

# Deloitte.



## Reno A/S

Åmarksvej 1  
8250 Egaa  
CVR No. 75164513

## Annual report 2023

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 30.04.2024

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**Kenneth Lagerborg**  
Chairman of the General Meeting

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# Entity details

## Entity

Reno A/S

Åmarksvej 1

8250 Egaa

Business Registration No.: 75164513

Registered office: Aarhus

Financial year: 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023

## Board of Directors

Kenneth Lagerborg

Alain Stephane Lefranc

Thomas Dahlgren

Piotr Edward Krawczyk

## Executive Board

Willem Karel B Everaert

## Auditors

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Værkmestergade 25

8000 Aarhus C

CVR No.: 30700228

# Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Reno A/S for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2023 and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.2023 - 31.12.2023.

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

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

Egaa, 30.04.2024

## Executive Board

**Willem Karel B Everaert**

## Board of Directors

**Kenneth Lagerborg**

**Alain Stephane Lefranc**

**Thomas Dahlgren**

**Piotr Edward Krawczyk**

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholders of Reno A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Reno A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

We are independent of the Company 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.

### Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to 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 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 the financial statements.

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

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

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Aarhus, 30.04.2024

**EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab**

CVR No. 30700228

**Claus Hammer-Pedersen**

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne21334

**Jan Nielsen**

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne48480

# Management commentary

## Financial highlights

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2018/19
	DKK'000	DKK'000	DKK'000	DKK'000	DKK'000
<b>Key figures</b>					
Gross profit/loss	33,991	30,137	35,241	33,009	7,890
Operating profit/loss	5,941	3,758	8,747	7,807	702
Net financials	(520)	(461)	(589)	(225)	(74)
Profit/loss for the year	4,225	2,529	6,357	5,906	475
Total assets	40,635	42,100	44,738	45,577	45,020
Investments in property, plant and equipment	70	0	59	129	34
Equity	19,850	15,625	18,095	24,738	20,833
<b>Ratios</b>					
Return on equity (%)	23.82	15.00	29.68	25.92	2.31
Equity ratio (%)	48.85	37.11	40.45	54.28	46.27

2019 encompasses the period of 01.10.2019-31.12.2019.

### Return on equity (%):

$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} * 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

Average equity

### Equity ratio (%):

$\frac{\text{Equity} * 100}{\text{Total assets}}$

Total assets



### Primary activities

Reno A/S through its 3 divisions, provides professional and industrial compressors, gas and air treatment equipment, air management systems and high-pressure cleaners to a wide range of customers in Scandinavia. The company has also a strong regional service network with its own service technicians and dealers to support its products throughout the region.

The Professional air Division develops and manufactures high-pressure cleaners, piston compressors and markets them together with small oil injected screw compressors and air treatment equipment to many customers and dealers, especially the professional and craftsman segments, under the Reno brand.

The Industrial air Division offers oil-injected and oil-free air compressors, on-site nitrogen and oxygen generators, air treatment solutions, compressor controls and monitoring under the brands of Alup, Chicago Pneumatic, Pneumatech and Mark to a wide range of industrial customers.

The Service Division provides a complete range of aftermarket services with the aim of maximizing customers' productivity. The division focuses on spare parts supply, professional service, air monitoring, connectivity solutions and piping solutions for compressed air, vacuum, high pressure water and other inert gas applications.

The Company has 4 locations in Denmark and is divided as follows:

Thyregod – is the production and distribution site, hosting purchasing, engineering, manufacturing, service, logistic and sales departments.

Egaa – is the main office and hosts general management, finance, human resources, service and sales departments.

Nørresundby and Viby Zealand - are service centers, dedicated to local customers.

### Development in activities and finances

In 2023, overall, we have seen stable demand in the market with limited inflationary effects despite geopolitical tensions in the red sea affecting our supply chains.

After the adoption of our new ERP system, we have started to see the benefits of having better business transparency and controlling, resulting in reduced working capital.

As part of our actions to provide long term competitiveness, digitalization and innovation, we have introduced new products in gas generation and compressed air while also having introduced our webshop.

These actions have contributed to a growth on revenues as well as on profits.

### Profit/loss for the year in relation to expected developments

The income statement for 01.01.2023-31.12.2023 shows a profit DKK 4.225 thousand against a gain of DKK 2.529 thousand last year, and balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of DKK 19.850 thousand. The management considers the results of the year satisfactory.

### Outlook

Despite seeing growth in 2023, the result was below our ambition due to a slower than expected recovery from the change of our ERP system. With the outlook for 2024 being cautious on growth, we do expect a better result on revenues compared to 2023. At the start of 2024, we have consolidated the business of Sweden and Norway into one entity, which will translate into increased revenues as well as improvements in our operational efficiency.

Due to this, we will also have increased visibility and understanding on the whole Scandinavian region which allows us to increase our presence and growth in all 3 divisions.

We expect the result of these changes to have an impact of 20-25% growth on revenues compared to 2023.

### **Knowledge resources**

The Company operates on a market where specialized knowledge is necessary in order to meet customer's demands. The employees are therefore important in order to meet the Company's long-term targets, and it is crucial to employ, train and maintain the best employees in the industry.

In 2023, the average number of employees was 52 fulltime employees.

### **Environmental performance**

The Company is environmentally responsible and is making efforts to reduce the environmental impact of the business operations.

Over the years, the Company have continuously widened the range of energy efficient products, heat recovery and energy optimization, etc., which has a positive effect on our customer's environmental impact.

### **Events after the balance sheet date**

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

# Income statement for 2023

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>33,990,644</b>	<b>30,137,276</b>
Distribution costs		(13,445,232)	(12,703,471)
Administrative expenses		(14,604,277)	(13,675,447)
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>5,941,135</b>	<b>3,758,358</b>
Other financial expenses	2	(519,821)	(460,632)
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>5,421,314</b>	<b>3,297,726</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	(1,196,654)	(768,331)
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>	4	<b>4,224,660</b>	<b>2,529,395</b>

# Balance sheet at 31.12.2023

## Assets

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Plant and machinery		48,810	115,772
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		66,417	11,399
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	5	<b>115,227</b>	<b>127,171</b>
Deposits		211,625	211,625
<b>Financial assets</b>	6	<b>211,625</b>	<b>211,625</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>326,852</b>	<b>338,796</b>
Raw materials and consumables		6,256,302	9,980,769
Work in progress		1,778,423	3,846,100
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		10,427,291	11,229,489
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>18,462,016</b>	<b>25,056,358</b>
Trade receivables		19,555,096	15,628,371
Receivables from group enterprises		1,599,051	330,418
Deferred tax	7	57,811	69,245
Other receivables		210,921	256,589
Prepayments	8	423,018	420,563
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>21,845,897</b>	<b>16,705,186</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>40,307,913</b>	<b>41,761,544</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>40,634,765</b>	<b>42,100,340</b>

**Equity and liabilities**

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Contributed capital	9	2,100,000	2,100,000
Retained earnings		17,749,543	13,524,883
<b>Equity</b>		<b>19,849,543</b>	<b>15,624,883</b>
Payables to group enterprises		0	5,008,674
Other payables		0	2,172,786
<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>7,181,460</b>
Prepayments received from customers		2,556,712	0
Trade payables		7,450,301	3,652,485
Payables to group enterprises		5,112,337	10,924,517
Tax payable		1,182,963	766,253
Other payables		4,482,909	3,950,742
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>20,785,222</b>	<b>19,293,997</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>20,785,222</b>	<b>26,475,457</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>40,634,765</b>	<b>42,100,340</b>
Staff costs	1		
Contingent liabilities	11		
Related parties with controlling interest	12		
Transactions with related parties	13		
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# Statement of changes in equity for 2023

	<b>Contributed capital DKK</b>	<b>Retained earnings DKK</b>	<b>Total DKK</b>
Equity beginning of year	2,100,000	13,524,883	15,624,883
Profit/loss for the year	0	4,224,660	4,224,660
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>17,749,543</b>	<b>19,849,543</b>

# Cash flow statement for 2023

	Notes	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Operating profit/loss		5,941,135	3,758,358
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses		81,571	155,321
Working capital changes	10	1,166,023	1,487,455
<b>Cash flow from ordinary operating activities</b>		<b>7,188,729</b>	<b>5,401,134</b>
Financial expenses paid		(519,821)	(460,633)
Taxes refunded/(paid)		(768,509)	(1,752,682)
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>5,900,399</b>	<b>3,187,819</b>
Acquisition etc of property, plant and equipment		(69,627)	0
Change in deposit		0	(17,103)
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>(69,627)</b>	<b>(17,103)</b>
<b>Free cash flows generated from operations and investments before financing</b>		<b>5,830,772</b>	<b>3,170,716</b>
Loans raised		757	5,896
Dividend paid		0	(5,000,000)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>757</b>	<b>(4,994,104)</b>
<b>Increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>5,831,529</b>	<b>(1,823,388)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of year		(5,692,398)	(3,869,010)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents end of year</b>		<b>139,131</b>	<b>(5,692,398)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at year-end are composed of:			
Intercompany cash pool		139,131	(5,692,398)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents end of year</b>		<b>139,131</b>	<b>(5,692,398)</b>

# Notes

## 1 Staff costs

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Wages and salaries	27,249,809	23,715,336
Pension costs	3,338,576	3,336,812
Other social security costs	312,000	293,460
Other staff costs	950,426	1,045,333
	<b>31,850,811</b>	<b>28,390,941</b>
Average number of full-time employees	<b>52</b>	<b>49</b>

With reference to section 98B of the Danish Financial Statements Act, 3, no. 2, no information has been given remuneration to the management.

## 2 Other financial expenses

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Financial expenses from group enterprises	280,755	117,855
Other interest expenses	239,066	342,777
	<b>519,821</b>	<b>460,632</b>

## 3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Current tax	1,185,219	783,643
Change in deferred tax	11,435	(15,312)
	<b>1,196,654</b>	<b>768,331</b>

## 4 Proposed distribution of profit and loss

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Retained earnings	4,224,660	2,529,395
	<b>4,224,660</b>	<b>2,529,395</b>



## 5 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and machinery DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost beginning of year	3,258,791	1,697,022
Additions	0	69,627
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>3,258,791</b>	<b>1,766,649</b>
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(3,143,019)	(1,685,623)
Depreciation for the year	(66,962)	(14,609)
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses end of year</b>	<b>(3,209,981)</b>	<b>(1,700,232)</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>48,810</b>	<b>66,417</b>

## 6 Financial assets

	Deposits DKK
Cost beginning of year	211,625
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>211,625</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>211,625</b>

## 7 Deferred tax

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
<b>Changes during the year</b>		
Beginning of year	69,245	53,934
Recognised in the income statement	(11,434)	15,311
<b>End of year</b>	<b>57,811</b>	<b>69,245</b>

### Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax relates to property, plant and equipment.

## 8 Prepayments

Prepayments consist of deferred expenses.

## 9 Share capital

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

## 10 Changes in working capital

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Increase/decrease in inventories	6,594,345	(5,447,068)
Increase/decrease in receivables	791,811	7,035,041
Increase/decrease in trade payables etc	(6,220,133)	(100,518)
	<b>1,166,023</b>	<b>1,487,455</b>

## 11 Contingent liabilities

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Other contingent liabilities	8,572,523	7,490,590
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>	<b>8,572,523</b>	<b>7,490,590</b>

Rent and lease liabilities include a rent obligation in interminable rent agreements with remaining contracts term of 0-5 years. Furthermore the company has liabilities under operating leases for cars and IT equipment of total liabilities DKK 4,261 thousands fall due within one year.

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Atlas Copco Kompressorteknik A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

## 12 Related parties with controlling interest

Atlas Copco Airpower, Antwerpen, Belgium owns all shares in the Entity, thus exercising control.

## 13 Transactions with related parties

	2023	2022
Sale of goods to group enterprises	4.250	344.091
Sale of services to group enterprises	1.303.763	1.681.456
Purchase of goods from group enterprises	24.873.591	30.945.473
Orchase of services from group enterprises	4.440.156	4.539.105
Financial expense to payables to group enterprises	280.755	117.855
Payable to group enterprises	1.599.049	10.924.517
Receivables from group enterprises	330.418	330.418

## 14 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group:  
Atlas Copco AB, Stockholm, Sweden

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Atlas Copco AB may be ordered at the following address:  
Atlas Copco AB, Stockholm, Sweden

# Accounting policies

## Reporting class

This annual report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class C enterprises (medium).

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

## Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

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

## Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

When recognising foreign subsidiaries that are integral entities, monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate at the time of acquisition or the time of any subsequent revaluation or writedown. The items of the income statement are translated at the average rates of the months; however, items deriving from non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rates applicable to the relevant non-monetary items.

## Income statement

### Gross profit or loss

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

Pursuant to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has decided only to disclose gross loss or profit.

**Revenue**

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

The Company has chosen IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

**Production costs**

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

**Cost of sales**

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for normal inventory writedowns.

**Distribution costs**

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

**Administrative expenses**

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

**Other operating income**

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities, including profit from the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

**Income from financial assets and financial expenses**

Income from financial assets and other financial expenses are recognised in the Income Statement based on the amounts that concern the financial year. Income from financial assets and other financial expenses include interest income and interest costs, finance charges in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, repayment on mortgage loans, and surcharges and allowances under the tax prepayment scheme,

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

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

## Balance sheet

### Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

	<b>Useful life</b>
Plant and machinery	5-12 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

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

### Inventories

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

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

Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and labour costs, costs of maintenance of, depreciation of machinery, factory buildings and equipment used in the manufacturing process, and costs of factory administration and management. Finance costs are not included in cost.

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

### Receivables and deposits

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

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables. Write-down for bad and doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables has been impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and consist of rent deposits etc. The leaseholds are non-terminable for a period of 0-1 year.

**Deferred tax**

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

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

**Prepayments**

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

**Other financial liabilities**

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

**Prepayments received from customers**

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

**Tax receivable or payable**

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

**Cash flow statement**

The cash flow statement shows cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, and cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the financial year.

Cash flows from operating activities are presented using the indirect method and calculated as the operating profit/loss adjusted for non-cash operating items, working capital changes and taxes paid.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisition and divestment of enterprises, activities and fixed asset investments, and purchase, improvement and sale, etc of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, including acquisition of assets held under finance leases.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the contributed capital and related costs, and the raising of loans, repayments of interest-bearing debt, purchase of treasury shares and payment of dividend.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term securities with an insignificant price risk less short-term bank loans.