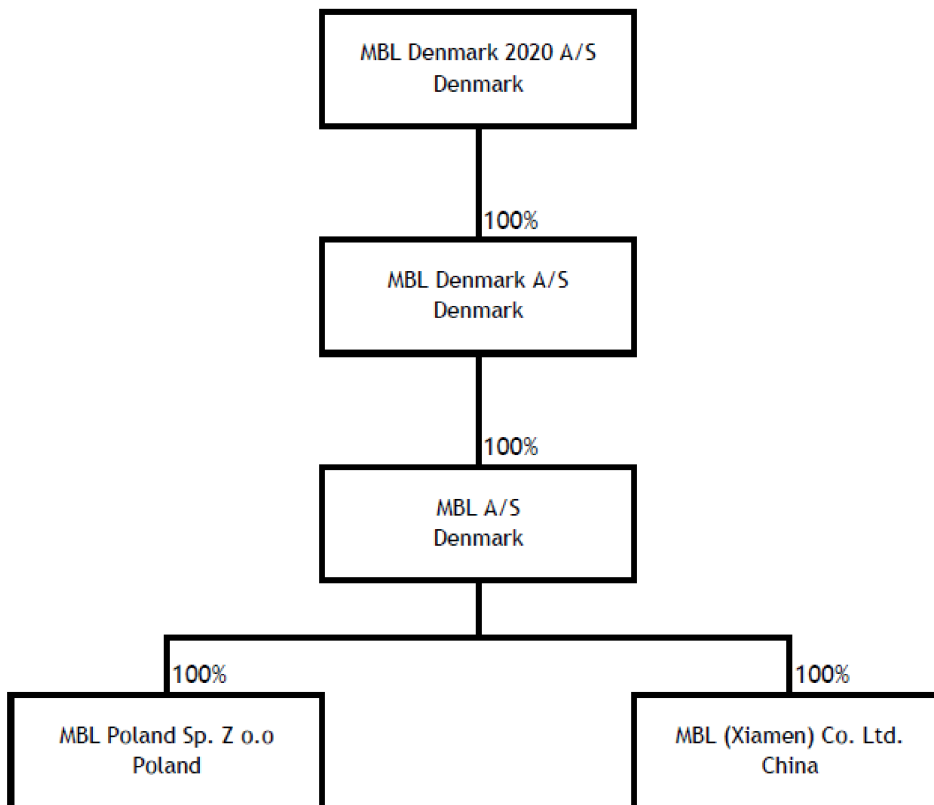
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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	MBL Denmark 2020 A/S Garmestervej 18B st. th. 8600 Silkeborg
	CVR No.: 41 64 20 68 Established: 28 August 2020 Municipality: Silkeborg Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Ingelise Nygaard Lauritsen, chairman Mogens Bichel Lauritsen Lars Bichel Lüneborg Ashwin Roy Nerijus Drobavicius Anatolijus Faktorovicius
Executive Board	Martin Bichel Lauritsen
Auditor	KPMG P/S Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Frederiks Plads 42 8000 Aarhus C

GROUP STRUCTURE



MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of MBL Denmark 2020 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 consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent company Financial Statements give a true and fair view of Group's and the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of Group's and 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.

Silkeborg, 30 April 2024

Executive Board

Martin Bichel Lauritsen

Board of Directors

Ingelise Nygaard Lauritsen
Chairman

Mogens Bichel Lauritsen

Lars Bichel Lüneborg

Ashwin Roy

Nerijus Drobavicius

Anatolijus Faktorovicius

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of MBL Denmark 2020 A/S

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent company Financial Statements of MBL Denmark 2020 A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, comprising Income Statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies the Group as well as for the Parent Company and a cash flow statement for the Group. The consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent company Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent company Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and consolidated 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 consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent company Financial Statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's Responsibilities for the consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent company Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent company Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group's and the Parent 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 consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent company Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent company 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 Financial Statement users made on the basis of these consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent company Financial Statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent company 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 Group's and the Parent 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 consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent company 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 Group's and the Parent 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 consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent company 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 Group and the Parent Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent company Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent company Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Statement on Management Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent company 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 consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent company Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary is materially inconsistent with the consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent company 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 consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent company 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.

Aarhus C, 30 April 2024

KPMG P/S
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Mikkel Trabjerg Knudsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne34459

Michael E. K. Rasmussen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne41364

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS OF THE GROUP

	2023 12 month EUR '000	2022 12 month EUR '000	2021 12 month EUR '000	2020 4 month EUR '000
Income statement				
Net revenue.....	92.456	88.915	69.986	18.778
Gross profit/loss.....	21.615	15.191	12.540	4.370
Operating profit/loss of main activities.....	5.164	-80	-890	-729
Financial income and expenses, net.....	2.877	651	-2.898	-1.547
Profit/loss for the year before tax.....	8.041	571	-3.788	-2.276
Profit/loss for the year.....	5.869	-852	-2.958	-2.452
Balance sheet				
Total assets.....	104.813	104.714	103.771	98.726
Equity.....	51.670	46.781	46.151	48.419
Cash flows				
Cash flows from operating activities.....	8.161	3.658	5.235	6.929
Cash flows from investing activities.....	-2.979	-1.984	-3.634	-27.548
Cash flows from financing activities.....	-2.091	-2.150	855	17.922
Total cash flows.....	3.091	-476	2.456	-2.697
Investment in property, plant and equipment.....	-2.643	-1.915	-3.203	-1.484
Average number of full-time employees.....	1.522	1.508	1.390	1.346
Key ratios				
Gross margin.....	23,4	17,1	17,9	23,3
Operating margin.....	5,6	-0,1	-1,3	-3,9
Equity ratio.....	49,3	44,7	44,5	49,0
Net revenue per employee.....	61	59	50	41

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

Gross margin:	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Net revenue}}$
Operating margin:	$\frac{\text{Operating profit/loss} \times 100}{\text{Net revenue}}$
Equity ratio:	$\frac{\text{Equity, at year-end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets, at year-end}}$
Net revenue per employee EUR ('000)	$\frac{\text{Net revenue EUR('000)}}{\text{Average number of full-time employees}}$

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
	12 month	12 month	12 month	12 month	12 month
	EUR '000	EUR '000	EUR '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
Income statement					
Net revenue.....	92.456	88.915	69.986	56.469	65.758
Gross profit/loss.....	21.615	15.191	12.540	13.913	17.129
Operating profit/loss of main activities.....	5.164	-80	-890	6.963	8.296
Financial income and expenses, net.....	2.877	651	-2.898	-2.312	-1.873
Profit/loss for the year before tax.....	8.041	571	-3.788	4.651	6.423
Profit/loss for the year.....	5.869	-852	-2.958	3.526	4.856
Balance sheet					
Total assets.....	104.813	104.714	103.771	37.128	43.434
Equity.....	51.670	46.781	46.151	8.815	7.055
Cash flows					
Cash flows from operating activities.....	8.161	3.658	5.235	7.915	7.502
Cash flows from investing activities.....	-2.979	-1.984	-3.634	-2.261	-2.217
Cash flows from financing activities.....	-2.091	-2.150	855	-8.098	-3.162
Total cash flows.....	3.091	-476	2.456	-2.444	2.123
Investment in property, plant and equipment.....	-2.643	-1.915	-3.203	-2.000	-1.753
Average number of full-time employees.....	1.522	1.508	1.390	1.369	1.392
Key ratios					
Gross margin.....	23,4	17,1	17,9	24,6	26,0
Operating margin.....	5,6	-0,1	-1,3	12,3	12,6
Equity ratio.....	49,3	44,7	44,5	23,7	16,2
Net revenue per employee.....	61	59	50	41	47

As 2021 was the first full year when MBL Denmark 2020 A/S was ultimate holding company of MBL Group comparative figures for the 12 month period of 2018-2020 are presented on MBL Denmark A/S consolidated level (previous ultimate holding company of MBL Group).

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

The principal activities of MBL Group comprise like in previous years of production and trade in products related to the wheelchair/rehabilitation and aged care markets. The production is performed in the foreign subsidiaries in Poland and China. Product development and sale of the Group's products is also performed by the foreign subsidiaries.

The products are sold globally, primarily in Europe and the Asia Pacific region. MBL has continued to further develop the US market in 2023. During 2023 MBL's products have been sold to more than 35 countries.

Exceptional matters

There were no exceptional matters in 2023.

Development in activities and financial and economic position

In 2023 MBL realized a reduction in costs of raw materials and transoceanic shipping. Another positive impact on MBL's results came from decreasing energy costs. Turnover wise MBL Group delivered modest growth with the increase of Group consolidated revenues from EUR 89m to EUR 93m. MBL Group's financial results also improved significantly. In 2023 MBL Group served its debt to financing partners in line with the agreed schedule. At the end of 2023 MBL Group had available cash assets of EUR 7.4m.

On comparable basis in 2023, excl. goodwill amortization of EUR 6.4m, the operating profit from ordinary operations of MBL Group was EUR 11.5m against EUR 6.3m in 2022. Supported by the year-on-year revenues increase of 4% the development in costs of raw materials, energy and general inflationary pressures on labor costs overall led to an operating profit improvement of 83,6%. The reported EBITDA for 2023 of MBL Group was at the level of EUR 13.7m (14.8% of turnover).

Excluding goodwill amortization results before tax for the year (EUR 14.4m vs EUR 6.9m in 2022) apart from operating performance were continuously impacted by relatively high financial expense and improved by similarly high financial income.

MBL Group reported net profit after tax of EUR 5.9m (excl. goodwill amortization it was profit of EUR 12.2m) which was better than budget due to operational overperformance.

Due to growth of business activity overall level of trade working capital increased by 5.2m. Group generated positive cash flow from operations at the level of EUR 8.2m.

The Board of Directors has approved the 2024 budget leading to net profit and delivery of satisfactory MBL Group EBITDA higher than in 2023.

The key aspect of this plan of earnings improvement is additional sales growth coming from new projects supported by anticipated general market uplift on the back of industry recovery. Simultaneously the Group will continue to focus on production efficiency improvements and product cost rationalizations.

These initiatives (new projects, cost rationalizations and production efficiency improvements) together with a motivating bonus program, are expected not only to keep satisfactory profitability, but also to establish the buffer for inflationary pressures being experienced both in Poland and in China.

The MBL Group had at 31 December 2023 an equity of EUR 51.7m.

In 2023 MBL Denmark 2020 A/S received dividend from its subsidiary MBL Denmark A/S of EUR 3.6m.

Outlook

Most likely in 2024 the current geo-political situation following Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the general inflationary environment will have a smaller impact on the global economy compared to 2023. The current market environment allows MBL Group to recover margins. In Q1 2024 Group turnover of EUR 24.1m was 22% higher than in Q1 2023. Thanks to decreasing material, energy and transportation costs and sales prices increases margins have improved significantly and allowed MBL Group to deliver EBITDA of 4.2m in Q1 2024 which is 49% higher than in Q1 2023.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Development in activities and financial and economic position (continued)

A positive net profit result is expected in 2024 following all budget initiatives. It is expected to be based on margins improvements, profitable new products, core products sales growth and strategic portfolio simplification in the long term.

Profit/loss for the year compared to the expected development

2023 Result was close to expectations:

1. Turnover was lower by 7.3% due to slightly lower demand than budgeted
2. Raw Materials cost decreased to 42.2% vs 42.6% of TO budgeted
3. Energy costs decreased (1.8% vs 1.6% of TO budgeted)
4. Contribution Margin increased to 25.7% vs 24.0% budgeted
5. EBITDA turned out to be higher by 0.9m than budgeted
6. EBITDA% was 18.6% of TO vs 16.3% budgeted

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.

Financial risk

Special risks

The Group's most significant operating risk is growing geo-political tension between USA and China and its impact on global trade and economy.

Foreign exchange risks

Fluctuations of the EUR/PLN exchange rate affect sales from MBL Poland, for which a revaluation cannot directly be passed on to the customers as the Group's competitors are primarily located in Asia and are therefore not, like MBL, very sensitive to more than one currency. It is also related to the RMB/USD exchange rate, for which revaluation is possible to be passed on to customers, however, there may be some lagging effect and/or negative customer relationships impact.

As there are activities in foreign countries, the results, cash flows and equity are influenced by the exchange rate development of several currencies, in particular EUR, USD, RMB and PLN. It is the Group's policy to hedge the commercial foreign exchange risks properly in close cooperation with the Group's principal bank in Poland. For MBL Poland hedging is primarily done in the form of foreign currency options, swaps and forward contracts to hedge the expected sales and purchases within 3 to 12 months in the relevant currencies. The Group does not enter into any speculative foreign exchange positions.

For MBL Xiamen, due to lack of local hedging possibilities, the Group is rigorously monitoring the exchange rates development and passes on relevant price adjustments to the Group's customers.

Exchange rate adjustments of investments in subsidiaries and associates, which are independent entities, are recognized directly in the equity. Foreign exchange risks related hereto are not, generally, hedged as it is the Group's opinion that a current hedging of such long-term investments will not be appropriate from an overall risk and cost perspective.

Interest risks

Changes in the interest level would have a direct impact on earnings as the interest-bearing net debt represents a considerable amount. In order to reduce the risk of interest fluctuations the Group's latest financing structure is based either on fixed interest rates (like with shareholder's loans) or is hedged via interest rate swaps (the bank long term loan).

Market risks

The most significant market risks are currently related with Russia's war in Ukraine, growing geo-political tensions between western countries and China, high inflation and economic slowdown in many countries leading to reduction of global demand and in short and medium term risks of delayed payments from MBL's customers experiencing cash shortages.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Financial risk (continued)

Key risk mitigation for MBL:

1. Daily monitoring of key operations processes like customer feedback, cash collection, people availability and implementation of all required health and safety regulations
2. Short term cash planning
3. Long term opportunities like leveraging new projects and developments, internal optimizations and cost rationalizations

Knowledge resources

The Group continued in 2023 the development of its main products which will require a continued development of the knowledge resources.

The Group has continued its efforts within knowledge management and improvement including education and training for key staff in Poland and China, sharing best practices between the Group's entities, sharing consultation and management services but also maintaining the knowledge database. The Group is also investing in key job positions and to increase leadership capabilities in selected areas.

Research and development activities

The development activities are handled by the subsidiaries.

The Group's own product program and customer specific products are developed in close cooperation with the customers' purchase and development departments. A considerable amount of time and resources have been used during the year for product design, documentation and development of the necessary tools for production of own and customer specific products. A minor share of these costs is covered by the customers. During the last 2-3 years there has been a strategic shift towards a higher share of new products owned by the Group vs customer specific projects. Cost rationalizations have as well been a focus area for the R&D and sourcing staff and it is the key focus area in coming years as well as development of new products.

Future expectations

From a strategic perspective MBL Group is one of the key suppliers to the rehabilitation industry globally which is a market with a substantial growth potential. The market for wheelchairs and other rehabilitation devices like rollators, long term care beds and power add on devices, and thus the Group's main products, will grow in the long term because of increasing life expectancy and lifestyle related diseases. The expected growth rate of the market based on a market study prepared by professional advisors is estimated at 5-7% yearly.

After the slowdown in 2020 and solid recovery in 2021, 2022 and 2023 MBL Group plans to accelerate sales in 2024 and onwards and to continue to outpace the market MBL operates in. It will be based on continuously successful development of new products in MBL Xiamen supported by strategic partners and growth of the core components portfolio. For MBL Poland it is going to be the result of the continuation of several major projects and further development of potential customers including expansion in the US market.

The already embedded new management structure has continuously been releasing considerable resources from the top management and all the way through the organization which may further contribute to a considerable improvement of the earnings in the coming years.

The key initiatives in the budget to maintain profitability and achieve the goals in 2024 continue to be:

1. Revenue growth of core products with satisfactory margins with focus on stable growth in developed markets of Western Europe and continued expansion in Asia Pacific and the US markets
2. Product cost rationalizations particularly on new "high runners" to reduce the cost base and improve margins
3. Simplification of the product portfolio and increasing production series volume to improve productivity
4. Introduction of new higher margin products with simultaneous reduction of lower margin portfolio sales

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Future expectations (continued)

The most important business processes with respect to meeting own targets and the customers' expectations continue to be service, quality, delivery on time and project efficiency.

The Group continues monthly monitoring of the business via Balanced Scorecard Key Performance Indicators and management financial reporting.

The Company's foreign branches

The company has no foreign branches.

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) report

This section has been prepared in accordance with The Danish Financial Statements Act §99a.

The principal activities comprise like in previous years production and trade in products related to the wheelchair/rehabilitation and aged care markets. The production is performed in the foreign subsidiaries in Poland and China. Product development and sale of the Group's products is also performed by the foreign subsidiaries.

MBL conducts its business on the basis of defined, simplified principles for business practices and ethics and focus on social responsibility towards employees, business partners and the surrounding society.

The Group desires to develop its business and meet its strategic challenges in a financially and socially justifiable way by adherence to the legislation and activities and measures of a social nature in all three countries where the Group is operating.

The Group has implemented policies comprising internal guidelines, goals and strategies according to which work is focused on ensuring a safe and healthy working environment and optimization of the processes of the company in order to ensure environmentally responsible operations. For both subsidiaries it has been communicated to each employee in the form of a so-called staff book.

The Group continuously evaluate existing policies to systematically implement improvements where necessary.

Compliance with respective policies and procedures has been regularly monitored and controlled by both internally and externally authorized groups. In 2023 there were no material breaches or non-compliance cases.

In general, it is the management's opinion that the work regarding environment and work environment is supportive of the Group's image and efficiency. The Group's work with social responsibility has also had the effect that the production processes have become less environmentally damaging, and that the consumption of energy is reduced. It is expected that these activities will be continued and further intensified in the future.

Environmental situation

Internally the Group has a code of rules for environmental and work environmental issues as described in the policies.

All companies within the MBL Group are proactively looking for an opportunity to reduce energy consumption, gas emission, waste and other pollution. MBL monitors environmental risks at local operational levels with a view to minimize the environmental footprint. MBL is committed to ensuring environmentally sound and energy-efficient production.

Main risks related to lack of proper environmental protection:

1. Legal consequences - fines, higher costs of operations, criminal prosecutions etc.
2. Negative PR consequences
3. Stricter environmental requirements imposed on the company with negative impact on operations

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) report (continued)

The way of mitigating these risks in MBL is:

1. Clear communication from management that there is no compromise on meeting environmental standards required by law in relevant countries
2. More focus on information collection in order to strengthen the analysis of possible improvement areas - in MBL Poland there is continuous cooperation with external consultant to track the progress on environment protection
3. Actions in place in case of any environmental risk - new installations, exchange of chemical pollutants in MBL Poland as example from last 3 years

In 2023 the Group has continued the effort to improve the production environment as well as the health and safety environment in both subsidiaries including selective capital investments.

There is an increasing focus on a number of areas in particular in terms of gas emission, waste and other pollution as described in the CSR section.

MBL will continue its efforts to support environmental protection in years to come with the same high ambitions as for 2023.

Human rights

Internally the Group has a code of rules for human rights issues as described in the policies. In 2023 there were no cases of breach of any law connected to human rights in any of the subsidiaries.

The main risks related to human rights protection in MBL as production facility are:

1. Health and safety risk for employees and all sorts of ethical and legal consequences related to this
2. Mistreatment of employees

The way of mitigating these risks in MBL is:

1. Monitoring of H&S procedures and related implementation of these - in both MBL Poland and MBL Xiamen there is a H&S specialist employed responsible for this area. Additionally each people manager is responsible for H&S tasks
2. All cases of accidents are separately analyzed with an action plan and there is a formal protocol describing the accident
3. Selective investments in assets improving the health and safety
4. In terms of employee mistreatment there is a developed HR function in both Poland and China and all employees have a point of contact in case of issues apart from regular communication with their managers
5. Regular communication meetings are in place and run by senior management

The Group continues to stay compliant with local regulations and requirements.

The key health and safety improvements and actions in 2023 were related to:

1. Strict control of proper PPE use
2. Dedicated trainings and seminars to increase safety awareness and promote proper behavior among employees
3. Standardization of safety rules and proper behavior in particularly in relation to most dangerous jobs
4. Cross-departmental safety inspections to promote best practices and safety leadership
5. Upgrade of safety measures in connection to internal transport

MBL will continue its efforts to support human rights in years to come with the same high ambitions as for 2023.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) report (continued)

Climatic impact

Internally the Group has a code of rules for climate impact as described in the policies.

As an element of its policies relating to environmental and social responsibility, the Group focuses on the climatic impact of its production and distribution. In 2018 and 2019 MBL Poland in cooperation with an external advisor reviewed and monitored environmental and climatic impact. Also as the result a number of actions were implemented which brought the next significant improvement in terms of an environmental footprint. These actions mostly focused on reduction of metal and paper wastes.

The main risk for MBL is lack of proper handling of production waste in Poland and China, which may result in increased costs and legal responsibility.

The way to mitigate is:

1. Use of certified waste handlers
2. Review of the contracts with waste handlers
3. Review of the waste handling procedure

The Company realized a project to exchange all lighting with LED lighting in its Polish facility which will be implemented during 2024 with a 5% lower consumption equal to 200000 kWh in 2024 compared to the realized level in 2023 of 4 million kWh. The planned installation of solar roof panels in Poland by end-2024 will supply the company with sustainable kWh. We continue to create awareness and as well as general focus on optimization of consumption in the production.

MBL will continue its efforts to support reduction of its climate impact in years to come with the same high ambitions as for 2023.

Anti-corruption and bribery

In management's view ethical behavior and safeguarding of company assets is vital for further company development and well-being. One of the key aspects is to protect MBL Group from risks related to corruption. The main risks in general can be identified in the areas of sales pricing and contracts, cooperation with suppliers, bank and treasury transactions, production consumables and employee expense claims. Due to certain reasons risk is assessed as higher in MBL Xiamen.

Key risk mitigation policies and procedures are:

1. Sales cooperation is strictly monitored by senior management - in all key customers cooperation the Managing Director is involved
2. Sales prices are set up in the system based on target margin approval grid with involvement of Sales Manager, CFO and Managing Director. Sales price changes are monitored monthly by the controlling team
3. Cooperation with key suppliers is monitored closely by the Managing Director in China and the Supply Chain Manager in China. Additionally there is a weekly purchase price check run by controlling.
4. Bank and treasury transactions are run with the rule of segregation of duty and approval required in the bank system. Key transactions require CFO external approval. Cash flow is monitored on daily basis.
5. Employee expense practices are in place both in Poland and in China
6. All employees have signed the Code of Conduct in 2023 and 50% of the office staff has received training within this area

MBL will continue its efforts to support anti-bribery and avoidance of corruption in years to come with the same high ambitions as for 2023.

Social and staff matters

In MBL Group all the rules and procedures are collected and communicated in a so-called "Staff Book" where social and staff matters are described such as employee policy, relations between managers and employees, employment and resignation from work, salary and work conditions, employee insurance, leave, working hours, job rotation, job promotion, training and education, annual work evaluation and salary conversation, social aspects and welfare fund in chapters from 12 to 18.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) report (continued)

Both MBL Poland and MBL Xiamen have developed a strong HR function to safeguard and to develop those procedures. The HR department is responsible for all aspects connected with the recruitment, introduction, employment, motivation, remuneration, information and communication, development and appraisal system in close cooperation with the managers and the employees. There was no change in 2023.

Main risks for staff matters:

1. Health and safety risk for employees related to production environment

The way of mitigating these risks in MBL is:

1. Strict health and safety procedures in place as described below
2. Clear communication from management that there is no compromise on meeting Health and Safety regulations
3. More focus on information collection in order to strengthen the analysis of possible improvement areas
4. Actions in place in case of any environmental risk - new installations, exchange of chemical pollutants in MBL Poland as example from last 3 years

One of the key challenges in 2023 continued to be connected with the recruitment/employment of required qualified production staff on a very difficult labor market with very limited availability of qualified candidates for employment.

Thanks to the continuation of initiatives/activities implemented in 2018 and continued in prior years the required positions were successfully filled on the production in both MBL Poland and MBL Xiamen.

Key initiatives/actions in 2023:

1. Continuation of appraisal system based on competency model and individual goals realization on each job position which was developed and implemented in 2021
2. Continuation of the development program as regards project management implemented in 2021
3. Continuation of the development program for the Production Team Leaders as regards team management implemented in 2021
4. Continuation of managerial development program for the Line Management group implemented in 2021

MBL will continue its efforts to social and staff matters in years to come with the same high ambitions as for 2023.

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Report of target figures and policies for the under-represented gender

Gender distribution within Management

	2023
Number of members of the supreme management body.....	6
Under-represented gender, share in % of the supreme management body.....	17%
Number of people at other management levels.....	1

The other management levels consist of two or less persons. Thus, the Company is not subject to the obligation of setting a target figure and preparing a policy for the gender distribution at the other management levels.

Target figures for the supreme management body

	2023
Target figures in % for the supreme management body.....	34%
Year, in which the target figures are expected to be met.....	2025

Status of meeting the target figures set for the supreme management body

- Target planned to be met primo 2025
- No actions taken to reach the target in 2023
- Actions to be taken in 2024 to reach the target primo 2025

Board of Directors

The board consists of 6 members at the end of 2023, one of which is female. This means that the company no longer has an equal distribution of the genders.

Data ethics policy

Processing of data at MBL is relatively small part of MBL's business. MBL complies with relevant law and strives to process, treat and analyse all data in a fair and transparent way and with a strong ethical commitment. We respect all stakeholders' privacy through:

1. Collection and processing of data fairly, lawfully, and transparently only for business purposes
2. Processing of data done in compliance with regulatory frameworks
3. Commitment to privacy remaining also after relationships with the stakeholder's end

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	Group		Parent Company	
		2023 EUR '000	2022 EUR '000	2023 EUR '000	2022 EUR '000
NET REVENUE	1	92.456	88.915	0	0
Production costs.....	2	-70.841	-73.724	0	0
GROSS PROFIT/LOSS		21.615	15.191	0	0
Distribution costs.....	2	-1.667	-1.236	0	0
Administrative expenses.....	2, 3	-15.021	-14.394	-83	-70
OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS OF MAIN ACTIVITIES		4.927	-439	-83	-70
Other operating income.....		529	506	0	0
Other operating expenses.....		-292	-147	0	0
OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS		5.164	-80	-83	-70
Income from investments in subsidiaries.....	4	0	0	6.302	-339
Other financial income.....	5	6.694	3.979	357	82
Other financial expenses.....	6	-3.817	-3.328	-828	-670
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX		8.041	571	5.748	-997
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	7	-2.172	-1.423	121	145
PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR	8	5.869	-852	5.869	-852

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	Group		Parent Company	
		2023 EUR '000	2022 EUR '000	2023 EUR '000	2022 EUR '000
Development projects completed, including patents and similar rights originating from development projects.....		940	827	0	0
Acquired concessions, patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights.....		312	288	0	0
Goodwill.....		42.341	48.692	0	0
Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets.....		323	390	0	0
Intangible assets.....	9	43.916	50.197	0	0
Land and buildings.....		10.477	9.894	0	0
Production plant and machinery...		5.373	5.026	0	0
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....		2.034	1.780	0	0
Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayments for tangible fixed assets.....		361	198	0	0
Property, plant and equipment...	10	18.245	16.898	0	0
Investments in subsidiaries.....		0	0	62.532	60.638
Derivative financial instruments...	11	501	931	209	430
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		13	12	0	0
Financial non-current assets.....	12	514	943	62.741	61.068
NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....		62.675	68.038	62.741	61.068
Expenses for raw materials and consumables.....		5.534	5.025	0	0
Work in progress.....		2.400	2.405	0	0
Finished goods and goods for resale.....		2.733	2.586	0	0
Inventories.....		10.667	10.016	0	0
Trade receivables.....		19.746	17.736	0	0
Receivables from Group companies.....		0	0	2.452	1.899
Deferred tax assets.....	13	12	7	0	0
Derivative financial instruments...	11	931	1.741	0	0
Other receivables.....		1.521	1.303	0	0
Joint tax contribution receivable..		0	0	415	615
Prepayments.....	14	1.839	1.542	0	0
Receivables.....	15	24.049	22.329	2.867	2.514
Cash and cash equivalents.....		7.422	4.331	367	11
CURRENT ASSETS.....		42.138	36.676	3.234	2.525
ASSETS.....		104.813	104.714	65.975	63.593

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	Group		Parent Company	
		2023 EUR '000	2022 EUR '000	2023 EUR '000	2022 EUR '000
Share Capital.....	16	106	106	106	106
Fair value reserve for hedge accounting.....		389	726	163	335
Fair value reserve for currency translation of foreign entities.....		-269	282	0	0
Retained earnings.....		51.444	45.667	51.401	46.340
EQUITY.....		51.670	46.781	51.670	46.781
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations.....		129	83	0	0
Provision for deferred tax.....	17	643	508	0	0
PROVISIONS.....		772	591	0	0
Subordinate loan capital.....		7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000
Bank debt.....		11.292	17.536	3.851	6.467
Lease liabilities.....		1.087	1.005	0	0
Frozen holiday pay.....		15	22	0	0
Non-current liabilities.....	18	19.394	25.563	10.851	13.467
Bank debt.....		9.448	5.270	2.624	2.624
Lease liabilities.....		522	590	0	0
Prepayments from customers.....		0	4	0	0
Trade payables.....		14.619	19.469	0	0
Debt to Group companies.....		0	0	0	20
Corporation tax payable.....		1.338	1.125	213	313
Joint tax contribution payable.....		0	0	32	100
Other liabilities.....		6.900	5.072	585	288
Deferred income.....	19	150	249	0	0
Current liabilities.....		32.977	31.779	3.454	3.345
LIABILITIES.....		52.371	57.342	14.305	16.812
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		104.813	104.714	65.975	63.593
Contingencies etc.	20				
Charges and securities	21				
Related parties	22				

EQUITY

	Group					
	Share Capital	Fair value reserve for hedge accounting	Fair value reserve for translation of foreign entities	Fair value reserve for currency	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023.....	106	726	282		45.667	46.781
Proposed profit allocation, cf. note 8.....					5.869	5.869
Other legal bindings						
Other adjustments to equity value.....					-114	-114
Change fair value reserves						
Value adjustments in the year.....		-432	-551			-983
Tax on changes in equity.....		95			22	117
Equity at 31 December 2023.....	106	389	-269		51.444	51.670
	Parent Company					
	Share Capital	Reserve for net revaluati- on under the equity method	Fair value reserve for hedge accounting	Fair value reserve for currency	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023.....	106	0	335		46.340	46.781
Proposed profit allocation, cf. note 8.....					-433	5.869
Other legal bindings						
Foreign exchange adjustments.....						-551
Other adjustments to equity value.....						-257
Transfers						
Allowed equalization.....					5.494	0
Change fair value reserves						
Value adjustments in the year.....					-221	-221
Tax on changes in equity.....					49	49
Equity at 31 December 2023.....	106	0	163		51.401	51.670

CASH FLOW STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Group	
	2023	2022
	EUR '000	EUR '000
Profit/loss for the year.....	5.869	-852
Depreciation and amortisation, reversed.....	8.559	8.571
Reversed realization gains.....	14	-35
Adjustment of other financial income.....	811	-1.657
Adjustment of other financial expenses.....	38	38
Tax on profit/loss, reversed.....	2.172	1.423
Other adjustments.....	-196	-195
Corporation tax paid.....	-1.522	-190
Change in inventories.....	-651	1.342
Change in receivables (ex tax).....	-2.525	-5.961
Change in other provisions.....	46	4
Change in current liabilities (ex bank, tax, instalments payable and overdraft facility).....	-3.133	1.263
Other cash flows from operating activities.....	-1.321	-93
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITY.....	8.161	3.658
Purchase of intangible assets.....	-427	-281
Purchase of property, plant and equipment.....	-2.643	-1.915
Sale of property, plant and equipment.....	92	213
Purchase of financial assets.....	-1	-1
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY.....	-2.979	-1.984
Proceeds from non-current borrowing.....	0	1.240
Instalments on loans.....	-6.283	-2.312
Changes in overdraft.....	4.178	-1.027
Other cash flows from financing activities.....	14	-51
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY.....	-2.091	-2.150
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	3.091	-476
Cash and cash equivalents at 1. januar.....	4.331	4.807
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31. DECEMBER.....	7.422	4.331
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December comprise:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	7.422	4.331
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS.....	7.422	4.331

NOTES

	Group		Parent Company		Note
	2023 EUR '000	2022 EUR '000	2023 EUR '000	2022 EUR '000	
Net revenue					1
Segment details (geography)					
Western Europa.....	39.838	38.261	0	0	
Eastern Europa.....	23.284	23.484	0	0	
Asia Pacific.....	19.715	18.094	0	0	
Northe America.....	9.151	8.227	0	0	
Others.....	468	849	0	0	
	92.456	88.915	0	0	
The group and parent company has only one operating segment, "components, subassemblies and complete products for mobility devices industry", which form the basis for managerial decision taking.					
Staff costs					2
Average number of full time employees	1.522	1.508	1	1	
Wages and salaries.....	19.993	18.748	0	0	
Pensions.....	306	301	0	0	
Social security costs.....	2.799	2.252	0	0	
Other staff costs.....	112	102	0	0	
	23.210	21.403	0	0	
Remuneration of Executive Board....	446	482	0	0	
Remuneration of Board of Directors.	45	66	0	0	
	491	548	0	0	
Staff costs are included in the following items: Production costs: EUR ('000) 18.301. Distribution costs: EUR ('000) 602. Administrative expenses: EUR ('000) 4.307.					
Fee to statutory auditor					3
Total fee:					
KPMG.....	139	154	32	13	
	139	154	32	13	
Specification of fee:					
Statutory audit.....	125	148	18	13	
Assurance engagements.....	14	6	14	0	
	139	154	32	13	

NOTES

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Parent Company</u>		Note
	2023 EUR '000	2022 EUR '000	2023 EUR '000	2022 EUR '000	
Income from investments in subsidiaries					4
Income from investments in subsidiaries.....	0	0	6.302	-339	
	0	0	6.302	-339	
Other financial income					5
Interest, Group companies.....	0	0	145	81	
Other interest income.....	6.694	3.979	212	1	
	6.694	3.979	357	82	
Other financial expenses					6
Interest, Group companies.....	0	0	0	15	
Other interest expenses.....	3.817	3.328	828	655	
	3.817	3.328	828	670	
Tax on profit/loss for the year					7
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	1.932	1.387	-170	-202	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	112	224	0	158	
Tax on changes in equity.....	128	-188	49	-101	
	2.172	1.423	-121	-145	
Proposed distribution of profit/loss					8
Allocation to reserve for net revaluation under the equity method....	0	0	6.302	-339	
Retained earnings.....	5.869	-852	-433	-513	
	5.869	-852	5.869	-852	

After the end of the financial year, distribution of extraordinary dividend of EUR ('000) 1.000 has been made.

NOTES

Note

Intangible assets

9

	<u>Group</u>	
	Development projects completed, including patents and similar rights originating from development projects	Acquired concessions, patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights
Cost at 1 January 2023.....	4.583	1.156
Exchange adjustment at closing rate.....	-11	24
Transfer.....	323	35
Additions.....	43	112
Cost at 31 December 2023.....	4.938	1.327
Amortisation at 1 January 2023.....	3.753	867
Exchange adjustment at closing rate.....	-1	18
Transfer.....	0	3
Amortisation for the year.....	246	127
Amortisation at 31 December 2023.....	3.998	1.015
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....	940	312

	<u>Group</u>	
	Goodwill	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets
Cost at 1 January 2023.....	63.511	391
Exchange adjustment at closing rate.....	0	8
Transfers to/from other items.....	0	-320
Additions.....	0	272
Disposals.....	0	-28
Cost at 31 December 2023.....	63.511	323
Amortisation at 1 January 2023.....	14.819	0
Amortisation for the year.....	6.351	0
Amortisation at 31 December 2023.....	21.170	0
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....	42.341	323

Special conditions for recognition of development costs

The Company's development projects concern development of wheel chairs, rollators, hospital beds, electromechanical products, and components for manual wheel chairs. The development progresses as planned and is expected to be completed within 1 to 2 years and company is going to benefit through additional revenues or cost benefits for the following years. The market for these products for the health and senior citizen sector is increasing considerably more than the general economic development according to well-documented market reports and there is a limited competition in the market for this type of products.

NOTES

Property, plant and equipment	Group		Note
	Land and buildings	Production plant and machinery	
Cost at 1 January 2023.....	8.286	13.110	10
Exchange adjustment at closing rate.....	652	336	
Transferred.....	35	217	
Additions.....	101	1.081	
Disposals.....	0	-468	
Cost at 31 December 2023.....	9.074	14.276	
Revaluation at 1 January 2023.....	4.181	0	
Exchange adjustment at closing rate.....	329	0	
Revaluation of the year.....	-114	0	
Revaluation at 31 December 2023.....	4.396	0	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2023.....	2.575	8.085	
Exchange adjustment at closing rate.....	203	273	
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of.....	0	-429	
Depreciation for the year.....	215	974	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023....	2.993	8.903	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....	10.477	5.373	
Value of recognised assets, excluding revaluation under § 41 (1).....	6.082		
Finance lease assets.....		2.909	
	Group		
	Other plant, fixtures and equipment	Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayments for tangible fixed assets	
Cost at 1 January 2023.....	7.576	198	
Exchange adjustment at closing rate.....	-99	16	
Transferred.....	-234	-96	
Additions.....	1.216	245	
Disposals.....	-1.404	-2	
Cost at 31 December 2023.....	7.055	361	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2023.....	5.795		
Exchange adjustment at closing rate.....	-86		
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of.....	-1.367		
Depreciation for the year.....	679		
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023....	5.021		
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....	2.034	361	
Finance lease assets.....	63		

NOTES

Note

Derivative financial instruments

11

The Parent company and two other Group companies, MBL A/S and MBL Poland Sp. z o.o use derivatives for hedging of interest rate risks and in addition the Group company, MBL Poland Sp. z o.o uses derivatives for hedging of currency risks all in relation to recognised assets and liabilities and future cash flows from unrecognised transactions.

The risk management is undertaken individually for each Group company on the basis of reported positions and each Group Company carries the counterparty risk for all hedging transactions. Only financial institutions with high credit ratings are applied for derivative transactions, why the counterparty risk is low.

Synthetic forward contracts are applied for hedging of recognised receivables, payables and debt in foreign currencies. The principals of the instruments and hedging level at 31 December 2023 comprise:

		<u>Group</u>			
Currency	Payment/Expiry	Receivables EUR '000	Debt EUR '000	Hedging- transaction EUR '000	Netposition EUR '000
PLN	0-12 months	1.509	6.440	-3.000	-1.932
		1.509	6.440	-3.000	-1.932

The hedging instruments impact the Balance Sheet, Income Statement and Equity as follows:

	<u>Group</u>	
	Forward exchange contracts	Interest rate swap
Fair value at 31 December 2023		
Assets.....	884	548
	884	548
Value adjustment in the year recognised in the Income Statement.....	-794	-112
Value adjustment in the year recognised in Equity.....	0	-337
	<u>Parent Company</u>	
		Interest rate swap
Fair value at 31 December 2023		
Assets.....		209
		209
Value adjustment in the year recognised in Equity.....		-172

NOTES

Note

Financial non-current assets

12

	Group	
	Derivative financial instruments	Rent deposit and other receivables
Cost at 1 January 2023.....	0	12
Additions.....	0	1
Cost at 31 December 2023.....	0	13
Revaluation at 1 January 2023.....	932	0
Revaluation and impairment losses for the year.....	-431	0
Revaluation at 31 December 2023.....	501	0
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....	501	13

	Parent Company	
	Investments in subsidiaries	Derivative financial instruments
Cost at 1 January 2023.....	68.166	0
Cost at 31 December 2023.....	68.166	0
Revaluation at 1 January 2023.....	7.291	430
Exchange adjustment at closing rate.....	-551	0
Dividend.....	-3.600	0
Profit/loss for the year.....	12.653	0
Revaluation and impairment losses for the year.....	0	-221
Equity movements.....	-257	0
Revaluation at 31 December 2023.....	15.536	209
Impairment losses and amortisation of goodwill at 1 January 2023.....	14.819	0
Amortisation of goodwill.....	6.351	0
Impairment losses and amortisation of goodwill at 31 December 2023.....	21.170	0
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....	62.532	209

Investments in subsidiaries (EUR '000)

Name and domicil	Equity	Profit/loss for the year	Ownership
MBL Denmark A/S, Denmark.....	20.192	12.653	100 %
MBL A/S, Denmark.....	22.294	12.767	100 %
MBL Poland Sp. z o.o, Poland.....	5.624	562	100 %
MBL (Xiamen) Co., Ltd, China.....	18.641	10.773	100 %

NOTES

Note

Deferred tax assets

13

Deferred tax assets is related to differences between the carrying amount and tax value at the balance sheet date.

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Parent Company</u>	
	2023 EUR '000	2022 EUR '000	2023 EUR '000	2022 EUR '000
Deferred tax assets, beginning of year.....	7	224	0	158
Deferred tax of the year, income statement.....	5	-217	0	-158
Deferred tax assets 31 December 2023.....	12	7	0	0

The Group's deferred tax asset is recognised in the balance sheet by EUR ('000) 12. The net tax asset relates to difference between the carrying amount and tax value at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax asset relates to borrowing costs.

Prepayments

14

Prepayments and accrued income comprise prepaid costs, primarily insurances and deferred financing costs, relating to the next financial year.

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Parent Company</u>	
	2023 EUR '000	2022 EUR '000	2023 EUR '000	2022 EUR '000
Receivables falling due after more than one year				
Other receivables.....	0	101	0	0
	0	101	0	0

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Share Capital

16

Allocation of share capital:

	2023 EUR '000	2022 EUR '000
A-shares, 106.146 unit in the denomination of 1 EUR.....	106	106
	106	106

NOTES

Note

Provision for deferred tax

17

The provision for deferred tax is related to differences between the carrying amount and tax value at the balance sheet date.

	Group		Parent Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	EUR '000	EUR '000	EUR '000	EUR '000
Deferred tax, beginning of year.....	508	240	0	0
Deferred tax of the year, income statement.....	116	7	0	0
Deferred tax of the year, equity.....	19	261	0	0
Provision for deferred tax 31 December 2023.....	643	508	0	0

Long-term liabilities

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	Group			
	31/12 2023	Repayment	Debt	31/12 2022
	total liabilities	next year	outstanding after 5 years	total liabilities
Subordinate loan capital.....	7.000	0	0	7.000
Bank debt.....	13.916	2.624	0	20.160
Lease liabilities.....	1.583	496	0	1.563
Other non-current liabilities.....	0	0	0	3
Frozen holiday pay.....	23	8	0	22
	22.522	3.128	0	28.748
	Parent Company			
	31/12 2023	Repayment	Debt	31/12 2022
	total liabilities	next year	outstanding after 5 years	total liabilities
Subordinate loan capital.....	7.000	0	0	7.000
Bank debt.....	6.475	2.624	0	9.091
	13.475	2.624	0	16.091

As regards subordinated loan capital the creditor has signed a Letter of Subordination in relation to the other creditors in the Company. The main subordinated loan capital from investor has formal repayment date of 5 years meaning intended maturity date of all subordinated loans is June 2025.

NOTES

	Note
<p>Deferred income Deferred income include mainly the payments received from subsidy projects regarding income in subsequent years</p>	19
<p>Contingencies etc. Contingent liabilities The underlying subsidiary MBL A/S has entered into a rental agreement for premises with a residual obligation during the notice period at EUR ('000) 13. The annual rental cost is EUR ('000) 23.</p> <p>MBL Denmark 2020 A/S have issued a guarantee in relation to MBL A/S and MBL Poland debt to mBank SA -lender of loan. Maximum level in light of loan agreement is EUR ('000) 21.677.</p> <p>Joint liabilities The Danish companies of the group is jointly and severally liable for tax on the group's jointly taxed income and for certain possible withholding taxes such as dividend tax and royalty tax, and for the joint registration of VAT.</p> <p>Tax payable of the group's jointly taxed income amounts to EUR ('000) 213 at the Balance Sheet date.</p>	20

NOTES

Note

Charges and securities

21

	Group		Parent Company	
	Carrying amount of assets EUR '000	Nominal value of mortgage or outstanding debt EUR '000	Carrying amount of assets EUR '000	Nominal value of mortgage or outstanding debt EUR '000
The following assets have been provided as security for debt:				
Equity investment in group enterprises under fixed assets investment (MBL Denmark 2020 A/S).....	0	0	62.532	20.838
Owner's mortgages on property, etc., as security for bank debt of a nominal amount of (MBL Poland Sp. z o.o).....	10.477	20.022	0	0
Chattel mortgage on machinery and plant (MBL Poland Sp. z o.o).....	1.859	20.115	0	0
Assignment of receivable, factoring (MBL Poland Sp. z o.o).....	2.026	2.765	0	0
Cash at banks (MBL Poland Sp. z o.o).....	2.035	20.022	0	0
The following assets are financed by finance leases:				
Production plant and machinery (MBL Poland Sp. z o.o).....	2.607	1.572	0	0
Production plant and machinery (MBL (Xiamen) Co., Ltd).....	302	0	0	0
Other plant, fixtures and equipment (MBL Poland Sp. z o.o).....	30	12	0	0
Other plant, fixtures and equipment (MBL A/S).....	33	26	0	0

NOTES

Note

Related parties

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The Company's related parties include:

The Controlling interest

Mogens Bichel Lauritsen, Borgdalsparken 6B, 8600 Silkeborg, Denmark
(family relationships)

Ingelise Nygaard Lauritsen, Borgdalsparken 6B, 8600 Silkeborg, Denmark
(ownership and family relationships)

Martin Bichel Lauritsen, Ul. Sulejowska 45, 97300 Piotrkow, Poland
(ownership and family relationships)

Anne Bichel Lüneborg, Hellerupvej 59, 2900 Hellerup, Denmark
(ownership and family relationships)

Tine Birch Lauritsen, Langdalsparken 19, 8600 Silkeborg, Denmark
(ownership and family relationships)

Lars Lüneborg, Hellerupvej 59, 2900 Hellerup, Denmark
(Member of the board of Directors and family relationships)

Transactions with related parties

Payables and receivables to group enterprises are disclosed in the balance sheet.
Intercompany interests is disclosed in note 5 and 6.

Related party transactions

	Group		Parent Company	
	2023 EUR'000	2022 EUR'000	2023 EUR'000	2022 EUR'000
Income statement				
Net revenue.....	32.307	34.555	0	0
Production costs.....	-418	-72	0	0
Distribution costs.....	-477	-526	0	0
Administrative expenses.....	0	-255	0	0
Other financial expenses.....	-305	-289	-305	-289
	31.107	33.413	-305	-289
	Group		Parent Company	
	2023 EUR'000	2022 EUR'000	2023 EUR'000	2022 EUR'000
Balance sheet				
Trade receivables.....	9.890	9.929	0	0
Other receivables	1.137	877	0	0
Accumulated write-downs of existing receivables.....	-677	-628	0	0
Subordinate loan capital.....	-7.000	-7.000	-7.000	-7.000
Other liabilities.....	-554	-277	-554	-256
	2.796	2.901	-7.554	-7.256

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of MBL Denmark 2020 A/S for 2023 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for large enterprises in reporting class C .

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

Comparative figures

There have been some few reclassifications in the balance sheet comparative figures. The change regards derivative financial instruments. The change does not affect profit/loss or equity.

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the Parent Company MBL Denmark 2020 A/S and the subsidiaries in which MBL Denmark 2020 A/S directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting rights or in any other way has a controlling influence. Enterprises in which the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights and exercises significant, but not controlling influence, are considered associates, see the Group structure.

The Consolidated Financial Statements consolidate the Financial Statements of the Parent Company and the subsidiaries by combining uniform accounts items. Intercompany income and expenses, shareholdings, intercompany accounts and dividend, and realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from transactions between the consolidated enterprises are fully eliminated in the consolidation.

Newly acquired or established enterprises are recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date of acquisition. Sold or wound-up enterprises are recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement up to the date of disposal. Comparative figures are not adjusted for newly acquired, sold or wound-up enterprises.

The date of takeover is the date at which the Group gains actual control over the acquired enterprise.

Acquired enterprises are recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements under the acquisition method, reassessing all identified assets and liabilities to fair value at the acquisition date. The fair value is calculated based on acquisitions made in an active market, alternatively calculated using generally accepted valuation methods.

At calculation of the fair value of investment properties, a discounted cash flow model is applied based on discounted cash flow of future earnings. Operating equipment is recognised at fair value based on an assessor's opinion, using an overall assessment of the production equipment. Deferred tax of the acquired reassessments with the exception of goodwill is recognised.

Positive differences (goodwill) between the acquisition value and fair value of acquired and identified assets and liabilities are recognised in intangible fixed assets as goodwill and amortised systematically in the Income Statement under an individual assessment of the useful life.

Negative differences are recognised in the Income Statement at the date of acquisition. The difference from acquired enterprises is EUR ('000) 42.341.

At acquisition of new companies, in which there are minority interests, the minority interests are recognised and measured at fair value, inclusive of goodwill on the share of the minority interests.

Equity interests in subsidiaries are set off by the proportional share of the subsidiaries' fair value of net assets and liabilities at the date of takeover.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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.

Company's operating principles is that transport costs incurred by the company are to be covered by customer without any margin or mark-up. As part of revenues is related to transport cost re-invoiced to customers, it is continued company's practice to present transport cost as reduction of net revenues.

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.

Amortisation of capitalised development and research costs and the development costs that do not fulfil the criteria for capitalisation are also recognised in production costs.

Moreover, provisions for losses on contract work are recognised.

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 Group's and the Company's activities, including profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets. In addition, profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as business interruption and conflict compensations are included. Compensations are recognised when the income is deemed 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.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The proportional share of the results of subsidiaries, stated according to the Parent Company's accounting policies and with full elimination of unrealised intercompany profits/losses and deduction of amortisation of added value and goodwill resulting from purchase price allocation at the date of acquisition, is recognised in the Parent Company's Income Statement.

In connection with transfers, potential profits are recognised when the economic rights related to the sold subsidiaries are transferred, however, at the earliest when the profit has been realised or is regarded as realisable. Moreover, realised losses other than impairments are included where identified.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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.

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.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible fixed assets

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

Acquired intangible fixed assets, include patents og licenses are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and the recoverable amount. Patents are amortised over the remaining patent period and licences are amortised over the period of the agreement, however, no more than 8 years.

Development projects comprise costs, including wages and salaries, and amortisation, which directly or indirectly can be related to the Company's development activities and which fulfil the criteria for recognition in the Balance Sheet.

The accounting item is measured at the lower of the capitalised costs less accumulated amortisation and recoverable amount.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life after completion of the development work. The amortisation period is normally 3-5 years.

Intangible fixed assets are generally written down to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

Profit or loss from sale of intangible fixed assets is calculated at the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount at the time of the sale. Profit and loss are recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tangible fixed assets

Land and buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. The fair value is based on assessments made by estate agents. A new assessment will be made if there is any indication of change of the fair value. The net revaluation is recognized directly in the equity as part of retained earnings. The net revaluation for the year is recognized separately. There is no depreciation on land.

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

Prepayment for tangible fixed assets under construction are measured at cost.

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	Residual value
Buildings.....	20-40 years	25-50 %
Production plant and machinery.....	5-10 years	0-30 %
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	3-8 years	0-30 %

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

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.

Lease contracts

Lease contracts relating to tangible fixed assets for which the Company bears all material risks and benefits attached to the ownership (finance lease, see IAS 17) are recognised as assets in the Balance Sheet. The assets are at the initial recognition measured at the lower of cost stated at fair value and the and present value of the future lease payments. The internal interest rate of the lease contract, or alternatively the Company's loan interest, is used as discounting factor when calculating the present value. Finance lease assets are hereafter treated as the Group's and the Company's other similar tangible fixed assets.

The capitalised residual lease liability is recognised in the Balance Sheet as a liability and the interest portion of the lease payment is recognised in the Income Statement over the contract period.

Financial non-current assets

Investments in Equity interests in subsidiaries are measured in the Parent Company Balance Sheet under the equity method, which is regarded as a method of measuring/consolidation.

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured in the Balance Sheet at the proportional share of the enterprises' carrying equity value, calculated in accordance with the Parent Company's accounting policies with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition or deduction of the residual value of positive or negative goodwill calculated according to the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the Income Statement when the equity interest is acquired. Where the negative goodwill is related to acquired contingent liabilities, the negative goodwill will be recognised as income when the contingent liabilities have been settled or cease.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Acquired enterprises are subject to the acquisition method, reassessing all identified assets and liabilities to fair value at the acquisition date. The fair value is calculated based on acquisitions made in an active market, alternatively calculated using generally accepted valuation models. A discounted cash flow model is used to calculate the fair value of investment properties based on a discounted cash flow of future earnings. Operating equipment is recognised at fair value based on an assessor's opinion, based on an overall assessment of the production equipment.

The acquisition date is the date on which the Company gains actual control over the acquired entity.

Consolidated goodwill is amortised over the expected useful life, which is determined on the basis of Management's experience within the individual lines of business. Consolidated goodwill is amortised on a straightline basis over the amortisation period, which is 10 years. The amortisation period is determined on the basis of an assessment of the acquired entity's market position and earnings profile, and the industry-specific condition.

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

Net revaluation of equity interests in subsidiaries is transferred under equity to reserve for net revaluation under the equity value method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the acquisition value.

Subsidiaries with a negative carrying equity value are measured to DKK 0 and any amounts due from these enterprises are written down to the extent that it is deemed to be irrecoverable. If the carrying negative equity value exceeds receivables, the residual amount is recognised under provision for liabilities to the extent that the Company has a legal or actual liability to cover the subsidiaries deficit.

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

Other receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal amount. The amount is written down to meet expected losses.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and 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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Inventories

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

The cost of merchandise as well as raw materials and consumables is calculated at acquisition price with addition of transportation and similar costs.

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

The net realisable value of inventories is stated at the expected sales price less direct completion costs and costs incurred to execute the sale and is determined with due regard to marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price of the inventories.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Write-off is performed to provide for losses when an objective indication has been assessed to have incurred that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, the write-off is performed at individual level.

Receivables for which there are no objective indication of impairment at individual level are assessed at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered office and credit rating in accordance with the Company's policy for credit risk management. The objective indicators, which are applied for portfolios, are determined based on the historical loss experiences.

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

Accruals, assets

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Equity

Dividends

The expected dividend payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method

Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries in proportion to cost. Dividends that expected to be received before the balance sheet date are not tied to the reserve. Reserves may be eliminated in connection with loss, realisation of equity investments or changes in accounting estimates. Reserves cannot be recognised at a negative amount.

Fair value reserve for hedge accounting

The reserve includes the accumulated post-tax net change in the fair value of hedging transactions regarding hedge of future cash flows, and where the hedged transaction has not yet been realised. The reserve is dissolved when the hedged transaction is realised, if the hedged cash flows no longer are expected to be realised, or the hedging relationship is no longer effective. The reserve is not an undistributable reserve and may therefore constitute a negative amount.

Fair value reserve for foreign currency translation

The reserve includes a share of foreign currency translation adjustments arisen at translation of the financial statements of entities with another functional currency than Danish Kroner as well as foreign currency translation adjustments regarding assets and liabilities which constitute a share of the company's net investments in such entities. The reserve is dissolved by disposal of foreign entities. In the parent company where investments in subsidiaries, associates and equity investments are subject to the requirement of limitation of the reserve according to equity method, foreign currency translation adjustments will instead be included in the reserve according to the equity method.

Other provisions for liabilities

Other provisions for liabilities include the expected cost of pension and similar obligations and deferred tax. Specifically future pension provision is presented under Provision for Liabilities.

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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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.

Liabilities are split into short-term and long-term part based on expected repayment period - liabilities with expected repayment period within 1 year are recognized as short terms.

The capitalised remaining lease liability on finance lease contracts is also recognised as financial liabilities.

Factoring liabilities related to Receivables factoring are also recognized as financial liabilities - short term.

Liabilities related to bank debt (loans and factoring) are presented as bank debt.

There is company policy to set up accruals to recognize the costs in the period when they are incurred based on already known amounts. Company also recognizes the provisions for possible futures expenses on condition that they would be present obligation arisen as a result of past event, payment is probable and the amounts can be reliably estimated.

Accruals and provisions are recognized generally under Other Debt. Specifically Holiday Provision is presented under Other Debt.

Accruals, liabilities

Accruals recognised as liabilities include payments received regarding income in subsequent years.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the Balance Sheet at cost and are subsequently measured at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are recognised under receivables and payables, respectively.

Change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and complying with the criteria for hedging of the fair value of a recognised asset or a recognised liability is recognised in the Income Statement together with possible changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability.

Change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments related to hedging of future cash flows are recognised in Equity to the extent, that the conditions for this purpose are fulfilled. The value adjustments are recognised in a fair value reserve for hedging for accounting purposes until the hedged transaction is realised or the hedging ceases is adjusted downward. Upon realisation the accumulated value of the hedging instrument together with the hedged transaction is recognised in the Income Statement, unless the hedging transaction results in recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability. In this case, the amount is transferred from Equity to the cost price or carrying amount of this asset or liability.

Where a hedging is no longer effective, in part or in full, the accumulated value in Equity is transferred in full or proportionally to the financial income or expenses in the Income Statement. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments which the Company might elect not to transfer to hedging for accounting purposes are also recognised here. Tax on the movements in the hedging reserve is recognised, which is transferred to tax in the Income Statement as the reserve is being dissolved.

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.

At recognition of foreign subsidiaries that are not independent entities, but integrated entities, monetary items are translated at the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items are translated at the rate at the date of acquisition or at the date of a subsequent revaluation or writedown of the asset. The items of the Income Statement are translated at the rate on the transaction date, items derived from non-monetary items being translated at the historic rates of the non-monetary item.

The Income Statements of foreign subsidiaries and associates fulfilling the conditions for being independent entities are translated at an average exchange rate for the year and the Balance Sheet items are translated at the rate of exchange on the Balance Sheet date. Exchange differences arising from translation of the equity of foreign subsidiaries at the beginning of the year to the rates of the Balance Sheet date and from translation of Income Statements from average rate to the rates of the Balance Sheet date are recognised directly in the equity.

Exchange adjustment of intercompany accounts with foreign subsidiaries that are deemed to be an addition to or deduction from the equity of independent subsidiaries are recognised directly in the equity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

With reference to Section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement. A cash flow statement has been prepared for the Group.

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 bank overdraft and cash in hand.