

Good Group (International) Limited

International GAAP®
Illustrative financial statements for
the year ended 31 December 2010

Based on International Financial Reporting
Standards in issue at 31 August 2010



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Abbreviations and key

The following styles of abbreviation are used in this set of International GAAP Illustrative Financial Statements:

IAS 33.41	International Accounting Standard No. 33, paragraph 41
IAS 1.BC13	International Accounting Standard No. 1, Basis for Conclusions, paragraph 13
IFRS 2.44	International Financial Reporting Standard No. 2, paragraph 44
SIC 29.6	Standing Interpretations Committee Interpretation No. 29, paragraph 6
IFRIC 4.6	IFRS Interpretations Committee (formerly IFRIC) Interpretation No. 4, paragraph 6
IAS 39.IG.G.2	IAS 39 <i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i> – Guidance on Implementing IAS 39 Section G: Other, paragraph G.2
IAS 39.AG71	IAS 39 <i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i> – Appendix A – Application Guidance, paragraph AG71
ISA 700.25	International Standard on Auditing No. 700, paragraph 25
Commentary	The commentary explains how the requirements of IFRS have been implemented in arriving at the illustrative disclosure.
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles/Practice
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
Interpretations Committee	IFRS Interpretations Committee (formerly International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC))
SIC	Standing Interpretations Committee

Introduction

This publication contains an illustrative set of consolidated financial statements for Good Group (International) Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group) as of and for the year ended 31 December 2010. These illustrative financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Group is a large publicly listed manufacturing company incorporated in a fictitious country within Europe, whose functional currency is euros. The functional currency of the parent and the presentation currency of the Group is the euro.

Objective

This set of illustrative statements is one of many prepared by Ernst & Young to assist you in preparing your own financial statements. The illustration intends to reflect transactions and disclosures that we consider to be most common and most likely for a broad range of companies. Users of this publication are encouraged to select disclosures relevant to their circumstance and adjust appropriately. Users may also keep in mind that other transactions are likely to require additional disclosures.

This publication is however not designed to reflect disclosure requirements that apply mainly to regulated or specialised industries. We provide a number of industry-specific publications, which you may consider.

The entire series of model financial statements comprises:

- ▶ Good Group (International) Limited
- ▶ Good Group (International) Limited - *Illustrative interim condensed consolidated financial statements*
- ▶ Good Bank (International) Limited
- ▶ Good Insurance (International) Limited
- ▶ Good Real Estate Group (International) Limited
- ▶ Good Investment Fund Limited
- ▶ Good Petroleum (International) Limited
- ▶ Good Mining (International) Limited

Look for other industry-specific illustrative financial statements to be added in the future.

Notations shown on the right hand side of each page are IFRS paragraphs that describe the specific disclosure requirements. In case of doubt as to the IFRS requirements, it is essential to refer to the relevant source material and, where necessary, to seek appropriate professional advice.

Please note that these illustrative financial statements are not designed to satisfy any country or stock market regulatory requirements and do not illustrate all possible IFRS accounting or disclosure requirements.

International Financial Reporting Standards

The abbreviation IFRS is defined in paragraph 5 of the Preface to International Financial Reporting Standards to include "standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and International Accounting Standards (IASs) and Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) interpretations issued under previous Constitutions". This is also noted in paragraph 7 of IAS 1 and paragraph 6 of IAS 8. Thus, when financial statements are described as complying with IFRS, it means that they comply with the entire hierarchy of pronouncements sanctioned by the IASB including International Accounting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations originated by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (formerly International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee, IFRIC, or the former Standing Interpretations Committee, SIC).

The IFRS Interpretations Committee

The IFRS Interpretations Committee (Interpretations Committee) is a committee appointed by the IASC Foundation Trustees that assists the IASB in establishing and improving standards of financial accounting and reporting for the benefit of users, preparers and auditors of financial statements.

The Interpretations Committee addresses issues of reasonably widespread importance, rather than issues of concern to only a small set of entities. Its interpretations cover both:

- ▶ Newly identified financial reporting issues not specifically addressed in IFRS
- ▶ Issues where unsatisfactory or conflicting interpretations have developed, or seem likely to develop in the absence of authoritative guidance, with a view to reaching a consensus on the appropriate treatment
- ▶ Advising the IASB of issues to be considered in the annual improvements to IFRSs project

IFRS as at 31 August 2010

The standards applied in these illustrative financial statements are the versions that were in issue as at 31 August 2010.

IFRS comprises of standards and interpretations adopted by the IASB and is illustrated across our various illustrative financial statements as follows:

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International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)		Good Group	Good Group	Good Group	Good Group	Good Group	Good Group	Good Group
IFRS 1	<i>First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards</i>			✓				✓
IFRS 2	<i>Share-based Payment</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			
IFRS 3	<i>Business Combinations (issued in 2004) for acquisition completed before 1 January 2010</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
IFRS 3	<i>Business Combinations (Revised in 2008)</i>	✓		✓			✓	✓
IFRS 4	<i>Insurance Contracts</i>			✓				
IFRS 5	<i>Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</i>	✓	✓			✓		
IFRS 6	<i>Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources</i>						✓	✓
IFRS 7	<i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IFRS 8	<i>Operating Segments</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IFRS 9	<i>Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement</i>							
International Accounting Standards (IAS)		Good Group	Good Group	Good Group	Good Group	Good Group	Good Group	Good Group
IAS 1	<i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IAS 2	<i>Inventories</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
IAS 7	<i>Statement of Cash Flows</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IAS 8	<i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IAS 10	<i>Events after the Reporting Period</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IAS 11	<i>Construction Contracts</i>					✓		
IAS 12	<i>Income Taxes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IAS 16	<i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IAS 17	<i>Leases</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IAS 18	<i>Revenue</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IAS 19	<i>Employee Benefits</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
IAS 20	<i>Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance</i>	✓	✓					
IAS 21	<i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IAS 23	<i>Borrowing Costs</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
IAS 24	<i>Related Party Disclosures</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IAS 26	<i>Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans</i>							
IAS 27	<i>Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Revised in 2008)</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IAS 28	<i>Investments in Associates</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		
IAS 29	<i>Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i>							
IAS 31	<i>Interests in Joint Ventures</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
IAS 32	<i>Financial Instruments: Presentation</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IAS 33	<i>Earnings per Share</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IAS 34	<i>Interim Financial Reporting</i>		✓					
IAS 36	<i>Impairment of Assets</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
IAS 37	<i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IAS 38	<i>Intangible Assets</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IAS 39	<i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IAS 40	<i>Investment Property</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		
IAS 41	<i>Agriculture</i>							

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 2008
 2009
 2010
 2011
 2012
 2013
 2014
 2015

Interpretations		Good Group	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
IFRIC 1	<i>Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓	
IFRIC 2	<i>Members' Shares in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments</i>									
IFRIC 4	<i>Determining whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓	
IFRIC 5	<i>Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds</i>		✓					✓	✓	
IFRIC 6	<i>Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment</i>	✓	✓							
IFRIC 7	<i>Applying the Restatement Approach under IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i>									
IFRIC 9	<i>Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓					
IFRIC 10	<i>Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment</i>	✓	✓							
IFRIC 12	<i>Service Concession Arrangements</i>									
IFRIC 13	<i>Customer Loyalty Programmes</i>	✓	✓	✓						
IFRIC 14	<i>IAS 19 - The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction</i>	✓	✓	✓						
IFRIC 15	<i>Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate</i>							✓		
IFRIC 16	<i>Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation</i>	✓	✓							
IFRIC 17	<i>Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners</i>									
IFRIC 18	<i>Transfers of Assets from Customers</i>									
IFRIC 19	<i>Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments</i>									
SIC 7	<i>Introduction of the Euro</i>									
SIC 10	<i>Government Assistance - No Specific Relation to Operating Activities</i>									
SIC 12	<i>Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities</i>	✓	✓	✓						
SIC 13	<i>Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers</i>	✓	✓							
SIC 15	<i>Operating Leases - Incentives</i>	✓	✓					✓		
SIC 21	<i>Income Taxes - Recovery of Revalued Non-Depreciable Assets</i>	✓	✓					✓		
SIC 25	<i>Income Taxes - Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders</i>									
SIC 27	<i>Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease</i>	✓	✓							
SIC 29	<i>Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures</i>									
SIC 31	<i>Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services</i>									
SIC 32	<i>Intangible Assets - Web Site Costs</i>									
✓	This standard or interpretation is reflected in the accounting policies and / or individual transactions with appropriate note disclosures									

All standards and interpretations listed above incorporate all amendments effective 1 January 2010, unless otherwise stated. These amendments also include the amendments resulting from Improvements to IFRS issued in May 2008 and April 2009.

It is important to note that the IASB may issue new and revised standards and interpretations subsequent to 31 August 2010. Therefore, users of this publication are advised to verify that there has been no change in the IFRS requirements between 31 August 2010 and the date on which their financial statements are authorised for issue. Any standards issued but not yet effective need to be considered in the disclosure requirements of a reporting entity.

Changes in the 2010 edition of *Good Group (International) Limited Annual Financial Statements*

These illustrative financial statements have changed since the 2009 edition due to standards and interpretations issued or amended since 31 August 2009. We have also added more complex transactions to reflect additional disclosures.

IFRS 2 Share-Based Payment

The IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 2 in June 2009 on the accounting for group cash-settled share-based payment transactions. This amendment is effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2010. This amendment also supersedes IFRIC 8 and IFRIC 11 (see Note 2.4).

IFRS 3 Business Combinations

The IASB issued the revised Business Combinations standard in January 2008 which is effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2009. The standard introduces changes in the accounting for business combinations that will impact the amount of goodwill recognised, the reported results in the period when an acquisition occurs and future reported results. The revised standard has been adopted by the Group together with the revised IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* (see Note 5), including consequential amendments to IFRS 2, IFRS 7 and IAS 39 in the reporting period commencing 1 January 2010.

IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

In January 2008, the IASB issued the revised IAS 27, affecting consolidated and separate financial statements. IAS 27 (as issued in 2008) requires that a change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary (without loss of control) is accounted for as an equity transaction. Therefore, such transactions will no longer give rise to goodwill, nor will it give rise to a gain or loss. Furthermore, the amended standard changes the accounting for losses incurred by the subsidiary as well as the loss of control of a subsidiary. The amended standard has been adopted by the Group together with IFRS 3 (Revised) *Business Combinations* (see Note 5), including consequential amendments to IFRS 5, IAS 7, IAS 21, IAS 28, IAS 31 and IAS 39.

IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – Eligible Hedged Items

This amendment was issued in July 2008 and is effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2009. The amendment addresses the designation of a one-sided risk in a hedged item, and the designation of inflation as a hedged risk or portion in particular situations (see Note 2.4).

Improvements to IFRSs

In May 2008 and April 2009 the IASB issued an omnibus of amendments to its standards, primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and to clarify wording. There are separate transitional provisions for each standard and interpretation. The adoption of these amendments is illustrated in Note 2.4.

Additional disclosures introduced in this edition

In the 2010 edition, the Group illustrates a voluntary change in accounting policy regarding IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*. The Group now records actuarial gains and losses in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income in accordance with paragraph 93A of IAS 19. Previously, the Group applied the 'corridor method' under paragraph 92 of IAS 19.

Impairments in the 2010 edition

In the current economic environment, disclosures relating to impairment are increasingly sensitive. Therefore the note disclosures covering impairments in the 2010 edition of *Good Group International (Limited)* are summarised hereafter:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| ▶ Accounting policy disclosures | Note 2.3 |
| ▶ Disclosures for significant assumptions | Note 3 |
| ▶ Property, plant and equipment | Note 13 |
| ▶ Investment properties | Note 14 |
| ▶ Intangible assets | Note 15 |
| ▶ Other financial assets | Note 16 |
| ▶ Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives | Note 17 |
| ▶ Trade receivables | Note 19 |

Allowed alternative treatments

In some cases, IFRS permits more than one accounting treatment for some transaction or event. Preparers of financial statements should choose the treatment that is most relevant to their business.

IAS 8 requires an entity to select and apply its accounting policies consistently for similar transactions, and/or other events and conditions, unless an IFRS specifically requires or permits categorisation of items for which different policies may be appropriate. Where an IFRS requires or permits such categorisation, an appropriate accounting policy is selected and applied consistently to each category. Therefore, once a choice of one of the alternative treatments has been made, it becomes an accounting policy and must be applied consistently. Changes in accounting policy should only be made if required by a standard or interpretation, or if the change results in the financial statements providing reliable and more relevant information.

In this publication, where a choice is permitted by IFRS, the Group has adopted one of the treatments as appropriate to the circumstances of the Group. The commentary provides details of which policy has been selected, and the reasons for this, and summarises the difference in the disclosure requirements.

Financial review by management

Many entities present a financial review by management that is outside the financial statements. IFRS does not require the presentation of such information, although paragraph 13 of IAS 1 gives a brief outline of what might be included in an annual report. The IASB has issued an Exposure Draft (ED) *Management Commentary* in June 2009 with a proposal for a non-binding, broad framework for the preparation and presentation of a management commentary.

The content of a financial review by management is often determined by local market requirements or issues specific to a particular jurisdiction. Therefore, no financial review by management has been included for Good Group (International) Limited.

Good Group (International) Limited

Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2010

Independent auditors' report to the shareholders of Good Group (International) Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Good Group (International) Limited and its subsidiaries ('the Group'), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2010 and the consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2010, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Professional Accountants & Co.

28 January 2011

17 Euroville High Street

Euroville

Commentary

The auditors' report has been prepared in accordance with ISA 700 (Redrafted) *Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements* which is applicable for audits of financial statements for periods beginning on or after 15 December 2009. The auditors' report may differ depending on the requirements of different jurisdictions.

Consolidated income statement

for the year ended 31 December 2010

		2010	2009	
			Restated*	
	Notes	€000	€000	
Continuing operations				
Sale of goods		190,599	172,864	IAS 1.10(b) IAS 1.51(b)(c)
Rendering of services		17,131	16,537	IAS 8.28
Revenue from redemption of <i>GoodPoints</i>	25	1,375	1,125	IAS 1.51(d)(e)
Rental income	14	1,404	1,377	IAS 18.35(b)(i)
Revenue		210,509	191,903	IAS 18.35(b)(ii) IAS 18.35(b)(ii) IAS 18.35(c) IAS 1.82(a)
Cost of sales		(163,691)	(155,268)	IAS 1.103
Gross profit		46,818	36,635	IAS 1.85, IAS 1.103
Other operating income	9.1	1,585	2,548	IAS 1.103
Selling and distribution costs		(14,000)	(13,002)	IAS 1.103
Administrative expenses		(19,746)	(13,482)	IAS 1.103
Other operating expenses	9.2	(1,153)	(706)	IAS 1.103
Operating profit		13,504	11,993	IAS 1.85, IAS 1.BC55-56
Finance costs	9.3	(2,868)	(1,223)	IAS 1.82(b), IFRS 7.20
Finance income	9.4	1,186	211	IAS 1.82(a)
Share of profit of an associate	7	83	81	IAS 1.82(c), IAS 28.38
Profit before tax from continuing operations		11,905	11,062	IAS 1.85
Income tax expense	10	(3,893)	(3,432)	IAS 1.82(d), IAS 12.77
Profit for the year from continuing operations		8,012	7,630	IAS 1.85
Discontinued operations				
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year from discontinued operations	11	220	(188)	IAS 1.82(e), IFRS 5.33(a)
Profit for the year		8,232	7,442	IAS 1.82(f)
Attributable to:				
Owners of the parent		7,944	7,203	IAS 1.83(a)(ii)
Non-controlling interests		288	239	IAS 1.83(a)(i), IAS 27.27
		8,232	7,442	
Earnings per share	12			IAS 33.66
▶ Basic, profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		€0.38	€0.38	
▶ Diluted, profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		€0.38	€0.37	
Earnings per share for continuing operations				
▶ Basic, profit from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		€0.37	€0.39	
▶ Diluted, profit from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		€0.37	€0.38	

* Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 2009 financial statements and reflect adjustments made as detailed in Note 2.4.

Commentary

IAS 1.10 suggests titles for the primary financial statements, such as 'statement of comprehensive income' or 'statement of financial position'. Entities are however permitted to use other titles, e.g., 'Income statement' or 'balance sheet'.

IAS 1.82(a) requires disclosure of total revenue as a line item on the face of the income statement. The Group has elected to present the various types of revenues on the face of the income statement. Note that this information could also be given in the notes (per IAS 1.97).

IAS 1.99 requires expenses to be analysed by nature or by their function within the income statement, whichever provides information that is reliable and more relevant. The Group has presented the analysis of expenses by function. Appendix 2 illustrates the consolidated income statement if an analysis by nature were to be used. The Group presents an operating profit. This is not a required line item in IAS 1. In disclosing operating profit, an entity will ensure that the amount disclosed is representative of activities that would normally be regarded as 'operating'.

There is no specific requirement to identify on the face of the financial statements whether there have been adjustments made to the amounts disclosed in the prior period financial statements. IAS 8 requires details to be given only in the notes. The Group illustrates how an entity may supplement the requirements of IAS 8 so that it is clear to the reader that the amounts have been adjusted.

IAS 33.68 requires presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share for discontinued operations either on the face of the income statement or in the notes to the financial statements. The Group has elected to show this information with other disclosures required for discontinued operations in Note 11 and show the earnings per share information for continuing operations on the face of the income statement.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2010

		2010	2009	
			Restated*	
Notes		€000	€000	
Profit for the year		8,232	7,442	IAS 1.51(b)(c) IAS 8.28 IAS 1.51(d)(e)
Other comprehensive income				IAS 1.82(f)
Net gain on hedge of a net investment		278	–	
Income tax effect		(83)	–	IAS 1.90
		195	–	
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(351)	(167)	
Income tax effect		105	50	IAS 1.90
		(246)	(117)	
Net movement on cash flow hedges	9.8	(732)	33	
Income tax effect		220	(9)	IAS 1.90
		(512)	24	
Net (loss)/gain on available-for-sale financial assets	9.8	(60)	3	
Income tax effect		18	(1)	IAS 1.90
		(42)	2	
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	26	311	(401)	IAS 19.93B
Income tax effect		(94)	120	IAS 1.90
		217	(281)	
Revaluation of land and buildings	13	846	–	
Income tax effect		(254)	–	IAS 1.90
		592	–	
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		204	(372)	IAS 1.85
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		8,436	7,070	IAS 1.82(i)
Attributable to:				
Owners of the parent		8,148	6,831	IAS 1.83(b)(ii)
Non-controlling interests		288	239	IAS 1.83(b)(i) IAS 27.27
		8,436	7,070	

* Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 2009 financial statements and reflect adjustments made as detailed in Note 2.4.

Commentary

The Group has elected to present two statements, an income statement and a statement of comprehensive income, rather than a single statement of comprehensive income combining the two elements. If a two-statement approach is adopted, the income statement must be followed directly by the statement of comprehensive income. For illustrative purposes, the disclosure of a single statement of comprehensive income is presented in Appendix 1.

The different components of comprehensive income are presented on a net basis in the statement above. Therefore, an additional note is required to present the amount of reclassification adjustments and current year gains or losses (see Note 9.8). Alternatively, the individual components could have been presented within the statement of comprehensive income.

The Group has elected to present the income tax effects on an individual basis, therefore, no additional note disclosure is required.

The Group voluntarily changed its accounting policy to apply IAS 19.93A to recognise all actuarial gains and losses in the period in which they occur outside of the income statement. IAS 19.93B requires to present those gains and losses as part of other comprehensive income. However, amounts recognised in other comprehensive income will be recognised immediately in retained earnings as those are never reclassified to profit or loss (see IAS 1.96 and IAS 19.93D).

Consolidated statement of financial position

as at 31 December 2010

		IAS 1.10(a) IAS 1.51(b)(c)			
		As at 1			
	2010	2009	January 2009		
		Restated*	Restated*		
Notes	€000	€000	€000		
			IAS 8.28 IAS 1.51(d)(e)		
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	13	34,411	25,811	20,385	IAS 1.60, IAS 1.66 IAS 1.54(a)
Investment properties	14	8,893	7,983	7,091	IAS 1.54(b)
Intangible assets	15	6,019	2,461	2,114	IAS 1.54(c)
Investment in an associate	7	764	681	600	IAS 1.54(e), IAS 28.38
Other non-current financial assets	16	6,425	3,491	3,269	IAS 1.54(d), IFRS 7.8
Deferred tax assets	10	383	365	321	IAS 1.54(o), IAS 1.56
		<u>56,895</u>	<u>40,792</u>	<u>33,780</u>	
Current assets					
Inventories	18	24,875	25,489	27,151	IAS 1.60, IAS 1.66 IAS 1.54(g)
Trade and other receivables	19	27,672	24,290	25,537	IAS 1.54(h), IFRS 7.8(c)
Prepayments		244	165	226	IAS 1.55
Other current financial assets	16	551	153	137	IAS 1.54(d), IFRS 7.8
Cash and short-term deposits	20	17,112	14,916	11,066	IAS 1.54(i)
		<u>70,454</u>	<u>65,013</u>	<u>64,117</u>	
Assets classified as held for sale	11	13,554	–	–	IAS 1.54(j), IFRS 5.38
		<u>84,008</u>	<u>65,013</u>	<u>64,117</u>	
Total assets		<u>140,903</u>	<u>105,805</u>	<u>97,897</u>	
Equity and liabilities					
Equity					
Issued capital	21	21,888	19,388	19,388	IAS 1.54(r)
Share premium	21	4,780	80	–	IAS 1.54(r), IAS 1.78(e)
Treasury shares	21	(508)	(654)	(774)	IAS 1.54(r), IAS 1.78(e)
Other capital reserves	21	833	526	228	IAS 1.54(r), IAS 1.78(e)
Retained earnings		35,512	29,433	24,111	IAS 1.54(r), IAS 1.78(e)
Other components of equity		(474)	(335)	(244)	IAS 1.54(r), IAS 1.78(e)
Reserves of a disposal group classified as held for sale	11	46	–	–	IAS 1.54(p)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		<u>62,077</u>	<u>48,438</u>	<u>42,709</u>	
Non-controlling interests		2,410	740	208	IAS 1.54(q), IAS 27.27
Total equity		<u>64,487</u>	<u>49,178</u>	<u>42,917</u>	
Non-current liabilities					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	16	20,856	22,203	19,436	IAS 1.60, IAS 1.69 IAS 1.54(m)
Other non-current financial liabilities	16	806	–	–	IAS 1.54(m), IFRS 7.8(e)
Provisions	23	1,950	77	60	IAS 1.54(l), IAS 1.78(d)
Government grants	24	3,300	1,400	1,300	IAS 20.24
Deferred revenue	25	196	165	174	IAS 1.55
Employee benefit liability	26	2,622	2,494	2,074	IAS 1.55, IAS 1.78(d)
Other liabilities		263	232	212	IAS 1.55
Deferred tax liabilities	10	3,060	1,235	1,261	IAS 1.54(o), IAS 1.56
		<u>33,053</u>	<u>27,806</u>	<u>24,517</u>	
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	28	19,556	21,281	20,600	IAS 1.60, IAS 1.69 IAS 1.54(k)
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	16	2,460	2,775	4,555	IAS 1.54(m), IFRS 7.8(f)
Other current financial liabilities	16	3,040	303	303	IAS 1.54(m), IFRS 7.8(e)
Government grants	24	149	151	150	IAS 1.55, IAS 20.24
Deferred revenue	25	220	200	190	IAS 1.55
Income tax payable		3,963	4,013	4,625	IAS 1.54(n)
Provisions	23	850	98	40	IAS 1.54(l)
		<u>30,238</u>	<u>28,821</u>	<u>30,463</u>	
Liabilities directly associated with the assets classified as held for sale	11	13,125	–	–	IAS 1.54(p), IFRS 5.38
		<u>43,363</u>	<u>28,821</u>	<u>30,463</u>	
Total liabilities		<u>76,416</u>	<u>56,627</u>	<u>54,980</u>	
Total equity and liabilities		<u>140,903</u>	<u>105,805</u>	<u>97,897</u>	

* Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 2009 financial statements and reflect adjustments made as detailed in Note 2.4 and Note 5.

Commentary

IAS 1 (as revised in 2008) requires an entity to present a statement of financial position at the beginning of the earliest comparative period when it applies an accounting policy retrospectively, makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements (IAS 1.10(f)). In these situations, IAS 1.39 states that an entity must present, as a minimum, three statements of financial position, two of each of the other statements and related notes. As the Group voluntarily changed its accounting policy with respect to the recognition of actuarial gains and losses (IAS 19.93A) and applied that change retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8, the Group has also included a statement of financial position as at 1 January 2009.

IAS 1.39 also requires 'related notes', and we believe this should include, at a minimum, those notes that were affected by the restatement. Identifying related notes requires judgement to be applied by management. The Group provides a full set of notes for the opening statement of financial position, rather than just for the amended amounts related to employee benefits.

There is no specific requirement to identify on the face of the financial statements whether there have been adjustments made to the amounts disclosed in the prior period financial statements. IAS 8 requires details to be given only in the notes. The Group illustrates throughout the notes to the consolidated financial statements how an entity may supplement the requirements of the standard so that it is clear to the reader that the amounts have been adjusted.

In accordance with IAS 1.60, the Group has classified its statement of financial position into current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities. IAS 1 allows entities to present assets and liabilities broadly in order of their liquidity when this presentation is reliable and more relevant.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2010

IAS 1.10(c)
IAS 1.51(b)(c)
IAS 1.106(d)

Attributable to the equity holders of the parent

	Issued capital (Note 21)	Share premium (Note 21)	Treasury shares (Note 21)	Other capital reserves (Note 21)	Retained earnings	Cash flow hedge reserve (Note 21)	Available-for-sale reserve (Note 21)	Foreign currency translation reserve (Note 21)	Asset revaluation reserve (Note 21)	Discontinued operations (Note 11)	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity	
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	IAS 1.51(d)(e)
As at 1 January 2010	19,388	80	(654)	526	29,433	107	2	(444)	-	-	48,438	740	49,178	
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	7,944	-	-	-	-	-	7,944	288	8,232	IAS 1.106(d)(i)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	217	(512)	(42)	(51)	592	-	204	-	204	IAS 1.106(d)(ii)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	8,161	(512)	(42)	(51)	592	-	8,148	288	8,436	
Depreciation transfer for land and buildings	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	(80)	-	-	-	-	IAS 1.96
Discontinued operation (Note 11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(46)	-	-	46	-	-	-	IFRS 5.38
Issue of share capital (Note 21)	2,500	4,703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,203	-	7,203	IAS 1.106(d)(iii)
Exercise of options (Note 21)	-	29	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	175	IAS 1.106(d)(iii)
Share-based payment transactions (Note 27)	-	-	-	307	-	-	-	-	-	-	307	-	307	IFRS 2.50
Transaction costs (Note 5)	-	(32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32)	-	(32)	IAS 32.39
Dividends (Note 22)	-	-	-	-	(1,972)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,972)	(30)	(2,002)	IAS 1.107
Acquisition of subsidiary (Note 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,547	1,547	IAS 1.106(d)(iii)
Acquisition of non-controlling interests (Note 5)	-	-	-	-	(190)	-	-	-	-	-	(190)	(135)	(325)	IAS 1.106(d)(iii)
At 31 December 2010	21,888	4,780	(508)	833	35,512	(405)	(86)	(495)	512	46	62,077	2,410	64,487	

Commentary

For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, IFRS 2.7 requires entities to recognise an increase in equity when goods or services are received. However, IFRS 2 does not specify where in equity this should be recognised. The Group has chosen to recognise the credit in other capital reserves. The Group provided treasury shares to employees exercising share options and elected to recognise the excess of cash received over the acquisition cost of those treasury shares in share premium. In some jurisdictions, it is common to transfer other capital reserves to share premium or retained earnings when the share options are exercised or expire. The Group has elected to continue to present other capital reserves separately.

The acquisition of an additional ownership interest in a subsidiary without a change of control is accounted for as an equity transaction in accordance with IAS 27. Any excess or deficit of consideration paid over the carrying amount of non-controlling interest is recognised in equity of the parent in transactions where non-controlling interest is acquired or sold without loss of control. The Group has elected to recognise this effect in retained earnings. With respect to the subsidiary to which this non-controlling interest relates, there were no accumulated components recognised in other comprehensive income. If there had been such components, those would have been reallocated within equity of the parent (e.g., foreign currency translation reserve, available-for-sale reserve).

IFRS 5.38 requires income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income related to a discontinued operation to be separately disclosed. The Group presents this effect in the statement of changes in equity above. However, presentation of such items within discontinued operations does not change the nature of the reserve. Reclassification to profit or loss will occur if and when necessary.

The Group changed its accounting policy for the recognition of actuarial gains and losses arising on defined benefit pension plans. Those are recognised outside the income statement in other comprehensive income. As they will never be reclassified into profit or loss, they are immediately recorded in retained earnings. The standard rules out the presentation of a separate component for those effects. However, IAS 19 requires the cumulative amount of gains and losses recognised over time to be disclosed (refer to Note 26).

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 December 2009 Restated*

IAS 1.10(c)
IAS 1.51(b)(c)
IAS 8.28
IAS 1.106(d)

Attributable to equity holders of the parent

	Issued capital (Note 21)	Share premium (Note 21)	Treasury shares (Note 21)	Other capital reserves (Note 21)	Retained earnings	Cash flow hedge reserve (Note 21)	Available-for-sale reserve (Note 21)	Foreign currency translation reserve (Note 21)	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity	
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	IAS 1.51(d)(e)
As at 1 January 2009	19,388	–	(774)	228	25,117	83	–	(327)	43,715	208	43,923	
Changes in accounting policies (Note 2.4)	–	–	–	–	(1,006)	–	–	–	(1,006)	–	(1,006)	IAS 1.106(b)
As at 1 January 2009 (restated)	19,388	–	(774)	228	24,111	83	–	(327)	42,709	208	42,917	
Profit for the period	–	–	–	–	7,203	–	–	–	7,203	239	7,442	IAS 1.106(a)
Other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	(281)	24	2	(117)	(372)	–	(372)	IAS 1.106(d)(ii)
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	6,922	24	2	(117)	6,831	239	7,070	
Exercise of options (Note 21)	–	80	120	–	–	–	–	–	200	–	200	IAS 1.106(d)(iii)
Share-based payment transactions (Note 27)	–	–	–	298	–	–	–	–	298	–	298	IFRS 2.50
Dividends (Note 22)	–	–	–	–	(1,600)	–	–	–	(1,600)	(49)	(1,649)	IAS 1.106(d)(iii)
Non-controlling interest arising on a business combination (Note 5)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	342	342	IAS 1.106(d)(iii)
At 31 December 2009	19,388	80	(654)	526	29,433	107	2	(444)	48,438	740	49,178	

* Certain amounts shown here do not correspond to the 2009 financial statements and reflect adjustments made as detailed in Note 2.4.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December 2010

		2010	2009	
	Notes	€000	€000	
Operating activities				IAS 1.51(b)(c) IAS 1.10(d) IAS 1.51(d)(e) IAS 7.10, IAS 7.18(b)
Profit before tax from continuing operations		11,905	11,062	
Profit/(loss) before tax from discontinued operations	11	213	(193)	
Profit before tax		12,118	10,869	
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows				IAS 7.20(b)
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	13	3,907	3,383	
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	15	325	174	
Share-based payment transaction expense	27	412	492	
Decrease in investment properties	14	306	300	
Decrease in financial instruments		924	-	
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	9.1	(532)	(2,007)	
Fair value adjustment of a contingent consideration	5	358	-	
Finance income	9.4	(1,186)	(211)	IAS 7.20(c)
Finance costs	9.3	2,868	1,223	IAS 7.20(c)
Other operating income		(210)	-	
Share of profit of an associate	7	(83)	(81)	
Movements in provisions, pensions and government grants		(729)	107	
Working capital adjustments:				IAS 7.20(a)
Increase in trade and other receivables and prepayments		(8,877)	(2,161)	
Decrease in inventories		4,091	2,185	
Increase in trade and other payables		4,236	3,591	
		17,928	17,864	
Interest received		336	211	IAS 7.31
Income tax paid		(3,759)	(4,379)	IAS 7.35
Net cash flows from operating activities		14,505	13,696	
Investing activities				IAS 7.10, 21
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,990	2,319	IAS 7.16(b)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	13	(10,352)	(7,822)	IAS 7.16(a)
Purchase of investment properties	14	(1,216)	(1,192)	IAS 7.16(a)
Purchase of financial instruments		(3,294)	(225)	IAS 7.16(c)
Proceeds from sale of financial instruments		232	-	IAS 7.16(d)
Development expenditures	15	(587)	(390)	IAS 7.16(a)
Acquisition of a subsidiary, net of cash acquired	5	230	(1,450)	IAS 7.39
Receipt of a government grant	24	2,951	642	
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(10,046)	(8,118)	
Financing activities				IAS 7.10, IAS 7.21
Proceeds from exercise of share options	21	175	200	IAS 7.17(a)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	5	(325)	-	IAS 7.42A
Transaction costs of issue of shares	21	(32)	-	IAS 7.17(a)
Payment of finance lease liabilities		(51)	(76)	IAS 7.17(e)
Proceeds from borrowings		5,299	2,645	IAS 7.17(c)
Repayment of borrowings		(1,806)	(1,784)	IAS 7.17(d)
Interest paid		(586)	(983)	IAS 7.31
Dividends paid to equity holders of the parent	22	(1,972)	(1,600)	IAS 7.31
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(30)	(49)	IAS 7.31
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		672	(1,647)	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		5,131	3,931	
Net foreign exchange difference		43	19	IAS 7.28
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	20	12,266	8,316	
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	20	17,440	12,266	IAS 7.45

Commentary

IAS 7.18 allows entities to report cash flows from operating activities using either the direct method or the indirect method. The Group presents its cash flows using the indirect method. The statement of cash flows prepared using the direct method for operating activities is presented in Appendix 3 for illustrative purposes.

The Group has reconciled profit before tax to net cash flows from operating activities. However, a reconciliation from profit after tax is also acceptable under IAS 7.

IAS 7.33 permits interest paid to be shown as operating or financing activities and interest received to be shown as operating or investing activities, as deemed relevant for the entity. The Group has elected to classify interest received as cash flows from operating activities.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. Corporate information

IAS 1.10(e)
IAS 1.51(b)(c)
IAS 1.138(a)

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2010 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28 January 2011. The Group is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in Euroland whose shares are publicly traded. The registered office is located at Homefire House, Ashdown Square in Euroville.

IAS 10.17

The principal activities of the Group are described in Note 8. Information on its ultimate parent is presented in Note 29.

IAS 1.138(b)
IAS 1.138(c)

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

IAS 1.16

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investment properties, land and buildings, derivative financial instruments and available-for-sale financial assets that have been measured at fair value. The carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities that are designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortised cost, are adjusted to record changes in the fair values attributable to the risks that are being hedged in effective hedge relationships. The consolidated financial statements are presented in euros and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (€000), except when otherwise indicated.

IAS 1.112(a)

IAS 1.117(a)

IAS 1.51(d)(e)

2.2 Basis of consolidation

Basis of consolidation from 1 January 2010

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2010.

IAS 27.12
IAS 27.26

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. All intra-group balances, transactions, unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends are eliminated in full.

IAS 27.22
IAS 27.23
IAS 27.24
IAS 27.20

Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interest even if that results in a deficit balance.

IAS 27.28

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

IAS 27.30

- ▶ Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- ▶ Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest
- ▶ Derecognises the cumulative translation differences, recorded in equity
- ▶ Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- ▶ Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- ▶ Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss
- ▶ Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate.

IAS 27.34
IAS 27.41

Basis of consolidation prior to 1 January 2010

Certain of the above-mentioned requirements were applied on a prospective basis. The following differences, however, are carried forward in certain instances from the previous basis of consolidation:

IAS 27.33
(2003)

- ▶ Acquisitions of non-controlling interests, prior to 1 January 2010, were accounted for using the parent entity extension method, whereby, the difference between the consideration and the book value of the share of the net assets acquired were recognised in goodwill.
- ▶ Losses incurred by the Group were attributed to the non-controlling interest until the balance was reduced to nil. Any further excess losses were attributed to the parent, unless the non-controlling interest had a binding obligation to cover these. Losses prior to 1 January 2010 were not reallocated between NCI and the parent shareholders.
- ▶ Upon loss of control, the Group accounted for the investment retained at its proportionate share of net asset value at the date control was lost. The carrying value of such investments at 1 January 2010 have not been restated.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

IAS 1.112
IAS 1.117(a)(b)

a) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations from 1 January 2010

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

IFRS 3.4
IFRS 3.18
IFRS 3.19

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

IFRS 3.15
IFRS 3.16

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

IFRS 3.42

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognised in accordance with IAS 39 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

IFRS 3.58

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

IFRS 3.54
IFRS 3.B63(a)
IAS 36.80

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

IAS 36.86

Business combinations prior to 1 January 2010

In comparison to the above-mentioned requirements, the following differences applied:

Business combinations were accounted for using the purchase method. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition formed part of the acquisition costs. The non-controlling interest (formerly known as minority interest) was measured at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Business combinations achieved in stages were accounted for as separate steps. Any additional acquired share of interest did not affect previously recognised goodwill.

When the Group acquired a business, embedded derivatives separated from the host contract by the acquiree were not reassessed on acquisition unless the business combination resulted in a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modified the cash flows that otherwise would have been required under the contract.

Contingent consideration was recognised if, and only if, the Group had a present obligation, the economic outflow was more likely than not and a reliable estimate was determinable. Subsequent adjustments to the contingent consideration were recognised as part of goodwill.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

b) Interest in a joint venture

The Group has an interest in a joint venture which is a jointly controlled entity, whereby the venturers have a contractual arrangement that establishes joint control over the economic activities of the entity. The agreement requires unanimous agreement for financial and operating decisions among the venturers. The Group recognises its interest in the joint venture using the proportionate consolidation method. The Group combines its proportionate share of each of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the joint venture with similar items, line by line, in its consolidated financial statements. The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. Adjustments are made where necessary to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group. IAS 31.3
IAS 31.9
IAS 31.30
IAS 31.34
IAS 31.48

Adjustments are made in the Group's consolidated financial statements to eliminate the Group's share of intragroup balances, transactions and unrealised gains and losses on such transactions between the Group and its jointly controlled entity. Losses on transactions are recognised immediately if the loss provides evidence of a reduction in the net realisable value of current assets or an impairment loss. The joint venture is proportionately consolidated until the date on which the Group ceases to have joint control over the joint venture. IAS 31.36

Upon loss of joint control the Group measures and recognises its remaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the former joint controlled entity upon loss of joint control and the fair value of the remaining investment and proceeds from disposal are recognised in profit or loss. When the remaining investment constitutes significant influence, it is accounted for as investment in an associate. IAS 31.45

Commentary

The Group accounts for its interest in the jointly controlled entity using proportionate consolidation. However, IAS 31.38 also permits jointly controlled entities to be recognised using the equity method.

If an entity chooses to recognise jointly controlled entities using the equity method, it is required to present its aggregate share of profit or loss joint ventures on the face of its income statement. Also, the investment needs to be presented as a non-current asset on the face of the statement of financial position.

c) Investment in an associate

The Group's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method. An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence. IAS 28.6

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus post acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment. IAS 28.11
IAS 28.23
IAS 28.22
IAS 28.39

The income statement reflects the share of the results of operations of the associate. Where there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognises its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

The share of profit of an associate is shown on the face of the income statement. This is the profit attributable to equity holders of the associate and therefore is profit after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate. IAS 28.37 (e)
IAS 28.26

The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an additional impairment loss on the Group's investment in its associate. The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount in the 'share of profit of an associate' in the income statement. IAS 28.31
IAS 28.33

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognises any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss. IAS 28.18

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

d) Foreign currency translation

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in euros, which is also the parent company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group has elected to recycle the gain or loss that arises from the direct method of consolidation, which is the method the Group uses to complete its consolidation.

IAS 1.51(d)
IAS 1.117(b)
IAS 21.9

i) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

IAS 21.21
IAS 21.23(a)
IAS 21.28
IAS 21.32

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

IAS 21.32

All differences are taken to the income statement with the exception of all monetary items that provide an effective hedge for a net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognised in other comprehensive income until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are recognised in the income statement. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

IAS 21.23(b)
IAS 21.23(c)

Prior to 1 January 2005, the Group treated goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition as assets and liabilities of the parent. Therefore, those assets and liabilities are already expressed in the functional currency or are non-monetary items and no further translation differences occur.

IAS 21.59

ii) Group companies

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into euros at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income statements are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the income statement.

IAS 21.39(a)
IAS 21.39(b)
IAS 21.39(c)

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation subsequent to 1 January 2005 and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

IAS 21.47

e) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Group has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

IAS 18.35(a)
IAS 18.14
IAS 18.20
IAS 18.9

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods.

IAS 18.14
IAS 18.14(a)
IAS 18.14(b)

Within its electronics segment, the Group operates a loyalty points programme, *GoodPoints*, which allows customers to accumulate points when they purchase products in the Group's retail stores. The points can then be redeemed for free products, subject to a minimum number of points being obtained.

Consideration received is allocated between the electronic products sold and the points issued, with the consideration allocated to the points equal to their fair value. Fair value of the points is determined by applying a statistical analysis. The fair value of the points issued is deferred and recognised as revenue when the points are redeemed.

IFRIC 13.5
IFRIC 13.7

Commentary

IAS 18 and IFRIC 13 do not prescribe an allocation method for multiple component sales. The Group's revenue recognition policy for sales which involve the issuance of *GoodPoints* is based on the fair value of the points issued. The Group could have based its revenue recognition policy on the relative fair values of the goods sold and the points issued.

IFRIC 13 does not set out any disclosure requirements. The Group has not included extensive disclosure regarding the loyalty programme as the amounts are not significant. If the deferred revenue and revenue related to the *GoodPoints* programme were significant, additional disclosure items might include the number of outstanding points; the period over which the revenue is expected to be recognised; the key assumptions used to determine the period over which revenue is recognised; and the effect of any changes in redemption rates.

Rendering of services

Revenue from the installation of fire extinguishers, fire prevention equipment and fire retardant fabrics is recognised by reference to the stage of completion. Stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours for each contract. Where the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that the expenses incurred are eligible to be recovered.

IAS 18.20
IAS 18.26
IAS 18.20(c)

Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest bearing financial assets classified as available for sale, interest income or expense is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in finance income in the income statement.

IAS 18.30(a)

Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established.

IAS 18.30(c)

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and included in revenue due to its operating nature.

IAS 17.50

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

f) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset. IAS 20.7
IAS 20.12
IAS 20.26

Where the Group receives non-monetary grants, the asset and the grant are recorded gross at nominal amounts and released to the income statement over the expected useful life and pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments. Where loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grant. IAS 20.23

Commentary

IAS 20 permits two different ways of presenting a government grant relating to assets. It can be presented in the statement of financial position as deferred income which is recognised as income on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset. Alternatively, it can reduce the carrying amount of the asset. The grant is then recognised as income over the useful life of a depreciable asset by way of a reduced depreciation charge. Whichever method is applied no further disclosures are required.

g) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. IAS 12.46

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the income statement. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate. IAS 12.61A
IAS 1.117

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- ▶ Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss IAS 12.22(c)
- ▶ In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. IAS 12.39

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except: IAS 12.34

- ▶ Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss IAS 12.24
- ▶ In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. IAS 12.44

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. IAS 12.56
IAS 12.37

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. IAS 12.47

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. IAS 12.61A

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority. IAS 12.71

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, would be recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances changed. The adjustment would either be treated as a reduction to goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it incurred during the measurement period or in profit or loss. IAS 12.68

Sales tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax, except: IAS 18.8

- ▶ Where the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable.
- ▶ Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

h) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification. IFRS 5.15
IFRS 5.6
IFRS 5.7
IFRS 5.8

In the consolidated statement of comprehensive income of the reporting period, and of the comparable period of the previous year, income and expenses from discontinued operations are reported separately from income and expenses from continuing operations, down to the level of profit after taxes, even when the Group retains a non-controlling interest in the subsidiary after the sale. The resulting profit or loss (after taxes) is reported separately in the statement of comprehensive income. IFRS 5.33

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised. IFRS 5.25

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Refer to Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (Note 3) and Provisions (Note 23) for further information about the recorded decommissioning provision.

IAS 16.73(a)
IAS 16.30
IAS 16.15
IAS 16.16

Land and buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses recognised after the date of the revaluation. Valuations are performed frequently to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

IAS 16.73(a)
IAS 16.31

Any revaluation surplus is credited to the asset revaluation reserve in equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in the income statement, in which case the increase is recognised in the income statement. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

IAS 16.39
IAS 16.40

Commentary

The Group has elected to transfer the revaluation surplus to retained earnings as the asset is being used. Alternatively, the amount could have been transferred upon disposal of the asset.

An annual transfer from the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the assets and depreciation based on the assets original cost. Additionally, accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

IAS 16.41

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

IAS 16.73(b)
IAS 16.73(c)

- ▶ Buildings 15 to 20 years
- ▶ Plant and equipment 5 to 15 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

IAS 16.67
IAS 16.68
IAS 16.71

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

IAS 16.51

j) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date, whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

IFRIC 4.6

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 January 2005, the date of inception is deemed to be 1 January 2005 in accordance with the transitional requirements of IFRIC 4.

IFRIC 4.17

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

Group as a lessee

Finance leases which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the income statement. IAS 17.8
IAS 17.20
IAS 17.25

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term. IAS 17.27

Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. IAS 17.33

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same bases as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned. IAS 17.8
IAS 17.52

k) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. IAS 23.8

The Group capitalises borrowing costs for all eligible assets where construction was commenced on or after 1 January 2009. IAS 23.27

Commentary

The revised IAS 23 does not require full restatement when applying the standard for the first time. Instead, entities must begin to capitalise borrowing costs relating to qualifying assets for which the commencement date for capitalisation is on or after the effective date. This means that an entity that has incomplete qualifying assets at the effective date has a choice:

- ▶ Not to capitalise borrowing costs on those assets already in the course of construction and only to start capitalising in respect of assets whose commencement date is after the effective date; or
- ▶ To capitalise borrowing costs on all qualifying assets by electing to apply the revised standard from an earlier date (IAS 23.28).

IAS 23 defines borrowing costs as including exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs. The Group would also include foreign exchange differences on directly attributable borrowings as an adjustment to interest costs for capitalisation if the amount was significant. Additionally, the accounting policy would be expanded to include the Group's approach in determining the foreign exchange differences.

The Group would have continued to expense borrowing costs relating to construction projects that commenced prior to 1 January 2009. However, no such cost was incurred prior to that date.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

l) Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the income statement in the period in which they arise. Fair values are evaluated annually by an accredited external, independent valuer, applying a valuation model recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee.

IAS 40.20
IAS 40.33
IAS 40.75(a)
IAS 40.35

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the income statement in the period of derecognition.

IAS 40.66
IAS 40.69

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, plant and equipment up to the date of change in use.

IAS 40.57
IAS 40.60
IAS 40.61

Commentary

The Group has elected to state land and buildings at fair value in accordance with IAS 16 and investment properties at fair value in accordance with IAS 40.

Both IAS 16 and IAS 40 permit property, plant and equipment and investment properties to be carried at historic cost less provisions for depreciation and impairment. In these circumstances, disclosures about the cost basis and depreciation rates would be required. In addition, IAS 40 would require note disclosure about the fair value of any investment property recorded at cost. Therefore, companies would still need to determine the fair value.

m) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the income statement in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

IAS 38.24
IAS 38.83
IAS 38.74
IAS 38.57

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

IAS 38.88

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the income statement in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

IAS 38.97
IAS 36.9
IAS 38.104

IAS 38.118

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

IAS 38.107
IAS 38.108
IAS 38.109

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

IAS 38.113

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures, on an individual project, are recognised as an intangible asset when the Group can demonstrate:

IAS 38.54
IAS 38.57

- ▶ The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- ▶ Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset
- ▶ How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- ▶ The availability of resources to complete the asset
- ▶ The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation is recorded in cost of sales. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

IAS 38.74
IAS 36.10(a)

Patents and licences

The patents have been granted for a period of 10 years by the relevant government agency with the option of renewal at the end of this period. Licences for the use of intellectual property are granted for periods ranging between 5 and 10 years depending on the specific licence. The licences provide the option for renewal based on whether the Group meets the conditions of the licence and may be renewed at little or no cost to the Group (further details are given in Note 15). As a result, those licences are assessed as having an indefinite useful life.

IAS 38.122(a)

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is as follows:

	Licences	Patents	Development costs
Useful lives	Indefinite	Finite	Finite
Amortisation method used	No amortisation	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the patent	Amortised over the period of expected future sales from the related project on a straight-line basis
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired	Internally generated

IAS 38.118
(a) (b)

n) Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

IFRS 7.21
IAS 39.9

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

IAS 39.43

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

IAS 39.9
IAS 39.38

The Group's financial assets include cash and short-term deposits, trade and other receivables, loans and other receivables, quoted and unquoted financial instruments and derivative financial instruments.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss includes financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IAS 39. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in finance income or finance costs in the income statement.

IAS 39.9
IAS 39.46

IAS 39.AG14
IAS 39.55(a)

The Group has not designated any financial assets upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group evaluated its financial assets held for trading, other than derivatives, to determine whether the intention to sell them in the near term is still appropriate. When the Group is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets and management's intention to sell them in the foreseeable future significantly changes, the Group may elect to reclassify these financial assets in rare circumstances. The reclassification to loans and receivables, available-for-sale or held to maturity depends on the nature of the asset. This evaluation does not affect any financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option at designation.

IAS 39.10
IAS 39.11
IAS 39.50-50D

Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement. Reassessment only occurs if there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR), less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in finance costs.

IAS 39.9
IAS 39.46(a)
IAS 39.56

Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held-to-maturity when the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in finance costs. The Group did not have any held-to-maturity investments during the years ended 31 December 2010 and 2009.

IAS 39.9
IAS 39.56
IAS 39.46(b)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

Available-for-sale financial investments

Available-for-sale financial investments include equity and debt securities. Equity investments classified as available-for-sale are those, which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss. Debt securities in this category are those which are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in the market conditions.

IAS 39.9
IAS 39.46
IAS 39.55(b)
IAS 39.67

After initial measurement, available-for-sale financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised as other comprehensive income in the available-for-sale reserve until the investment is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognised in other operating income, or determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative loss is reclassified to the income statement in finance costs and removed from the available-for-sale reserve.

The Group evaluated its available-for-sale financial assets whether the ability and intention to sell them in the near term is still appropriate. When the Group is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets and management's intention to do so significantly changes in the foreseeable future, the Group may elect to reclassify these financial assets in rare circumstances. Reclassification to loans and receivables is permitted when the financial assets meet the definition of loans and receivables and the Group has the intent and ability to hold these assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity. Reclassification to the held-to-maturity category is permitted only when the entity has the ability and intention to hold the financial asset accordingly.

IAS 39.50E
IAS 39.50F

For a financial asset reclassified out of the available-for-sale category, any previous gain or loss on that asset that has been recognised in equity is amortised to profit or loss over the remaining life of the investment using the EIR. Any difference between the new amortised cost and the expected cash flows is also amortised over the remaining life of the asset using the EIR. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to the income statement.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

IFRS 7.21

- ▶ The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- ▶ The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

IAS 39.17(a)
IAS 39.18(b)

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset.

IAS 39.20(a)
IAS 39.20(c)
IAS 39.18(b)

In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

IAS 39.30(a)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

IAS 39.58
IAS 39.59
IFRS 7.B5(f)

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

IAS 39.63
IAS 39.64

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate.

IAS 39.AG84
IFRS 7.16
IFRS 7.B5(d) (i)
IFRS 7.B5(d) (ii)
IAS 39.65
IAS 39.AG93

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the income statement. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded as part of finance income in the income statement. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Group. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to finance costs in the income statement.

Available-for-sale financial investments

For available-for-sale financial investments, the Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. 'Significant' is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and 'prolonged' against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss - measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the income statement - is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the income statement; increases in their fair value after impairment are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

IAS 39.67
IAS 39.68
IAS 39.69

In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortised cost. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortised cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the income statement.

IFRS 7.16
IAS 39.AG93
IAS 39.70

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

Future interest income continues to be accrued based on the reduced carrying amount of the asset, using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded as part of finance income. If, in a subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in the income statement, the impairment loss is reversed through the income statement.

iii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

IFRS 7.21
IAS 39.43
IAS 39.56

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, bank overdrafts, loans and borrowings, financial guarantee contracts, and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

IAS 39.9
IAS 39.47 (a)

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IAS 39. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

IAS 39.55 (a)

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the income statement.

IAS 39.47

The Group has not designated any financial liabilities upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

IAS 39.56

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate method (EIR) amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the income statement.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

IAS 39.47 (c)
IAS 39.9
IAS 39.14

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

IAS 39.39

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the income statement.

IAS 39.41
IAS 39.40

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

iv) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

IAS 32.42

v) Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

IAS 39.48A
IFRS 7.27

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; a discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

An analysis of fair values of financial instruments and further details as to how they are measured are provided in Note 16.

o) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

IAS 39.43
IFRS 7.21

The fair value of commodity contracts that meet the definition of a derivative as defined by IAS 39 but are entered into in accordance with the Group's expected purchase requirements are recognised in the income statement in cost of sales.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the income statement, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in other comprehensive income.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- ▶ Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment (except for foreign currency risk) IAS 39.86(a)
- ▶ Cash flow hedges when hedging exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment IAS 39.86(b)
- ▶ Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation IAS 39.86(c)

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

IAS 39.55(a)
IAS 39.88

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

Hedges which meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of an interest rate hedging derivative is recognised in the income statement in finance costs. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the income statement in finance costs. IAS 39.89

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, the adjustment to carrying value is amortised through the income statement over the remaining term to maturity. Effective interest rate amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and shall begin no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged. IAS 39.92

If the hedge item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in the income statement.

When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in the income statement. IAS 39.93

The Group has an interest rate swap that is used as a hedge for the exposure of changes in the fair value of its 8.25% fixed rate secured loan. See Note 16 for more details.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised directly as other comprehensive income in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement in other operating expenses. IAS 39.95

Amounts recognised as other comprehensive income are transferred to the income statement when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised or when a forecast sale occurs. Where the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognised as other comprehensive income are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability. IAS 39.97
IAS 39.100
IAS 39.98

If the forecast transaction or firm commitment is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is transferred to the income statement. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income remains in other comprehensive income until the forecast transaction or firm commitment affects profit or loss. IAS 39.101

The Group uses forward currency contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecasted transactions and firm commitments, as well as forward commodity contracts for its exposure to volatility in the commodity prices. Refer to Note 16 for more details.

Hedges of a net investment

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognised as other comprehensive income while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognised in the income statement. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recorded in equity is transferred to the income statement. IAS 39.102

The Group uses a loan as a hedge of its exposure to foreign exchange risk on its investments in foreign subsidiaries. Refer to Note 16 for more details.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

Current versus non-current classification

Derivative instruments that are not designated as effective hedging instruments are classified as current or non-current or separated into a current and non-current portion based on an assessment of the facts and circumstances (i.e., the underlying contracted cash flows). IAS 1.60

- ▶ Where the Group will hold a derivative as an economic hedge (and does not apply hedge accounting) for a period beyond 12 months after the reporting date, the derivative is classified as non-current (or separated into current and non-current portions) consistent with the classification of the underlying item.
- ▶ Embedded derivatives that are not closely related to the host contract are classified consistent with the cash flows of the host contract.
- ▶ Derivative instruments that are designated as, and are effective hedging instruments, are classified consistently with the classification of the underlying hedged item. The derivative instrument is separated into a current portion and a non-current portion only if a reliable allocation can be made.

p) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. IAS 2.36(a)
IAS 2.9

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows: IAS 2.10

Raw materials: IAS 2.25

- ▶ Purchase cost on a first in, first out basis

IAS 2.12

Finished goods and work in progress:

IAS 2.13

- ▶ Cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs

Initial cost of inventories includes the transfer of gains and losses on qualifying cash flow hedges, recognised in other comprehensive income, in respect of the purchases of raw materials. IAS 39.98(b)

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. IAS 2.6

q) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators. IAS 36.6
IAS 36.9
IAS 36.66
IAS 36.59
IAS 36.30
IAS 36.55
IAS 36.25
IAS 36.33

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Group's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. IAS 36.60

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the income statement in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for a property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation. IAS 36.110
IAS 36.114
IAS 36.117
IAS 36.119

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the income statement unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

The following criteria are also applied in assessing impairment of specific assets:

Goodwill

IAS 36.10(b)

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually (as at 31 December) and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

IAS 36.104

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than their carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

IAS 36.124

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at 31 December either individually or at the cash-generating unit level, as appropriate and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

IAS 36.10(a)

Commentary

IAS 36.96 permits the annual impairment test for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives to be performed at any time during the year, provided it is at the same time each year. Different goodwill and intangible assets may be tested at different times.

r) Cash and short-term deposits

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less.

IAS 7.6
IAS 7.7

For the purpose of the consolidated statement cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

IAS 7.46

Commentary

The Group has included bank overdrafts within cash and cash equivalents as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

s) Convertible preference shares

Convertible preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

IFRS 7.21
IAS 32.18
IAS 32.28
IAS 32.35
IAS 32.AG31(a)

On issuance of the convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible bond. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in shareholders' equity. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

IAS 32.38

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

t) Treasury shares

Own equity instruments which are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in the income statement on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognised in share premium. Voting rights related to treasury shares are nullified for the Group and no dividends are allocated to them respectively. Share options exercised during the reporting period are satisfied with treasury shares.

IAS 32.33

u) Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

IAS 37.14

IAS 37.53

IAS 37.54

IAS 37.45

IAS 37.47

IAS 37.59

IAS 37.60

IAS 37.72

Warranty provisions

Provisions for warranty-related costs are recognised when the product is sold or service provided. Initial recognition is based on historical experience. The initial estimate of warranty-related costs is revised annually.

IAS 19.133

Restructuring provisions

Restructuring provisions are only recognised when general recognition criteria for provisions are fulfilled. Additionally, the Group needs to follow a detailed formal plan about the business or part of the business concerned, the location and number of employees affected, a detailed estimate of the associated costs and appropriate time-line. The people affected have a valid expectation that the restructuring is being carried out or the implementation has been initiated already.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Decommissioning liability

The provision for decommissioning costs arose on construction of a manufacturing facility for the production of fire retardant materials. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of that particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the income statement as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

IAS 16.16(c)

IAS 37.45

IAS 37.47

IFRIC 1.8

IAS 37.59

IFRIC 1.5

Greenhouse gas emissions

The Group receives free emission rights in certain European countries as a result of the European Emission Trading Schemes. The rights are received on an annual basis and in return the Group is required to remit rights equal to its actual emissions. The Group has adopted the net liability approach to the emission rights granted. Therefore, a provision is only recognised when actual emissions exceed the emission rights granted and still held. The emission costs are recognised as other operating costs. Where emission rights are purchased from other parties, they are recorded at cost, and treated as a reimbursement right, whereby they are matched to the emission liabilities and remeasured to fair value, and the changes in fair value recognised in the income statement.

IAS 8.10

Commentary

IFRIC 3 *Emission Rights* was withdrawn in June 2005 as the IASB is developing guidance on accounting for emission rights. In the absence of specific guidance, management must develop an accounting policy that is relevant and reliable.

The Group has applied the net liability approach based on IAS 20.23. However, emission rights received could also be recognised as intangible assets at their fair value with all the disclosures required by IAS 38.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

IFRIC 6

The Group is a provider of electrical equipment that falls under the EU Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment. The directive distinguishes between waste management of equipment sold to private households prior to a date as determined by each Member State (historical waste) and waste management of equipment sold to private households after that date (new waste). A provision for the expected costs of management of historical waste is recognised when the Group participates in the market during the measurement period as determined by each Member State, and the costs can be reliably measured. These costs are recognised as other operating costs in the income statement.

With respect to new waste, a provision for the expected costs is recognised when products that fall within the directive are sold and the disposal costs can be reliably measured. Derecognition takes place when the obligation expires, is settled or is transferred. These costs are recognised as part of costs of sales.

With respect to equipment sold to entities other than private households, a provision is recognised when the Group becomes responsible for the costs of this waste management, with the costs recognised as other operating costs or cost of sales as appropriate.

Contingent liabilities recognised in a business combination

A contingent liability recognised in a business combination is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of:

IFRS 3.56

- ▶ The amount that would be recognised in accordance with the general guidance for provisions above (IAS 37)
- or
- ▶ The amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the guidance for revenue recognition (IAS 18)

v) Pensions and other post employment benefits

The Group operates two defined benefit pension plans, both of which require contributions to be made to separately administered funds. The Group has also agreed to provide certain additional post employment healthcare benefits to senior employees in the United States. These benefits are unfunded. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses for both defined benefit plans are recognised in full in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income. Such actuarial gains and losses are also immediately recognised in retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

IAS 19.64
IAS 19.92
IAS 19.93A

IAS 19.93D

The past service costs are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. If the benefits have already vested, immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a pension plan, past service costs are recognised immediately.

IAS 19.96

The defined benefit asset or liability comprises the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on high quality corporate bonds, as explained in Note 3), less past service costs and less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled. Plan assets are assets that are held by a long-term employee benefit fund or qualifying insurance policies. Plan assets are not available to the creditors of the Group, nor can they be paid directly to the Group. Fair value is based on market price information and in the case of quoted securities it is the published bid price. The value of any defined benefit asset recognised is restricted to the sum of any past service costs and the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions to the plan.

IAS 19.54
IAS 19.7

IAS 19.58A

Commentary

The Group voluntarily changed its accounting policy for defined benefit plans, to recognise actuarial gains and losses in the period in which they occur in full in other comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 19.93A. Previously, the Group recognised the net cumulative unrecognised actuarial gains and losses, which exceeded 10% of the higher of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets at that date over the remaining working periods of the employees, in accordance with IAS 19.93. This is sometimes referred to as the 'corridor approach'. Further details are disclosed in Note 2.4. The other disclosures about pension plans remained the same.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies *continued*

w) Share-based payment transactions

Employees (including senior executives) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions). Employees working in the business development group are granted share appreciation rights, which can only be settled in cash (cash-settled transactions).

IFRS 2.44

In situations where equity instruments are issued and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, the unidentified goods or services received (or to be received) are measured as the difference between the fair value of the share-based payment transaction and the fair value of any identifiable goods or services received at the grant date. This is then capitalised or expensed as appropriate.

IFRS 2.13A

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The income statement expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense (Note 9.6).

IFRS 2.7
IFRS 2.19
IFRS 2.20
IFRS 2.21

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions where vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

IFRS 2.27
IFRS 2.27A
IFRS 2.21

Where the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

IFRS 2.28
IFRS 2.B42-B44

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph. All cancellations of equity-settled transaction awards are treated equally.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share (further details are given in Note 12).

IAS 33.45
IFRS 2.7

Cash-settled transactions

The cost of cash-settled transactions is measured initially at fair value at the grant date using a binomial model, further details of which are given in Note 27. This fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability. The liability is remeasured to fair value at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognised in employee benefits expense (see Note 9.6).

IFRS 2.30
IFRS 2.32
IFRS 2.33

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.4 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures

IAS 8.14

Changes in accounting policy

IAS 19 Employee Benefits

IAS 8.29

The Group has assessed its accounting policy with regard to the recognition of actuarial gains and losses arising from its two defined benefit plans. The Group previously recognised only the net cumulative unrecognised actuarial gains and losses of the previous period, which exceeded 10% of the higher of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets in accordance with IAS 19.93. As a consequence, the Group's statement of financial position did not reflect a significant part of the unrecognised net actuarial losses.

During 2010, the Group determined that it would change its accounting policy to recognise actuarial gains and losses in the period in which they occur in total in other comprehensive income (see Note 2.3(v)), as it believes this policy is more consistent with the practice of its immediate industry peers. Changes have been applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, resulting in the restatement of prior year financial information.

IAS 8.19(b)

As a result of the voluntary accounting policy change, the following adjustments were made to the financial statements:

IAS 8.29(c)

As of 1 January 2009:

IAS 8.29(c)(i)

Increase in employee benefit liability: €1,438,000
Decrease in deferred tax liability: €432,000
Net decrease in opening retained earnings: €1,006,000

As of and for the year ended 31 December 2009:

Increase in employee benefit liabilities: €454,000
Pension costs reclassified to other comprehensive income: €53,000
Net effect on the employee benefit liability: €401,000
Net decrease in deferred tax liability: €120,000
Net expense recognised in other comprehensive income: €281,000
Net decrease in tax expense: €16,000
Net increase in profit after tax: €37,000

As of and for the year ended 31 December 2010:

Decrease in employee benefit liability: €433,000
Pension costs reclassified to other comprehensive income: €122,000
Net decrease of the employee benefit liability: €311,000
Net increase in deferred tax liability: €94,000
Net income recognised in other comprehensive income: €217,000
Net decrease in tax expense: €37,000
Net increase in profit after tax: €85,000

The effect on earnings per share related to the restatement in 2009 and impact on 2010 was less than €0.01.

IAS 8.29(c)(ii)

New and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the following new and amended IFRS and IFRIC interpretations effective as of 1 January 2010:

- ▶ IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment: Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions* effective 1 January 2010
- ▶ IFRS 3 *Business Combinations (Revised)* and IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Amended)* effective 1 July 2009, including consequential amendments to IFRS 2, IFRS 5 IFRS 7, IAS 7, IAS 21, IAS 28, IAS 31 and IAS 39
- ▶ IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement - Eligible Hedged Items* effective 1 July 2009
- ▶ IFRIC 17 *Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners* effective 1 July 2009
- ▶ Improvements to IFRSs (May 2008)
- ▶ Improvements to IFRSs (April 2009)

The adoption of the standards or interpretations is described below:

IAS 8.28

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.4 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures *continued*

IAS 8.14

IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment (Revised)*

The IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 2 that clarified the scope and the accounting for group cash-settled share-based payment transactions. The Group adopted this amendment as of 1 January 2010. It did not have an impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

IFRS 3 *Business Combinations (Revised)* and IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Amended)*

IFRS 3 (Revised) introduces significant changes in the accounting for business combinations occurring after becoming effective. Changes affect the valuation of non-controlling interest, the accounting for transaction costs, the initial recognition and subsequent measurement of a contingent consideration and business combinations achieved in stages. These changes will impact the amount of goodwill recognised, the reported results in the period that an acquisition occurs and future reported results.

IAS 27 (Amended) requires that a change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary (without loss of control) is accounted for as a transaction with owners in their capacity as owners. Therefore, such transactions will no longer give rise to goodwill, nor will it give rise to a gain or loss. Furthermore, the amended standard changes the accounting for losses incurred by the subsidiary as well as the loss of control of a subsidiary. The changes by IFRS 3 (Revised) and IAS 27 (Amended) affect acquisitions or loss of control of subsidiaries and transactions with non-controlling interests after 1 January 2010.

The change in accounting policy was applied prospectively and had no material impact on earnings per share.

IFRS 3.64

IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement - Eligible Hedged Items*

The amendment clarifies that an entity is permitted to designate a portion of the fair value changes or cash flow variability of a financial instrument as a hedged item. This also covers the designation of inflation as a hedged risk or portion in particular situations. The Group has concluded that the amendment will have no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group, as the Group has not entered into any such hedges.

IFRIC 17 *Distribution of Non-cash Assets to Owners*

This interpretation provides guidance on accounting for arrangements whereby an entity distributes non-cash assets to shareholders either as a distribution of reserves or as dividends. The interpretation has no effect on either, the financial position nor performance of the Group.

Improvements to IFRSs

In May 2008 and April 2009, the IASB issued omnibus of amendments to its standards, primarily with a view to removing inconsistencies and clarifying wording. There are separate transitional provisions for each standard. The adoption of the following amendments resulted in changes to accounting policies but did not have any impact on the financial position or performance of the group.

Issued in May 2008

- ▶ **IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations***: clarifies that when a subsidiary is classified as held for sale, all its assets and liabilities are classified as held for sale, even when the entity remains a non-controlling interest after the sale transaction. The amendment is applied prospectively and has no impact on the financial position nor financial performance of the Group.

Issued in April 2009

- ▶ **IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations***: clarifies that the disclosures required in respect of non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale or discontinued operations are only those set out in IFRS 5. The disclosure requirements of other IFRSs only apply if specifically required for such non-current assets or discontinued operations. As a result of this amendment, the Group amended its disclosures in Note 8 *Segment information*.
- ▶ **IFRS 8 *Operating Segments***: clarifies that segment assets and liabilities need only be reported when those assets and liabilities are included in measures that are used by the chief operating decision maker. As the Group's chief operating decision maker does review segment assets and liabilities, the Group has continued to disclose this information in Note 8.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

2.4 Changes in accounting policy and disclosures *continued*

IAS 8.14

- ▶ IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*: States that only expenditure that results in recognising an asset can be classified as a cash flow from investing activities. This amendment will impact amongst others, the presentation in the statement of cash flows of the contingent consideration on the business combination completed in 2010 upon cash settlement.
- ▶ IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*: The amendment clarifies that the largest unit permitted for allocating goodwill, acquired in a business combination, is the operating segment as defined in IFRS 8 before aggregation for reporting purposes. The amendment has no impact on the Group as the annual impairment test is performed before aggregation.

Other amendments resulting from Improvements to IFRSs to the following standards did not have any impact on the accounting policies, financial position or performance of the Group:

Issued in April 2009

- ▶ IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*
- ▶ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*
- ▶ IAS 17 *Leases*
- ▶ IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*
- ▶ IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*
- ▶ IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*
- ▶ IFRIC 9 *Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives*
- ▶ IFRIC 16 *Hedge of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation*

Commentary

In some jurisdictions, the adoption of IFRS for reporting purposes may be subject to a specific legal process (e.g., in the European Union or Australia). In those jurisdictions, the effective dates may therefore be different from the IASB's effective date. Nevertheless, all new standards and interpretations must be considered for disclosure, irrespective of whether the legal process referred to above has been completed.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in the respective currency with at least AA rating, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality, and those having excessive credit spreads are removed from the population of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective country.

Further details about the assumptions used are given in Note 26.

Fair value measurement of contingent consideration

Contingent consideration, resulting from business combinations, is valued at fair value at the acquisition date as part of the business combination. Where the contingent consideration meets the definition of a derivative and, thus, a financial liability, it is subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting date. The determination of the fair value is based on discounted cash flows. The key assumptions take into consideration the probability of meeting each performance target and the discount factor.

As part of the purchase price allocation for its acquisition of Extinguishers Limited, the Group identified an element of contingent consideration with a fair value of €714,000 at the acquisition date, remeasured to €1,071,500 as at the reporting date, which is classified as other financial liability (see Notes 5 and 16).

Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Development costs

Development costs are capitalised in accordance with the accounting policy in Note 2.3. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgment that technological and economical feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to an established project management model. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits. At 31 December 2010, the carrying amount of capitalised development costs was €2,178,000 (2009: €1,686,000).

This amount includes significant investments in the development of an innovative fire prevention system. Prior to being marketed, it will need to obtain a safety certificate issued by the relevant regulatory authorities. Because of the innovative nature of the product, there is some uncertainty as to whether the certificate will be obtained. However, the Group is confident that the certificate will be received.

Provision for decommissioning

As part of the purchase price allocation for the acquisition of Extinguishers Limited in 2010, the Group has recognised a provision for decommissioning obligations associated with a factory owned by Extinguishers Limited. In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to discount rates, the expected cost to dismantle and remove the plant from the site and the expected timing of those costs. The carrying amount of the provision as at 31 December 2010 was €1,221,000 (2009: €Nil).

If the estimated pre-tax discount rate used in the calculation had been 10% higher than management's estimate, the carrying amount of the provision would have been €94,000 lower.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions *continued*

Provision for WEEE

The Group recognises a provision for liabilities associated with participation in the market for Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 2.3. The Group has made assumptions in relation to historical waste, regarding the level of market participation, the quantity of products disposed of and the expected cost of disposal. In relation to future waste, the Group has made assumptions about the age profile of products in the market and the cost of disposal. At 31 December 2010, the carrying amount of the provision for WEEE was €149,000 (2009: €53,000).

Revenue recognition - GoodPoints for loyalty programme

The Group estimates the fair value of points awarded under the *GoodPoints* programme by applying statistical techniques. Inputs to the models include making assumptions about expected redemption rates, the mix of products that will be available for redemption in the future and customer preferences. As points issued under the programme do not expire, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. As at 31 December 2010, the estimated liability for unredeemed points was approximately €416,000 (2009: €365,000).

Commentary

IAS 1.125 requires an entity to disclose significant judgments applied in preparing the financial statements and significant estimates that involve a high degree of estimation uncertainty. The disclosure requirements go beyond those requirements that already exist in some other IFRS such as IAS 37.

These disclosures represent a very important source of information in the financial statements because they highlight those areas in the financial statements that are most prone to change in the foreseeable future. Therefore, any information given should be sufficiently detailed to help the reader of the financial statements understand the impact of possible significant changes.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

4. Standards issued but not yet effective

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are listed below. This listing is of standards and interpretations issued, which the Group reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Group intends to adopt those standards when they become effective.

IAS 8.30
IAS 8.31 (d)

IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures (Amendment)

The amended standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011. It clarified the definition of a related party to simplify the identification of such relationships and to eliminate inconsistencies in its application. The revised standard introduces a partial exemption of disclosure requirements for government-related entities. The Group does not expect any impact on its financial position or performance. Early adoption is permitted for either the partial exemption for government-related entities or for the entire standard.

IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation - Classification of Rights Issues (Amendment)

The amendment to IAS 32 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2010 and amended the definition of a financial liability in order to classify rights issues (and certain options or warrants) as equity instruments in cases where such rights are given pro rata to all of the existing owners of the same class of an entity's non-derivative equity instruments, or to acquire a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount in any currency. This amendment will have no impact on the Group after initial application.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement

IFRS 9 as issued reflects the first phase of the IASBs work on the replacement of IAS 39 and applies to classification and measurement of financial assets as defined in IAS 39. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. In subsequent phases, the IASB will address classification and measurement of financial liabilities, hedge accounting and derecognition. The completion of this project is expected in early 2011. The adoption of the first phase of IFRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets. The Group will quantify the effect in conjunction with the other phases, when issued, to present a comprehensive picture.

IFRIC 14 Prepayments of a minimum funding requirement (Amendment)

The amendment to IFRIC 14 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011 with retrospective application. The amendment provides guidance on assessing the recoverable amount of a net pension asset. The amendment permits an entity to treat the prepayment of a minimum funding requirement as an asset. The amendment is deemed to have no impact on the financial statements of the Group.

IFRIC 19 Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments

IFRIC 19 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010. The interpretation clarifies that equity instruments issued to a creditor to extinguish a financial liability qualify as consideration paid. The equity instruments issued are measured at their fair value. In case that this cannot be reliably measured, the instruments are measured at the fair value of the liability extinguished. Any gain or loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The adoption of this interpretation will have no effect on the financial statements of the Group.

Improvements to IFRSs (issued in May 2010)

The IASB issued *Improvements to IFRSs*, an omnibus of amendments to its IFRS standards. The amendments have not been adopted as they become effective for annual periods on or after either 1 July 2010 or 1 January 2011. The amendments listed below, are considered to have a reasonable possible impact on the Group:

- ▶ IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*
- ▶ IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*
- ▶ IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*
- ▶ IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*
- ▶ IFRIC 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes*

The Group, however, expects no impact from the adoption of the amendments on its financial position or performance.

Commentary

IAS 8.30 requires disclosure of those standards that have been issued which are not yet effective and that provide known or reasonably estimable information to enable users to assess the possible impact of the application of such IFRSs on an entity's financial statements. Therefore, the Group has listed those standards and interpretations that are not yet effective, which it reasonably expects to have an impact (i.e., omitting to list amendments that have no impact, such as IFRS 1 or IAS 34).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

5. Business combinations and acquisition of non-controlling interests

Acquisitions in 2010

Acquisition of Extinguishers Limited

On 1 May 2010, the Group acquired 80% of the voting shares of Extinguishers Limited, an unlisted company based in Euroland and specialising in the manufacture of fire retardant fabrics. The Group has acquired Extinguishers Limited because it significantly enlarges the range of products in the fire prevention equipment segment that can be offered to its clients.

IFRS 3.59
IFRS 3.B64(a)
IFRS 3.B64(b)
IFRS 3.B64(d)
IFRS 3.B64(c)

The Group has elected to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value.

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Extinguishers Limited as at the date of acquisition were:

	Fair value recognised on acquisition	
	€000	
Assets		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 13)	7,042	
Cash and cash equivalents	230	IAS 7.40(c)
Trade receivables	1,736	
Inventories	3,578	
Patents and licences (Note 15)	1,200	
	13,786	
Liabilities		
Trade payables	(2,542)	
Contingent liability (Note 23)	(380)	
Provision for onerous operating lease costs (Note 23)	(400)	
Provision for restructuring (Note 23)	(500)	
Provision for decommissioning costs (Note 23)	(1,200)	
Deferred tax liability	(1,511)	
	(6,553)	
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	7,233	
Non-controlling interest measured at fair value	(1,547)	IFRS 3.B64(o)(i)
Goodwill arising on acquisition (Note 15)	2,231	
Purchase consideration transferred	7,917	

Commentary

The references quoted refer to IFRS 3 (effective 1 July 2009) which the Group applies for its financial period beginning 1 January 2010.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

5. Business combinations and acquisition of non-controlling interests *continued*

The fair value of the trade receivables amounts to €1,736,000. The gross amount of trade receivables is €1,754,000. None of the trade receivables have been impaired and it is expected that the full contractual amounts can be collected. IFRS 3.B64(h)

Prior to the acquisition, Extinguishers Limited decided to eliminate certain product lines (further details are given in Note 23). The restructuring provision recognised above was a present obligation of Extinguishers Limited immediately prior to the business combination. The execution of the plan was not conditional upon it being acquired by the Group.

The goodwill of €2,231,000 comprises the value of expected synergies arising from the acquisition and a customer list, which is not separately recognised. Goodwill is allocated entirely to the fire prevention segment. Due to the contractual terms imposed on acquisition, the customer list is not separable and therefore does not meet the criteria for recognition as an intangible asset under IAS 38 *Intangible assets*. None of the goodwill recognised is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes. IFRS 3.B64(e)
IFRS 3.B64(k)

A contingent liability at a fair value of €380,000 has been determined at the acquisition date resulting from a claim of a supplier whose shipment has been rejected and payment has been refused by the Group due to deviations from the defined technical specifications of the goods. The claim is subject to legal arbitration and is only expected to be finalised in late 2011. As at the reporting date, the contingent liability has been reassessed and is determined to be €400,000, which is based on the expected probable outcome (see Note 23). The charge has been recognised in the income statement. IFRS 3.B64(j)
IFRS 3.56(a)

The fair value of the non-controlling interest in Extinguishers Limited has been estimated by applying a discounted earnings approach. Extinguishers Limited is an unlisted company and as such no market information is available. The fair value estimate is based on: IFRS 3.B64
(o) (ii)

- ▶ An assumed discount rate of 14%
- ▶ A terminal value, calculated based on long-term sustainable growth rates for the industry ranging from two to four per cent which has been used to determine income for the future years
- ▶ A reinvestment ratio of 60% of earnings

From the date of acquisition, Extinguishers Limited has contributed €17,857,000 of revenue and €750,000 to the net profit before tax of the Group. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of the year, revenue from continuing operations would have been €222,582,000 and the profit from continuing operations for the Group would have been €12,285,000. IFRS 3.B64
(q) (i)
IFRS 3.B64
(q) (ii)

Purchase consideration

	€000	
Shares issued, at fair value	7,203	IFRS 3.B64 (f) (iv)
Contingent consideration liability	714	IFRS 3.B64 (f) (iii)
Total consideration	7,917	IAS 7.40(a)

Analysis of cash flows on acquisition:

	€000	
Transaction costs of the acquisition (included in cash flows from operating activities)	(600)	
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary (included in cash flows from investing activities)	230	IAS 7.40(c)
Transaction costs attributable to issuance of shares (included in cash flows from financing activities, net of tax)	(32)	
Net cash flow on acquisition	(402)	

The Group issued 2,500,000 ordinary shares as consideration for the 80% interest in Extinguishers Limited. The fair value of the shares is the published price of the shares of the Group at the acquisition date, which was €2.88 each. The fair value of the consideration given is therefore €7,203,000. IFRS 3.B64
(f) (iv)

Transaction costs of €600,000 have been expensed and are included in administrative expenses. The attributable costs of the issuance of the equity instruments of €32,000 have been charged directly to equity as negative share premium. IFRS 3.B64
(f) (iv)
IFRS 3.B64(m)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

5. Business combinations and acquisition of non-controlling interests *continued*

Contingent consideration

As part of the purchase agreement with the previous owner of Extinguishers Limited, a contingent consideration has been agreed. There will be additional cash payments to the previous owner of Extinguishers Limited of: *IFRS 3.B64 (g)(ii)*

- a) €675,000, if the entity generates €1,000,000 of profit before tax in a 12-month period after the acquisition date, or
- b) €1,125,000, if the entity generates €1,500,000 of profit before tax in a 12-month period after the acquisition date. *IFRS 3.B64 (g)(iii)*
IFRS 3.B64 (g)(i)

As at the acquisition date, the fair value of the contingent consideration was estimated at €714,000.

As at 31 December 2010, the key performance indicators of Extinguishers Limited show clearly that target (a) will be achieved and the achievement of target (b) is probable due to a significant expansion of the business and synergies implemented. Accordingly, the fair value of the contingent consideration has been adjusted to reflect this development and such charge has been recognised through profit or loss. *IFRS 3.58 (b)(i)*

The contingent consideration as at 31 December 2010 has been increased by €357,500 to €1,071,500 due to changes in the underlying assumptions which reflects the fair value of the discounted cash payment (see Note 3). This fair value adjustment is recognised in administrative expenses.

Commentary

The classification of a contingent consideration requires an analysis of the individual facts and circumstances. It may be classified either as equity or as a financial liability in accordance with IAS 32 and IAS 39, as a provision in accordance with IAS 37 or in accordance with other IFRSs, each resulting in different initial recognition and subsequent measurement. The Group has assessed the nature of the contingent consideration and determined it as being a financial liability, as the Group incurred a contractual obligation to deliver cash to the seller (IAS 32.11). Consequently, the Group is required to remeasure that liability to fair value at the reporting date (IFRS 3.58(b)(i)).

As part of the business combination, contingent payments to employees or selling shareholders are a common methods of retention of key people for the combined entity. The nature of such contingent payments, however, needs to be evaluated in each individual circumstance as not all such payments qualify as contingent consideration but are accounted for as a separate transaction. For example, contingent payments which are unrelated to the future service of the employee are deemed contingent consideration, whereas contingent payments which are forfeited when the employment is terminated, are deemed remuneration. Paragraphs B54 - B55 of IFRS 3 provide further guidance.

Acquisition of additional interest in Lightbulbs Limited

On 1 October 2010, the Group acquired an additional 7.4% interest of the voting shares of Lightbulbs Limited, increasing its ownership interest to 87.4%. A cash consideration of €325,000 was paid to the non-controlling interest shareholders. The carrying value of the net assets of Lightbulbs Limited (excluding goodwill on the original acquisition) at the acquisition date was €1,824,000, and the carrying value of the additional interest acquired was €135,000. The difference of €190,000 between the consideration and the carrying value of the interest acquired has been recognised in retained earnings within equity. *IAS 27.30*
IAS 27.41(e)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

5. Business combinations and acquisition of non-controlling interests *continued*

Acquisitions in 2009

On 1 December 2009, the Group acquired 80% of the voting shares of Lightbulbs Limited, a company based in Euroland, specialising in the production and distribution of Lightbulbs Limited.

IFRS 3.66(a)
IFRS 3.67(a)
IFRS 3.67(b)
IFRS 3.67(c)

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Lightbulbs Limited as at the date of acquisition were:

	Fair value recognised on acquisition (Restated)	Previous carrying value in the subsidiary	
	€000	€000	<i>IFRS 3.73(b)</i> <i>IAS 7.40(d)</i>
Land and buildings (Note 13)	1,280	247	
Cash and cash equivalents	50	50	<i>IAS 7.40(c)</i>
Trade receivables	853	853	
Inventories	765	765	
	2,948	1,915	
Trade payables	(807)	(807)	
Deferred tax liability	(380)	(70)	
Provision for maintenance warranties	(50)	(50)	
	(1,237)	(927)	
Net assets	1,711	988	
Non-controlling interest (20%)	(342)		
Total net assets acquired	1,369		
Goodwill arising on acquisition (Note 15)	131		<i>IFRS 3.67(d)</i> <i>IAS 7.40(a)</i>
Consideration, settled in cash	1,500		

Cash flow on acquisition

	€000	
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary	50	<i>IAS 7.40(c)</i>
Cash paid	(1,500)	<i>IAS 7.40(b)</i>
Net cash outflow	(1,450)	

The net assets recognised in the 31 December 2009 financial statements were based on a provisional assessment of fair value as the Group had sought an independent valuation for the land and buildings owned by Lightbulbs Limited. The results of this valuation had not been received at the date the 2009 financial statements were approved for issue by management.

IFRS 3.73(b)

The valuation of the land and buildings was completed in April 2010 and showed that the fair value at the date of acquisition was €1,280,000, an increase of €200,000 compared with the provisional value.

IFRS 3.73(b)

The 2009 comparative information has been restated to reflect this adjustment. The value of the land and buildings increased by €200,000, there was an increase in the deferred tax liability of €60,000 and an increase in the non-controlling interest of €28,000. There was also a corresponding reduction in goodwill of €112,000, to give total goodwill arising on the acquisition of €131,000. The increased depreciation charge on the buildings from the acquisition date to 31 December 2009 was not material.

Lightbulbs Limited contributed €20,000 from the date of acquisition (1 December 2009) to 31 December 2009 to the profit for the year from continuing operations of the Group. If the combination had taken place at the beginning of that year, revenue from continuing operations would have been €198,078,000 and the profit for the year from continuing operations for the Group for 2009 would have been €7,850,000.

IFRS 3.67(i)
IFRS 3.70(a)
IFRS 3.70(b)

The goodwill of €131,000 comprises the fair value of expected synergies arising from acquisition.

IFRS 3.67(h)

Commentary

The references quoted for the 2009 acquisition refer to IFRS 3 (issued in 2004) since the adoption of IFRS 3 (Revised) is applied prospectively and does not affect business combinations in prior periods.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

6. Interest in a joint venture

The Group has a 50% interest in Showers Limited, a jointly controlled entity which is involved in the manufacture of fire prevention equipment in Euroland. IAS 31.56

The Group's share of the assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2010 and 2009 and 1 January 2009 and income and expenses of the jointly controlled entity for the years ended 31 December 2010 and 2009, which is proportionally consolidated in the consolidated financial statements, are as follows: IAS 31.57

	2010	2009	As at 1 January 2009
	€000	€000	€000
Share of the joint venture's statement of financial position: IAS 31.56			
Current assets	1,613	1,404	1,507
Non-current assets	1,432	1,482	1,445
Current liabilities	(112)	(551)	(450)
Non-current liabilities	(510)	(500)	(505)
Equity	2,423	1,835	1,997
Share of the joint venture's revenue and profit:			
Revenue	30,047	29,438	
Cost of sales	(27,244)	(26,710)	
Administrative expenses	(1,319)	(1,293)	
Finance costs	(102)	(100)	
Profit before tax	1,382	1,335	
Income tax expense	(794)	(778)	
Profit for the year from continuing operations	588	557	

The joint venture has no contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 31 December 2010 and 2009 and 1 January 2009. IAS 31.54
IAS 31.55

7. Investment in an associate

The Group has a 25% interest in Power Works Limited, which is involved in the manufacture of fire prevention equipment for power stations in Euroland. IAS 28.37(a)

Power Works Limited is a private entity that is not listed on any public exchange. The following table illustrates summarised financial information of the Group's investment in Power Works Limited: IAS 28.37(e)

	2010	2009	As at 1 January 2009
	€000	€000	€000
Share of the associate's statement of financial position: IAS 28.37(b)			
Current assets	1,631	1,581	1,500
Non-current assets	3,416	3,207	3,126
Current liabilities	(1,122)	(976)	(920)
Non-current liabilities	(3,161)	(3,131)	(3,106)
Equity	764	681	600
Share of the associate's revenue and profit:			
Revenue	8,323	8,160	
Profit	83	81	
Carrying amount of the investment	764	681	600

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

8. Segment information

For management purposes, the group is organised into business units based on their products and services and has three reportable segments as follows:

IAS 1.138
IFRS 8.22(a)
IFRS 8.22(b)

- ▶ The fire prevention equipment segment produces and installs extinguishers, fire prevention equipment and fire retardant fabrics
- ▶ The electronics segment is a supplier of electronic equipment for defence, aviation, electrical safety markets and consumer electronic equipment for home use. It offers products and services in the areas of electronics, safety, thermal and electrical architecture
- ▶ The investment property segment leases offices and manufacturing sites owned by the Group which are surplus to the Group's requirements

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. However, group financing (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are managed on a group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

IFRS 8.28(b)

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

IFRS 8.27(a)

Year ended 31 December 2010	Fire prevention equipment	Electronics	Investment property	Total segments	Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated	
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	
Revenue							
External customers	139,842	69,263	1,404	210,509	–	210,509	IFRS 8.23(a)
Inter-segment	–	7,465	–	7,465	(7,465)	–	IFRS 8.23(b)
Total revenue	139,842	76,728	1,404	217,974	(7,465)	210,509	
Results							
Depreciation and amortisation	(3,428)	(389)	–	(3,817)	–	(3,817)	IFRS 8.23(e)
Goodwill impairment (Note 17)	–	(200)	–	(200)	–	(200)	IFRS 8.23(e)
Impairment on AFS financial assets (Note 9.3)	(111)	–	–	(111)	–	(111)	
Share of profit of an associate (Note 7)	83	–	–	83	–	83	IFRS 8.23(g)
Segment profit	10,475	2,968	321	13,764	(1,859)	11,905	IFRS 8.23
Operating assets	58,696	44,814	18,467	121,977	18,926	140,903	IFRS 8.23
Operating liabilities	18,309	7,252	4,704	30,265	46,151	76,416	IFRS 8.23
Other disclosures							
Investment in an associate	764	–	–	764	–	764	IFRS 8.24(a)
Capital expenditure	18,849	2,842	1,216	22,907	–	22,907	IFRS 8.24(b)

Inter-segment revenues are eliminated upon consolidation and reflected in the 'adjustments and eliminations' column. All other adjustments and eliminations are part of detailed reconciliations presented further below.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

8. Segment information *continued*

Year ended 31 December 2009	Fire prevention equipment	Electronics	Investment property	Rubber equipment (disc. operation)	Total segments	Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated	
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Revenue								
External customers	123,905	66,621	1,377	45,206	237,109	(45,206)	191,903	IFRS 8.23(a)
Inter-segment	–	7,319	–	–	7,319	(7,319)	–	IFRS 8.23(b)
Total revenue	123,905	73,940	1,377	45,206	244,428	(52,525)	191,903	
Results								
Depreciation and amortisation	(2,460)	(472)	–	324	(2,608)	(324)	(2,932)	IFRS 8.23(e)
Impairment on property, plant and equipment (Note 13)	(301)	–	–	–	(301)	–	(301)	IFRS 8.23(i)
Share of profit of an associate (Note 7)	81	–	–	–	81	–	81	IFRS 8.23(g)
Segment profit	6,449	5,396	314	326	12,485	(1,423)	11,062	IFRS 8.23
Operating assets	41,711	40,409	9,887	11,587	103,594	2,211	105,805	IFRS 8.23
Operating liabilities	8,015	4,066	1,688	12,378	26,147	30,480	56,627	IFRS 8.23
Other disclosures								
Investment in an associate	681	–	–	–	681	–	681	IFRS 8.24(a)
Capital expenditure	5,260	4,363	1,192	–	10,815	–	10,815	IFRS 8.24(b)
As at 1 January 2009								
	Fire prevention equipment	Electronics	Investment property	Rubber equipment (disc. operation)	Total segments	Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated	
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	
Operating assets	39,289	36,341	9,152	10,990	95,772	2,125	97,897	IFRS 8.23
Operating liabilities	6,993	3,965	1,520	12,354	24,832	30,148	54,980	IFRS 8.23
Other disclosures								
Investment in an associate	600	–	–	–	600	–	600	IFRS 8.24(a)

Commentary

The chief operating decision maker of the Group regularly reviews certain other effects recorded in the statement of comprehensive income, i.e., depreciation and amortisation, impairments and the share of profit in associates. This is because management assumes those amounts to reflect the effectiveness of certain internal control procedures as well as the accuracy and effectiveness of certain transactions.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

8. Segment information *continued*

Adjustments and eliminations

IFRS 8.28

Finance income and expenses, fair value gains and losses on financial assets are not allocated to individual segments as the underlying instruments are managed on a group basis.

Current taxes, deferred taxes and certain financial assets and liabilities are not allocated to those segments as they are also managed on a group basis.

Capital expenditure consists of additions of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment properties including assets from the acquisition of subsidiaries. Inter-segment revenues are eliminated on consolidation.

Reconciliation of profit	2010	2009
	€000	€000
Segment profit	13,764	12,485
Finance income	336	211
Fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,502)	–
Fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	850	–
Finance costs	(1,366)	(1,223)
Net realised gains from available-for-sale financial assets (elimination)	(2)	–
Inter-segment sales (elimination)	(175)	(85)
Gain from discontinued operations	–	(326)
Group profit	11,905	11,062

Reconciliation of assets	2010	2009	As at 1 January 2009
	€000	€000	€000
Segment operating assets	121,977	103,594	95,772
Deferred tax assets	383	365	321
Loans to an associate	200	–	–
Loans to directors	13	8	8
Loan notes	3,674	1,685	1,659
Derivatives	1,102	153	137
Assets classified as held for sale	13,554	–	–
Group operating assets	140,903	105,805	97,897

Reconciliation of liabilities	2010	2009	As at 1 January 2009
	€000	€000	€000
Segment operating liabilities	30,265	26,147	24,832
Deferred tax liabilities	3,060	1,235	1,261
Current tax payable	3,963	4,013	4,625
Loans	20,538	22,334	21,469
Convertible preference shares	2,778	2,644	2,522
Derivatives	2,687	254	271
Liabilities classified as held for sale	13,125	–	–
Group operating liabilities	76,416	56,627	54,980

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

8. Segment information *continued*

Geographic information

IFRS 8.33(a)

Revenues from external customers

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>€000</u>	<u>€000</u>
Euroland	158,285	142,022
United States	52,224	49,881
Total revenue per consolidated income statement	<u>210,509</u>	<u>191,903</u>

The revenue information above is based on the location of the customer.

IFRS 8.33(a)

Revenue from one customer amounted to €25,521,000 (2009: €21,263,000), arising from sales by the fire prevention equipment segment.

IFRS 8.34

Non-current assets

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>As at 1 January 2009</u>
	<u>€000</u>	<u>€000</u>	<u>€000</u>
Euroland	40,023	29,004	24,350
United States	9,300	7,251	5,240
Total	<u>49,323</u>	<u>36,255</u>	<u>29,590</u>

IFRS 8.33(b)

Non-current assets for this purpose consist of property, plant and equipment, investment properties and intangible assets.

Commentary

Interest revenue and interest expense have not been disclosed by segment as these items are managed on a group basis, and are not provided to the chief operating decision maker at the operating segment level. Disclosure of operating segment assets and liabilities is only required where such measures are provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Group provides information to the chief operating decision maker about operating assets and liabilities. The remaining operations (e.g., treasury) which are amongst others reflected in 'adjustments and eliminations', do not constitute an individual operating segment.

The Group's internal reporting is set up to report in accordance with IFRS. The segment disclosures could be significantly more extensive if internal reports had been prepared on a basis other than IFRS. In this case, a reconciliation between the internally reported items and the externally communicated items need to be prepared.

IFRS 8 does not provide specific disclosure requirements for operating segments classified as a discontinued operation. An entity is therefore not required to provide such segment information as soon as the classification criteria as held for sale is met. It is however allowed to continue to present segment information as long as the definition as operating segment is met. The Group has elected to continue to present segment information for the prior year. In the current year, the discontinued operation has been eliminated and is part of the reconciling items.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

9. Other income/expenses and adjustments

9.1 Other operating income

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	
	<u>€000</u>	<u>€000</u>	
Government grants (Note 24)	1,053	541	IAS 20.39(b)
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	532	2,007	IAS 1.97
	<u>1,585</u>	<u>2,548</u>	

Government grants have been received for the purchase of certain items of property, plant and equipment. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants. IAS 20.39(c)

9.2 Other operating expenses

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	
	<u>€000</u>	<u>€000</u>	
Bid defence costs	(579)	(31)	IAS 1.97
Cost of WEEE (Note 23)	(102)	(22)	IAS 1.97
Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance) arising on rental-earning investment properties	(101)	(353)	IAS 40.75 (f) (ii)
Change in fair value of investment properties (Note 14)	(306)	(300)	IAS 1.97
Ineffectiveness on forward commodity contracts designated as cash flow hedges	(65)	–	IFRS 7.24(b)
Total other operating expenses	<u>(1,153)</u>	<u>(706)</u>	

Bid defence costs were incurred to get advice in respect of a hostile takeover bid by a competitor. The competitor did not proceed with the bid.

Ineffectiveness resulting from cash flow hedges with respect to commodity forward contracts were incurred in the Electronics segment.

9.3 Finance costs

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	
	<u>€000</u>	<u>€000</u>	
Interest on debts and borrowings	(1,172)	(1,182)	
Finance charges payable under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	(40)	(40)	
Total interest expense	<u>(1,212)</u>	<u>(1,222)</u>	IFRS 7.20(b)
Impairment loss on quoted available-for-sale equity investments (Note 16.1)	(111)	–	IFRS 7.20(e)
Net loss on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(1,502)	–	IFRS 7.20(a)
Unwinding of discount on provisions (Note 23)	(43)	(1)	IAS 37.60
Total finance costs	<u>(2,868)</u>	<u>(1,223)</u>	

9.4 Finance income

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	
	<u>€000</u>	<u>€000</u>	
Interest income on a loan to an associate (Note 29)	20	–	
Interest income from available-for-sale investments	316	211	
Fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	850	–	IAS 1.85 IFRS 7.20(a) (i)
Total finance income	<u>1,186</u>	<u>211</u>	IFRS 7.20(b)

Net loss on financial assets and liabilities through profit or loss relates to foreign exchange forward contracts which did not qualify for hedge accounting and embedded derivatives, which have been bifurcated.

Commentary

Finance income and finance cost are not defined terms in IFRS. Some jurisdictions limit the inclusion of certain income and expense within those items (e.g., restricted to interest income and expense), while other jurisdictions allow additional items to be included.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

9. Other income/expenses and adjustments *continued*

9.5 Depreciation, amortisation, foreign exchange differences and costs of inventories included in the consolidated income statement

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	
	€000	€000	IAS 1.104
Included in cost of sales:			
Depreciation	3,520	2,800	
Impairment of property, plant and equipment (Note 13)	–	301	IAS 36.126(a)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets (Note 15)	325	174	
Net foreign exchange differences	(65)	(40)	IAS 21.52(a)
Warranty provision (Note 23)	106	52	
Costs of inventories recognised as an expense	150,283	131,140	IAS 2.36(d)
Included in administrative expenses:			
Depreciation	277	282	
Minimum lease payments recognised as an operating lease expense	250	175	IAS 17.35(c)

9.6 Employee benefits expense

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	
	€000	€000	IAS 1.104
Wages and salaries	38,205	38,050	
Social security costs	3,854	3,837	
Pension costs (Note 26)	1,395	1,361	
Post-employment benefits other than pensions (Note 26)	153	113	
Share-based payment transaction expense (Note 27)	412	492	IFRS 2.51(a)
Total employee benefits expense	<u>44,019</u>	<u>43,853</u>	

9.7 Research and development costs

IAS 38.126

Research and development costs recognised as an expense in the income statement during the financial year amount to €2,235,000 (2009: €1,034,000).

9.8 Components of other comprehensive income

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	
	€000	€000	IAS 1.97
Cash flow hedges:			
Gains/(losses) arising during the year			
Currency forward contracts	(218)	(379)	
Commodity forward contracts	(915)	–	
Reclassification adjustments for gains included in the income statement	401	412	IAS 1.92
	<u>(732)</u>	<u>33</u>	IFRS 7.23(d)
Available-for-sale financial assets:			
Gains/(losses) arising during the year	(58)	3	
Reclassification adjustments for losses included in the income statement	(2)	–	IAS 1.92
	<u>(60)</u>	<u>3</u>	IFRS 7.20(a)(ii)

Commentary

The purpose of Note 9.8 is to provide an analysis of items presented net on the Statement of Comprehensive Income. This analysis does not apply for the other items of other comprehensive income, as those are either never reclassified to profit or loss or reclassification adjustments did not occur.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

10. Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2010 and 2009 are:

IAS 12.79

Consolidated income statement

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	
	€000	€000	
<i>Current income tax:</i>			
Current income tax charge	3,732	3,901	IAS 12.80(a)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	(18)	(129)	IAS 12.80(b)
<i>Deferred tax:</i>			
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	179	(340)	IAS 12.80(c)
Income tax expense reported in the income statement	<u>3,893</u>	<u>3,432</u>	

Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income

IAS 12.81(a)

Deferred tax related to items charged or credited directly to equity during the year:

Net gain/(loss) on revaluation of cash flow hedges	220	(9)
Unrealised gain/(loss) on available-for-sale financial assets	18	(1)
Net loss on revaluation of land and buildings	(254)	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	105	50
Net loss on hedge of net investment	(83)	-
Net (loss)/gain on actuarial gains and losses	(94)	120
Income tax charged directly to other comprehensive income	<u>(88)</u>	<u>160</u>

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by Euroland's domestic tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2010 and 2009 is as follows:

IAS 12.81
(c) (i)

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	€000	€000
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	11,905	11,062
Profit/(loss) before tax from a discontinued operation	213	(193)
Accounting profit before income tax	<u>12,118</u>	<u>10,869</u>
At Euroland's statutory income tax rate of 30% (2009: 30%)	3,635	3,261
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	(18)	(44)
Government grants exempt from tax	(316)	(162)
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(231)	(89)
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes		
Impairment of goodwill	60	-
Change in contingent consideration on acquisition of Extinguishers Limited	107	-
Other non-deductible expenses	121	145
Effect of higher tax rates in the US	528	316
At the effective income tax rate of 31% (2009: 32%)	<u>3,886</u>	<u>3,427</u>
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated income statement	3,893	3,432
Income tax attributable to a discontinued operation	(7)	(5)
	<u>3,886</u>	<u>3,427</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

10. Income tax continued

Deferred tax

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	Consolidated statement of financial position			Consolidated income statement	
	2010	2009	As at 1 January 2009	2010	2009
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(2,633)	(634)	(412)	491	(157)
Revaluations of investment properties to fair value	(1,330)	(1,422)	(1,512)	(92)	(90)
Revaluations of land and buildings to fair value	(254)	-	-	-	-
Revaluations of available-for-sale investments to fair value	17	(1)	-	-	-
Revaluation of a hedged loan to fair value	(11)	-	-	11	-
Net gain on hedge of a net investment	(83)	-	-	-	-
Post-employment medical benefits	102	59	26	(43)	(33)
Pension	685	689	596	(90)	27
Revaluation of an interest rate swap (fair value hedge) to fair value	11	-	-	(11)	-
Revaluation of cash flow hedges	173	(46)	(36)	-	-
Impairment on available-for-sale unquoted debt instruments	27	-	-	(27)	-
Deferred revenue on customer loyalty programmes	71	65	54	(6)	(11)
Convertible preference shares	91	55	23	(36)	(32)
Losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	383	365	321	(18)	(44)
Deferred tax expense / (income)				179	(340)
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	(2,751)	(870)	(940)		
Reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:					
Deferred tax assets	383	365	321		
Deferred tax liabilities - continuing operations	(3,060)	(1,235)	(1,261)		
Deferred tax liabilities - discontinued operations	(74)	-	-		
Deferred tax liabilities net	(2,751)	(870)	(940)		
Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities net				2010	2009
				€000	€000
Opening balance as of 1 January				(870)	(940)
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss				(179)	340
Tax income / (expense) during the period recognised in other comprehensive income				(193)	110
Discontinued operation				2	-
Deferred taxes acquired in business combinations				(1,511)	(380)
Closing balance as at 31 December				(2,751)	(870)

Commentary

Although not specifically required by IAS 1 or IAS 12, the reconciliation of the net deferred tax liability may be helpful for the reader.

The Group offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority. Deferred tax assets and liabilities listed, relate to income tax levied by the same tax authority of Good Group (International) Limited.

IAS 12.73

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

10. Income tax continued

The Group has tax losses which arose in Euroland of €427,000 (2009: €1,198,000, 1 January 2009: €1,494,000) that are available indefinitely for offset against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose. However, these losses relate to subsidiaries that have a history of losses, do not expire and may not be used to offset taxable income elsewhere in the Group. IAS 12.81(e)

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these losses as they may not be used to offset taxable profits elsewhere in the Group and they have arisen in subsidiaries that have been loss-making for some time. The Group evaluated and concluded that it is not probable that deferred tax assets on existing tax losses as a result of the acquisition of Extinguishers Limited in 2010 will be recovered. The subsidiary has no taxable temporary differences nor any tax planning opportunities available that could partly support the recognition of these losses as deferred tax assets. If the Group were able to recognise all unrecognised deferred tax assets, profit would increase by €128,000. IAS 12.87
IAS 12.67
IAS 12.81(f)

At 31 December 2010, there was no recognised deferred tax liability (2009: €Nil, 1 January 2009: €Nil) for taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of certain of the Group's subsidiaries, associate or joint venture. The Group has determined that undistributed profits of its subsidiaries, joint venture or associate will not be distributed in the foreseeable future, as:

- i) The Group has an agreement with its associate that the profits of the associate will not be distributed until it obtains the consent of the Group. The parent company does not foresee giving such a consent at the reporting date
and
- ii) The joint venture of the Group cannot distribute its profits until it obtains the consent from all venture partners. The parent company does not foresee giving such a consent at the reporting date.

The temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associate and joint venture, for which a deferred tax liability has not been recognised, aggregate to €1,745,000 (2009: €1,458,000, 1 January 2009: €1,325,000). IAS 12.82A

There are no income tax consequences attached to the payment of dividends in either 2010 or 2009 by the Group to its shareholders.

Commentary

IAS 1.61 requires an entity to separately disclose the amount expected to be recovered or settled within 12 months and more than 12 months after the reporting date for each line item that combines such amounts. Deferred tax assets and liabilities may be considered one example, for items combining such amounts. However, IAS 1.56, in contrast, does not permit to present those items as current.

11. Discontinued operations

On 1 March 2010, the Group publicly announced the decision of its Board of Directors to dispose of Hose Limited. The business of Hose Limited has been operating in an unpredictable product environment, making it difficult for management to derive real growth and profitability from the segment. The disposal of Hose Limited is due to be completed on 28 February 2011 and, as at 31 December 2010, final negotiations for the sale were in progress. As at 31 December 2010, Hose Limited was classified as a disposal group held for sale and as a discontinued operation. The results of Hose Limited for the year are presented below: IFRS 5.30
IFRS 5.41

	2010	2009	
	€000	€000	
Revenue	42,809	45,206	
Expenses	(41,961)	(44,880)	
Gross profit	848	326	
Finance costs	(525)	(519)	
Impairment loss recognised on the remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell (Note 13)	(110)	-	IFRS 5.33 (b)(iii)
Profit/(loss) before tax from a discontinued operation	213	(193)	
Tax income:			
Related to current pre-tax profit/(loss)	5	5	IAS 12.81(h)(ii)
Related to measurement to fair value less costs to sell (deferred tax)	2	-	IAS 12.81(h)(i)
Profit/(loss) for the year from a discontinued operation	220	(188)	

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

11. Discontinued operations *continued*

The major classes of assets and liabilities of Hose Limited classified as held for sale as at 31 December are as follows: IFRS 5.38

	2010	2009	
	€000	€000	
Assets			
Intangibles (Note 15)	135	-	
Property, plant and equipment (Note 13)	4,637	-	
Debtors	6,980	-	
Equity shares - unquoted	508	-	
Cash and short-term deposits (Note 20)	1,294	-	
Assets classified as held for sale	<u>13,554</u>	<u>-</u>	
Liabilities			
Creditors	(7,242)	-	
Deferred tax liability	(74)	-	
Interest-bearing liabilities (Note 16)	(5,809)	-	
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	<u>(13,125)</u>	<u>-</u>	
Net assets directly associated with disposal group	<u>429</u>	<u>-</u>	
Included in other comprehensive income:			
Available-for-sale reserve	66	-	IFRS 5.38
Deferred tax on available-for-sale reserve	(20)	-	
Reserve of disposal group classified as held for sale	<u>46</u>	<u>-</u>	

The net cash flows incurred by Hose Limited are as follows: IFRS 5.33(c)

	2010	2009
	€000	€000
Operating	(1,999)	3,293
Investing	-	-
Financing	(436)	(436)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow	<u>(2,435)</u>	<u>2,857</u>

Earnings per share:			
Basic, profit/(loss) for the year, from discontinued operation	€0.011	(€0.010)	IAS 33.68
Diluted, profit/(loss) for the year, from discontinued operation	€0.010	(€0.009)	

Interest-bearing liabilities comprise a fixed rate bank loan of €5,809,000 having an effective interest rate of 7.5% that is repayable in full on 1 January 2015.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment IAS 36.130
Immediately before the classification of Hose Limited as a discontinued operation, the recoverable amount was estimated for certain items of property, plant and equipment and no impairment loss was identified. Following the classification, an impairment loss of €110,000 (net of tax €77,000) was recognised to reduce the carrying amount of the assets in the disposal group to the fair value less costs to sell. This was recognised in the income statement in the line item, 'Profit for the year from a discontinued operation'. An independent valuation was obtained to determine the fair value of property, plant and equipment, which was based on recent transactions for similar assets within the same industry. IFRS 5.33 (a) (iii)

Commentary

IFRS 5 specifies certain disclosures required in respect of discontinued operations and non-current assets held for sale. In April 2009, the IASB issued its second omnibus of Improvements to IFRSs which clarified that disclosures required in other IFRSs do not apply to non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations, except where other IFRSs explicitly refer to non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations.

The Group has elected to present earnings per share (EPS) from discontinued operations in the notes. Alternatively, it could have presented those amounts on the face on the statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

12. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	
	<u>€000</u>	<u>€000</u>	
Net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent from continuing operations	7,724	7,391	
Profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent from a discontinued operation	<u>220</u>	<u>(188)</u>	
Net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent for basic earnings	7,944	7,203	<i>IAS 33.70(a)</i>
Interest on convertible preference shares	<u>247</u>	<u>238</u>	
Net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent adjusted for the effect of dilution	<u>8,191</u>	<u>7,441</u>	<i>IAS 33.70(a)</i>
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	
	Thousands	Thousands	<i>IAS 33.70(b)</i>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share *	20,797	19,064	
Effect of dilution:			
Share options	112	177	
Convertible preference shares	<u>833</u>	<u>833</u>	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the effect of dilution *	<u>21,742</u>	<u>20,074</u>	

* The weighted average number of shares take into account the weighted average effect of changes in treasury shares transactions during the year. *IAS 33.70(d)*

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of these financial statements.

To calculate earnings per share amounts for the discontinued operation (see Note 11), the weighted average number of ordinary shares for both basic and diluted amounts is as per the table above. The following table provides the profit/(loss) amount used:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>€000</u>	<u>€000</u>
Net profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent from a discontinued operation for basic and diluted earnings per share calculations	<u>220</u>	<u>(188)</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

13. Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land and buildings	Construction in progress	Plant and equipment	Total	IAS 1.78(a) IAS 16.73(e) IAS 16.73(d)
	€000	€000	€000	€000	
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2009	11,887	–	24,602	36,489	
Additions	1,587	–	6,235	7,822	
Acquisition of a subsidiary (restated) (Note 5)	1,280	–	–	1,280	
Disposals	(3,381)	–	(49)	(3,430)	
Exchange adjustment	10	–	26	36	
At 31 December 2009 (restated)	11,383	–	30,814	42,197	
Additions	1,612	4,500	4,543	10,655	
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 5)	2,897	–	4,145	7,042	
Disposals	–	–	(4,908)	(4,908)	
Discontinued operations (Note 11)	(4,144)	–	(3,980)	(8,124)	
Revaluations	846	–	–	846	
Transfer*	(102)	–	–	(102)	IAS 16.35
Exchange differences	30	–	79	109	
At 31 December 2010	12,522	4,500	30,693	47,715	
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 January 2009	4,160	–	11,944	16,104	
Depreciation charge for the year	354	–	2,728	3,082	
Impairment (Note 9.5)	–	–	301	301	
Disposals	(3,069)	–	(49)	(3,118)	
Exchange adjustment	5	–	12	17	
At 31 December 2009	1,450	–	14,936	16,386	
Depreciation charge for the year**	500	–	3,297	3,797	
Disposals	–	–	(3,450)	(3,450)	
Discontinued operations (Note 11)	(1,283)	–	(2,094)	(3,377)	
Transfer*	(102)	–	–	(102)	
Exchange differences	20	–	30	50	
At 31 December 2010	585	–	12,719	13,304	
Net book value					
At 31 December 2010	11,937	4,500	17,974	34,411	
At 31 December 2009 (restated)	9,933	–	15,878	25,811	
At 1 January 2009	7,727	–	12,658	20,385	

* This transfer relates to the accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date that was eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the revalued asset.

** Depreciation for the year excludes an impairment loss of €110,000 (see Note 11).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

13. Property, plant and equipment *continued*

In 2009, the impairment loss of €301,000 represented the write-down of certain property, plant and equipment in the fire prevention segment to the recoverable amount. This has been recognised in the income statement in the line item, 'Cost of sales'. The recoverable amount was based on value in use and was determined at the level of the cash-generating unit. The cash-generating unit consisted of the Euroland based assets of Sprinklers Limited, a subsidiary and Showers Limited a jointly controlled entity of the Group. In determining value in use for the cash-generating unit, the cash flows were discounted at a rate of 12.4% on a pre-tax basis. IAS 36.126(a)

Capitalised borrowing costs

The Group started the construction of a new fire safety facility in February 2010. This project is expected to be completed in February 2011. The carrying amount of the fire safety facility at 31 December 2010 was €3 million (2009: €Nil, 1 January 2009: €Nil). The fire safety facility is financed by a third party in a common arrangement. IAS 36.126(a)
IAS 23.26(a)
IAS 23.26(b)

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the year ended 31 December 2010 was €303,000 (2009: €Nil, 1 January 2009: €Nil). The rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation was 11%, which is the effective interest rate of the specific borrowing.

Finance leases and assets under construction

The carrying value of plant and equipment held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts at 31 December 2010 was €1,178,000 (2009: €1,486,000, 1 January 2009: €1,432,000). Additions during the year include €45,000 (2009: €54,000) of plant and equipment under finance leases and hire purchase contracts. Leased assets and assets under hire purchase contracts are pledged as security for the related finance lease and hire purchase liabilities. IAS 17.31(a)
IAS 7.43
IAS 16.74(a)

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of €7,400,000 (2009: €5,000,000, 1 January 2009: €4,500,000) are subject to a first charge to secure two of the Group's bank loans (Note 16). IAS 16.74(a)

Included in plant and equipment at 31 December 2010 was, in addition to the new fire safety facility, an amount of €1,500,000 (2009: €Nil, 1 January 2009: €Nil) relating to expenditure for a plant in the course of construction. Both facilities under construction will be recognised in 'freehold land and buildings' after completion. IAS 16.74(b)

Revaluation of land and buildings

From 1 January 2010, the Group has changed its accounting policy for the measurement of land and buildings to the revaluation model. The Group engaged Chartered Surveyors & Co., an accredited independent valuer, to determine the fair value of its land and buildings. IAS 16.77
(a)(e)
IAS 8.17
IAS 8.18

Fair value is determined by reference to market-based evidence. This means that valuations performed by the valuer are based on active market prices, adjusted for any difference in the nature, location or condition of the specific property. The date of the revaluation was 31 January 2010.

If land and buildings were measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts would be as follows:

	2010	2009	As at 1 January 2009	
	€000	€000	€000	IAS 16.77(e)
Cost	11,778	11,383	11,887	
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(573)	(1,450)	(4,160)	
Net carrying amount	11,205	9,933	7,727	

Commentary

The Group has changed its accounting policy for the measurement of land and buildings to the revaluation model. IAS 8.17 and IAS 8.18 exempt this change in accounting policy of the requirement to retrospectively apply the policy and to provide detailed disclosure as outlined in IAS 8.28 to IAS 8.31.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

14. Investment properties

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<i>IAS 40.76</i>
	€000	€000	
Opening balance at 1 January	7,983	7,091	
Additions (subsequent expenditure)	1,216	1,192	
Net loss from a fair value adjustment	(306)	(300)	
Closing balance at 31 December	<u>8,893</u>	<u>7,983</u>	

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<i>IAS 40.75(f)</i>
	€000	€000	
Rental income derived from investment properties	1,404	1,377	
Direct operating expenses (including repair and maintenance) generating rental income	(101)	(353)	
Direct operating expenses (including repair and maintenance) that did not generate rental income (included in cost of sales)	(37)	(127)	
Net profit arising from investment properties carried at fair value	<u>1,266</u>	<u>897</u>	

The Group has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment property and no contractual obligations to either purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements. *IAS 40.75(g)*
IAS 40.75(h)

Investment properties are stated at fair value, which has been determined based on valuations performed by Chartered Surveyors & Co. an accredited independent valuer, as at 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009. Chartered Surveyors & Co. is an industry specialist in valuing these types of investment properties. The fair value of the properties have not been determined on transactions observable in the market because of the nature of the property and the lack of comparable data. Instead, a valuation model in accordance with that recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee has been applied. The following main inputs have been used. *IAS 40.75(d)*
IAS 40.75(e)

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<i>IAS 40.75(d)</i>
Yields (%)	6 - 7%	5 - 6%	
Inflation rate (%)	3.5%	3%	
Long term vacancy rate (%)	9%	5%	
Long term growth in real rental rates (%)	3%	4%	

Commentary

The Group has elected to value investment properties at fair value in accordance with IAS 40.

IAS 40 permits property, plant and equipment and investment properties to be carried at historic cost less provision for depreciation and impairment. If the Group accounted for investment properties at cost, information about the cost basis and depreciation rates (similar to property, plant and equipment) would be required in addition to the disclosures about the fair value, including disclosures about the methods and significant assumptions used to determine fair value.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

15. Intangible assets

	Development costs €000	Patents and licences €000	Goodwill €000	Total €000	IAS 38.118(c) IAS 38.118(e)
Cost					
At 1 January 2009	1,585	635	119	2,339	
Additions - internal development	390	-	-	390	
Acquisition of a subsidiary (restated) (Note 5)	-	-	131	131	
At 31 December 2009 (restated)	1,975	635	250	2,860	
Additions - internal development	587	-	-	587	
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 5)	-	1,200	2,231	3,431	
Discontinued operations (Note 11)	-	(138)	-	(138)	
At 31 December 2010	2,562	1,697	2,481	6,740	
Amortisation and impairment					
At 1 January 2009	165	60	-	225	
Amortisation	124	50	-	174	
At 31 December 2009	289	110	-	399	
Amortisation	95	30	-	125	
Impairment (Note 17)	-	-	200	200	
Discontinued operations (Note 11)	-	(3)	-	(3)	
At 31 December 2010	384	137	200	721	
Net book value					
At 31 December 2010	2,178	1,560	2,281	6,019	
At 31 December 2009 (restated)	1,686	525	250	2,461	
At 1 January 2009	1,420	575	119	2,114	

There are two main fire prevention research and development projects: improved fire detection and sprinkler systems and fire retardant fabrics for motor vehicles and aircraft. The Group's electronics business research and development concentrates on the development of internet enabled safety equipment. Research costs and development costs that are not eligible for capitalisation have been expensed and are recognised in administrative expenses (Note 9.7).

IAS 38.118(d)

Acquisition during the year

Patents and licences include intangible assets acquired through business combinations. These patents have been granted for a minimum of 10 years by the relevant government agency, while licences have been acquired with the option to renew at the end of the period at little or no cost to the Group. Previous licences acquired have been renewed and have allowed the Group to determine that these assets have indefinite useful lives. As at 31 December 2010, these assets were tested for impairment (Note 17).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

16. Other financial assets and financial liabilities

16.1. Other financial assets

	2010	2009	As at 1 January 2009	IFRS 7.6 IFRS 7.8
	€000	€000	€000	
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Cash flow hedges				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	252	153	137	
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss				
Derivatives not designated as hedges				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	640	–	–	
Embedded derivatives	210	–	–	
Total financial instruments at fair value	1,102	153	137	
Loans and receivables				
Loan notes	3,674	1,685	1,659	
Loan to an associate	200	–	–	
Loan to directors	13	8	8	
Total loans and receivables	3,887	1,693	1,667	
Available for sale investments				
Unquoted equity shares	1,038	898	890	
Quoted equity shares	337	300	334	
Quoted debt securities	612	600	378	
Total available for sale investments	1,987	1,798	1,602	
Total other financial assets	6,976	3,644	3,406	
Total current	551	153	137	
Total non-current	6,425	3,491	3,269	

Available-for-sale investment - unquoted equity shares

The Group holds non-controlling interests (between 2 and 9%) in entities where it has entered into research collaboration. The fair value of the unquoted ordinary shares has been estimated using a discounted cash flow model. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including credit risk and volatility. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments. Management has determined that the potential effect of using reasonably possible alternatives as inputs to the valuation model would reduce the fair value by €24,000 (2008: €25,000) using less favourable assumptions and increase the fair value by €21,000 (2008: €22,000) using more favourable assumptions.

IFRS 7.27
IAS 39.AG
74-79(c)

IFRS 7.27B(e)

Available-for-sale investment - quoted debt securities and equity shares

The Group has investments in listed equity and debt securities. The fair value of the quoted debt securities and equity shares is determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market.

IFRS 7.27

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

16. Other financial assets and financial liabilities *continued*

Impairment on available-for-sale financial investments

For available-for-sale financial investments, the Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. The determination of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgment. In making this judgment, the Group evaluates, among other factors, historical share price movements and the duration or extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

IAS 39.58
IAS 39.67
IAS 39.68
IAS 39.69

Based on these criteria, the Company identified an impairment of €88,000 on available-for-sale investment - quoted debt securities and an impairment of €23,000 on available-for-sale investment - quoted equity securities, both of which are recognised within finance costs in the income statement (Note 9.3).

16.2. Other financial liabilities

	2010	2009	As at 1 January 2009
	€000	€000	€000
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
Contingent consideration (Note 5)	1,072	-	-
Fair value hedges			
Interest rate swaps	35	-	-
Derivatives not designated as hedges			
Foreign exchange forward contracts	720	-	-
Embedded derivatives	782	-	-
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,609	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Cash flow hedges			
Foreign exchange forward contracts	170	254	271
Commodity forward contracts	980	-	-
Total financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,150	254	271
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Financial guarantee contracts	87	49	32
Total other financial liabilities at amortised cost	87	49	32
Total other financial liabilities	3,846	303	303
Total current	3,040	303	303
Total non-current	806	-	-

Contingent consideration

As part of the purchase agreement with the previous owner of Extinguishers Limited, a contingent consideration has been agreed. This consideration is dependent on the profit before tax of Extinguishers Limited during a 12-month period. The fair value at the acquisition date was €714,000, which has been adjusted as of 31 December 2010 due to a significantly enhanced performance compared to budget to a fair value of €1,071,500. The consideration is due for final measurement and payment to the former shareholders on 30 April 2011. No further significant change to the consideration is expected.

Commentary

IFRS 7.7 requires disclosure of information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for its financial position and performance. However, the standard does not require any specific details to be disclosed. As the Group has a significant amount of different financial assets, liabilities and derivatives on its statement of financial position, it has decided to provide detailed information to the users of the financial statements about the different types of financial instruments and their fair values.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

16. Other financial assets and financial liabilities *continued*

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

	Interest rate	Maturity	2010	2009	As at 1 January 2009	IFRS 7.7
	%		€000	€000	€000	
Current interest-bearing loans and borrowings						
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (Note 30)	7.8	2011	83	51	47	
Bank overdrafts (Note 20)	EURIBOR +1.0	On demand	966	2,650	2,750	
Other current loans						
€1,500,000 bank loan (2009: €1,400,000)	EURIBOR +0.5	1 Nov 2011	1,411	-	-	
€2,200,000 bank loan	EURIBOR +0.5	31 Mar 2010	-	74	1,758	
Total current interest-bearing loans and borrowings			2,460	2,775	4,555	
Non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings						
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts (Note 30)	7.8	2012-2013	905	943	938	
8% debentures	8.2	2012-2019	3,374	3,154	3,154	
8.25% secured loan of US\$3,600,000	*LIBOR +0.2	31 May 2016	2,246	-	-	
Secured bank loan	LIBOR +2.0	31 Jul 2016	3,479	3,489	3,489	
Other non-current loans						
€1,500,000 bank loan (2009: €1,400,000)	EURIBOR +0.5	1 Nov 2011	-	1,357	1,357	
€2,750,000 bank loan (2009: €2,500,000)	EURIBOR +1.1	2013-2015	2,486	2,229	2,229	
€2,200,000 bank loan	EURIBOR +0.5	31 Mar 2014	2,078	2,078	2,078	
€5,809,000 bank loan	7.5	1 Jan 2015	-	5,809	3,164	
Loan from a partner in a Special Purpose Entity	11.00	2013	3,000	-	-	
Share of a joint venture's loan	EURIBOR +1.1	30 Jun 2014	510	500	505	
			18,078	19,559	16,914	
Convertible preference shares						
Convertible preference shares	11.65	2013-2016	2,778	2,644	2,522	
Total non-current interest-bearing loans and borrowings			20,856	22,203	19,436	

* includes the effects of related interest rate swap.

Commentary

IFRS 7.7 requires disclosure of information that enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for its financial position and performance. However, the standard does not require any specific details to be disclosed. As the Group has a significant amount of interest bearing loans and borrowings on its statement of financial position, it has decided to provide detailed information to the users of the financial statements about the effective interest rate as well as the maturity of the loans.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

16. Other financial assets and financial liabilities *continued*

Bank overdrafts

IFRS 7.7

The bank overdrafts are secured by a portion of the Group's short-term deposits.

€1,500,000 bank loan

This loan is unsecured and is repayable in full on 1 November 2011.

8% debentures

The 8% debentures are repayable in equal annual instalments of €350,000 commencing on 1 January 2012.

8.25% secured loan

The loan is secured by a first charge over certain of the Group's land and buildings with a carrying value of €2,400,000 (2009: €Nil, 1 January 2009: €Nil).

Secured bank loan

This loan has been drawn down under a six-year multi-option facility (MOF). The loan is repayable within 12 months after the reporting date, but has been classified as long term because the Group expects and has the discretion to exercise its rights under the MOF to refinance this funding. Such immediate replacement funding is available until 31 July 2016. The total amount repayable on maturity is €3,500,000. The facility is secured by a first charge over certain of the Group's land and buildings, with a carrying value of €5,000,000 (2009: €5,000,000, 1 January 2009: €4,500,000).

IAS 1.73

€2,750,000 bank loan

The Group increased its borrowings under this loan contract by €250,000 during the reporting period. This loan is repayable in two instalments of €1,250,000 due on 31 December 2013 and €1,500,000 due on 31 December 2015.

€2,200,000 bank loan

This loan is unsecured and is repayable in full on 31 March 2014. As of 31 December 2009, €74,000 was repayable on 31 March 2010.

Share of a joint venture's loan

This relates to the Group's 50% share of the joint venture's €1,020,000 bank loan (2009: €1,000,000, 1 January 2009: €1,010,000) and is repayable in full on 30 June 2014.

Loan from a partner in a Special Purpose Entity

In February 2010, the Group and a third party partner formed an entity to acquire, construct and operate a fire equipment safety facility. The partner contributed approximately €2.7 million in 2010 for the acquisition and construction of the fire safety test facility and is committed to provide approximately €1 million in each of the following two years to complete the project. The construction is expected to be completed in 2012 at a total cost of approximately €5 million. The partner is entitled to a 22% return on the outstanding capital upon the commencement of operations. At the end of the fourth annual period, the partner is entitled to a 100% capital return. The effective interest rate is 11% and the interest accumulated on the contributed amount totalled €303,000 at 31 December 2010.

Convertible preference shares

At 31 December 2010 and 2009, there were 2,500,000 convertible preference shares in issue. Each share has a par value of €1 and is convertible at the option of the shareholders into ordinary shares of the parent of the Group on 1 January 2013 on the basis of one ordinary share for every three preference shares held. Any preference shares not converted will be redeemed on 31 December 2016 at a price of €1.20 per share. The preference shares carry a dividend of 7% per annum, payable half-yearly in arrears on 30 June and 31 December. The dividend rights are non-cumulative. The preference shares rank ahead of the ordinary shares in the event of a liquidation.

IAS 1.79(a)(v)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

16. Other financial assets and financial liabilities *continued*

16.3. Hedging activities and derivatives

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

IFRS 7.22

The Group uses foreign currency denominated borrowings and forward currency contracts to manage some of its transaction exposures. These currency forward contracts are not designated as cash flow, fair value or net investment hedges and are entered into for periods consistent with currency transaction exposures, generally from one to 24 months.

Cash flow hedges

Foreign currency risk

IFRS 7.23(a)

At 31 December 2010, the Group held foreign currency forward contracts, designated as hedges of expected future sales to customers in the United States for which the Group has highly probable forecasted transactions. The Group also has foreign currency forward contracts outstanding at 31 December 2010 designated as hedges of expected future purchases from suppliers in the United Kingdom for which the Group has firm commitments. The foreign currency forward contracts are being used to hedge the foreign currency risk of the firm commitments.

At 31 December 2009, the Group held foreign currency forward contracts designated as hedges of expected future sales, to customers in the United States for which the Group has firm commitments. The Group also has foreign currency forward contracts outstanding at 31 December 2009 designated as hedges of expected future purchases from suppliers in the United Kingdom for which the Group has highly probable forecasted transactions. The foreign currency forward contracts are being used to hedge the foreign currency risk of the highly probable forecasted transactions.

	2010		2009		As at 1 January 2009	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Foreign currency forward contracts						
Fair value	252	(170)	153	(254)	137	(271)

The terms of the foreign currency forward contracts have been negotiated to match the terms of the commitments. There were no highly probable transactions for which hedge accounting has been claimed that have not occurred and no significant element of hedge ineffectiveness requiring recognition in the income statement. Notional amounts are as provided in Note 31.

IFRS 7.24(b)

The cash flow hedges of the expected future sales in January 2011 were assessed to be highly effective and a net unrealised gain of €252,000, with a deferred tax liability of €76,000 relating to the hedging instruments, is included in other comprehensive income.

IFRS 7.23(c)

The cash flow hedges of the expected future purchases in February and March 2011 were assessed to be highly effective, and as at 31 December 2010, a net unrealised loss of €170,000, with a related deferred tax asset of €51,000 was included in other comprehensive income in respect of these contracts.

IFRS 7.23(c)

At the end of December 2009, the cash flow hedges of the expected future sales in the first quarter of 2010 were assessed to be highly effective and an unrealised gain of €153,000 with a deferred tax liability of €46,000 was included in other comprehensive income in respect of these contracts. The cash flow hedges of the expected future purchases in the first quarter of 2010 were also assessed to be highly effective and an unrealised loss of €254,000, with a deferred tax asset of €76,000 was included in other comprehensive income in respect of these contracts.

IFRS 7.23(c)

The amount removed from other comprehensive income during the year and included in the carrying amount of the hedging items as a basis adjustment was immaterial for both 2010 and 2009. The amounts retained in other comprehensive income at 31 December 2010 are expected to mature and affect the income statement by a gain of €82,000 in 2011.

IFRS 7.23(d)

IFRS 7.23(e)

IFRS 7.23(a)

Commodity price risk

The Group purchases copper on an ongoing basis as its operating activities in the electronic division require a continuous supply of copper for the production of its electronic devices. The increased volatility in copper price over the past 12 months has led to the decision to enter into commodity forward contracts.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

16. Other financial assets and financial liabilities *continued*

These contracts are expected to reduce the volatility of cash flows in respect of highly probable forecast copper purchases or firm commitments attributable to the fluctuation in the copper price in accordance with the risk management outlined by the Board of Directors, commencing on 1 July 2010. The contracts are intended to hedge the volatility of the purchase price of copper for a period between 3 and 12 months based on existing purchase agreements. The Group designated only the spot-to-spot movement of the entire commodity purchase price as the hedged risk. The forward points of the commodity forward contracts are therefore excluded from the hedge designation. Changes in fair value of the forward points recognised in the income statement in finance costs were immaterial during the year.

As at 31 December 2010, the fair value of outstanding commodity forward contracts amounted to a liability of €980,000. The ineffectiveness recognised in other operating expenses in the income statement for the current year was €65,000 (see Note 9.2). The cumulative effective portion of €915,000 is reflected in other comprehensive income.

Fair value hedge

At 31 December 2010, the Group had an interest rate swap agreement in place with a notional amount of US\$3,600,000 (€2,246,000) (2009: €Nil, 1 January 2009: €Nil) whereby the Group receives a fixed rate of interest of 8.25% and pays a variable rate equal to LIBOR+0.2% on the notional amount. The swap is being used to hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of its 8.25% secured loan.

IFRS 7.22
IFRS 7.24(a)

The decrease in fair value of the interest rate swap of €35,000 (2009: €Nil) has been recognised in finance costs and offset with a similar gain on the bank borrowings. The ineffectiveness recognised in 2010 was immaterial.

Hedge of net investments in foreign operations

Included in loans at 31 December 2010 was a borrowing of US\$3,600,000 (€2,246,000 including the effect of interest rate swap discussed above), which has been designated as a hedge of the net investment in the subsidiaries in the United States, Wireworks Inc. and Sprinklers Inc. and is being used to hedge the Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk on these investments. Gains or losses on the retranslation of this borrowing are transferred to equity to offset any gains or losses on translation of the net investments in the subsidiaries. There is no ineffectiveness in the years ending 31 December 2010 and 2009.

IFRS 7.22

IFRS 7.24(c)

Embedded derivatives

In 2010, the Group entered into long-term sale contracts with customers in Switzerland and Norway. The selling prices in these contracts are fixed and set in Canadian dollars. These contracts require physical delivery and will be held for the purpose of the delivery of the commodity in accordance with the buyers' expected sale requirements. These contracts have embedded foreign exchange derivatives that require bifurcation.

IAS 39.AG33(d)

IAS 39.AG33(e)

The Group also entered into various purchase contracts for brass and chrome (for which there is an active market) with a number of suppliers in South Africa and Russia. The purchase prices in these contracts are linked to the price of electricity. These contracts have embedded commodity swaps that require bifurcation.

These embedded foreign currency and commodity derivatives have been separated and carried at fair value through profit or loss. The carrying value of the embedded derivatives at 31 December 2010 amounted to €210,000 (other financial assets) and €782,000 (other financial liabilities) (2009: both €Nil, 1 January 2009: both €Nil). The effect of profit or loss is reflected in finance income and finance costs, respectively.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

16. Other financial assets and financial liabilities *continued*

16.4. Fair values

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Group's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements.

IFRS 7.25
IFRS 7.26

	Carrying amount			Fair value		
	2010	2009	As at 1 January 2009	2010	2009	As at 1 January 2009
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Financial assets						
Trade and other receivables	27,672	24,290	25,537	27,672	24,290	25,537
Other financial assets						
Loans and other receivables	3,887	1,693	1,667	3,887	1,693	1,667
Available-for-sale financial investments	1,987	1,798	1,602	1,987	1,798	1,602
Foreign exchange forward contracts	640	–	–	640	–	–
Embedded derivatives	210	–	–	210	–	–
Derivatives in effective hedges	252	153	137	252	153	137
Cash and short-term deposits	17,112	14,916	11,066	17,112	14,916	11,066
Total	51,760	42,850	40,009	51,760	42,850	40,009
Financial liabilities						
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings						
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	(988)	(994)	(985)	(1,063)	(1,216)	(1,217)
Floating rate borrowings*	(12,210)	(9,727)	(11,416)	(12,210)	(9,727)	(11,416)
Fixed rate borrowings	(6,374)	(8,963)	(6,318)	(6,374)	(8,963)	(6,318)
Convertible preference shares	(2,778)	(2,644)	(2,522)	(2,778)	(2,644)	(2,522)
Trade and other payables	(19,556)	(21,281)	(20,600)	(19,556)	(21,281)	(20,600)
Bank overdrafts	(966)	(2,650)	(2,750)	(966)	(2,650)	(2,750)
Financial guarantee contracts	(87)	(49)	(32)	(87)	(49)	(32)
Contingent consideration	(1,072)	–	–	(1,072)	–	–
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss						
Foreign exchange forward contracts	(720)	–	–	(720)	–	–
Embedded derivatives	(782)	–	–	(782)	–	–
Derivatives in effective hedges	(1,185)	(254)	(271)	(1,185)	(254)	(271)
Total	(46,718)	(46,562)	(44,894)	(46,793)	(46,784)	(45,126)

* Includes an 8.25% secured loan carried at amortised cost adjusted to fair value movement due to the hedged interest rate risk.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

IFRS 7.27

- ▶ Cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- ▶ Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables / borrowings are evaluated by the Group based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables. As at 31 December 2010, the carrying amounts of such receivables, net of allowances, are not materially different from their calculated fair values.
- ▶ Fair value of quoted notes and bonds is based on price quotations at the reporting date. The fair value of unquoted instruments, loans from banks and other financial liabilities, obligations under finance leases, as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

16. Other financial assets and financial liabilities *continued*

- ▶ Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets is derived from quoted market prices in active markets, if available.
- ▶ Fair value of unquoted available-for-sale financial assets is estimated using appropriate valuation techniques.
- ▶ The Group enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. Derivatives valued using valuation techniques with market observable inputs are mainly interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and commodity forward contracts. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying commodity.

As at 31 December 2010, the marked to market value of derivative asset position is net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationship and other financial instruments recognised at fair value.

Fair value hierarchy

As at 31 December 2010, the Group held the following financial instruments carried at fair value on the statement of financial position:

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

Assets measured at fair value

	31 December 2010	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	€000	€000	€000	€000	<i>IFRS 7.27A</i>
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Foreign exchange forward contracts - hedged	252	-	252	-	
Foreign exchange forward contracts - non-hedged	640	-	640	-	
Embedded derivatives	210	-	210	-	
Available-for-sale financial assets					
Equity shares	1,375	337	-	1,038	
Debt securities	612	612	-	-	

Liabilities measured at fair value

	31 December 2010	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	€000	€000	€000	€000	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Foreign exchange forward contracts – hedged	170	-	170	-	
Commodity forward contracts	980	-	980	-	
Interest rate swaps	35	-	35	-	
Foreign exchange forward contracts – non-hedged	720	-	720	-	
Embedded derivatives	782	-	782	-	

During the reporting period ending 31 December 2010, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

IFRS 7.27B(b)
IFRS 7.27B(c)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

16. Other financial assets and financial liabilities *continued*

As at 31 December 2009, the Group held the following financial instruments measured at fair value:

Assets measured at fair value

	31 December				<i>IFRS 7.27A</i>
	2009	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	€000	€000	€000	€000	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Foreign exchange forward contracts - hedged	153	-	153	-	
Available-for-sale financial assets					
Equity shares	1,198	300	-	898	
Debt securities	600	600	-	-	

Liabilities measured at fair value

	31 December				<i>IFRS 7.27B(b)</i> <i>IFRS 7.27B(c)</i>
	2009	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	€000	€000	€000	€000	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
Foreign exchange forward contracts - hedged	254	-	254	-	

During the reporting period ending 31 December 2009, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

Reconciliation of fair value measurements of Level 3 financial instruments

The Group carries unquoted equity shares as available-for-sale financial instruments classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. *IFRS 7.27B(c)*
IFRS 7.27B(d)

The Group has interest in three unlisted entities with which it entered into a research and collaboration agreement. As part of the agreement, the Group invested in equity instruments of those entities.

A reconciliation of the beginning to the closing balances disclosing movements separately is disclosed hereafter:

	Evo Ltd	Lab Ltd	Test Ltd	Total
	€000	€000	€000	€000
1 January 2009	232	156	502	890
Total gains and losses recognised in OCI	2	-	6	8
31 December 2009	234	156	508	898
1 January 2010	234	156	508	898
Sales	(232)	-	-	(232)
Purchases	-	870	-	870
Reclassification to a discontinued operation (Note 11)	-	-	(508)	(508)
Total gains and losses recognised in OCI	(2)	12	-	10
31 December 2010	-	1,038	-	1,038

The Group did not incur gains or losses recorded in the statement of comprehensive income with respect to Level 3 financial instruments.

The research agreement with Evo Ltd expired in 2010, the equity instruments were sold to a third party. The collaboration with Lab Ltd was significantly increased due to strong results arising from their research activities. The collaboration with Test Ltd is closely related with the discontinued operations of Hose Limited and was therefore reclassified as part of the discontinued operation (see Note 11). All transactions were performed at an arm's length basis.

Commentary

When first applying the new disclosure requirements of IFRS 7, an entity is exempted from disclosing comparative information. As the Group adopted IFRS 7 as of 1 January 2009, comparative information is now provided.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

17. Impairment testing of goodwill and intangibles with indefinite lives

Goodwill acquired through business combinations and licences with indefinite lives have been allocated to two cash-generating units, which are also operating and reportable segments, for impairment testing as follows:

- ▶ Electronics cash-generating unit
- ▶ Fire prevention equipment cash-generating unit

Carrying amount of goodwill and licences allocated to each of the cash-generating units:

	Electronics unit			Fire prevention equipment unit			Total			
	2010	2009	1 Jan 2009	2010	2009	1 Jan 2009	2010	2009	1 Jan 2009	
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	
Goodwill	50	250	119	2,231	–	–	2,281	250	119	IAS 36.134(a)
Licences with indefinite useful lives	360	–	–	1,050	240	240	1,410	240	240	IAS 36.134(b)

Electronics cash-generating unit

The Group performed its annual impairment test as at 31 December 2010. The Group considers the relationship between its market capitalisation and its book value, among other factors, when reviewing for indicators of impairment. As at 31 December 2010, the market capitalisation of the Group was below the book value of its equity, indicating a potential impairment of goodwill and impairment of the assets of the operating segment. In addition, the overall decline in construction and development activities around the world as well as the ongoing economic uncertainty have led to a decreased demand in both the Fire Prevention Equipment and Electronics cash-generating units. IAS 36.130(a)

The recoverable amount of the Electronics cash-generating unit has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the decreased demand for products and services. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 15.5% (2009: 12.1%) and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 3.0% growth rate (2009: 5.0%) that is the same as the long-term average growth rate for the electronics industry. As a result of this analysis, management has recognised an impairment charge of €200,000 against goodwill previously carried at €250,000, which is recorded within administrative expenses in the income statement. IAS 36.134(c)
IAS 36.134
(d) (iii)
IAS 36.134
(d) (iv)
IAS 36.134
(d) (v)
IAS 36.126(a)

Fire prevention equipment cash-generating unit

The recoverable amount of the Fire Prevention Equipment cash-generating unit is also determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the decreased demand for products and services. The pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projections is 14.4% (2009: 12.8%). The growth rate used to extrapolate the cash flows of the fire prevention equipment unit beyond the five-year period is 2.9% (2009: 3.8%). This growth rate exceeds the average growth rate for the industry in which the Fire Prevention Equipment unit operates by three quarters of a percentage point. Management of the Fire Prevention Equipment unit believes this growth rate is justified based on the acquisition of Extinguishers Limited that has resulted in the control of an industry patent, preventing other entities from manufacturing a specialised product for a period of 10 years, with the option for renewal after the 10 years have expired. As a result of the updated analysis, management did not identify an impairment for this cash-generating unit to which goodwill of €2,231,000 is allocated. IAS 36.134(c)
IAS 36.134
(d) (iii)
IAS 36.134
(d) (iv)
IAS 36.134
(d) (v)

IAS 36.134
(d) (iii)
IAS 36.134
(d) (iv)
IAS 36.134
(d) (v)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

17. Impairment testing of goodwill and intangibles with indefinite lives *continued*

Key assumptions used in value in use calculations

The calculation of value in use for both electronics and fire prevention equipment units are most sensitive to the following assumptions: IAS 36.134 (d) (i)

- ▶ Gross margin IAS 36.134 (d) (ii)
- ▶ Discount rates
- ▶ Raw materials price inflation
- ▶ Market share during the budget period, and
- ▶ Growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period

Gross margins - Gross margins are based on average values achieved in the three years preceding the start of the budget period. These are increased over the budget period for anticipated efficiency improvements. An increase of 1.5% per annum was applied for the Electronics unit and 2% per annum for the Fire Prevention Equipment unit.

Discount rates - Discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to each cash-generating unit, regarding the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets which have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Group and its operating segments and derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC). The WACC takes into account both debt and equity. The cost of equity is derived from the expected return on investment by the Group's investors. The cost of debt is based on the interest bearing borrowings the Group is obliged to service. Segment-specific risk is incorporated by applying individual beta factors. The beta factors are evaluated annually based on publicly available marked data.

Raw materials price inflation - Estimates are obtained from published indices for the countries from which materials are sourced, as well as data relating to specific commodities. Forecast figures are used if data is publicly available (principally for Euroland and the United States), otherwise past actual raw material price movements have been used as an indicator of future price movements.

Market share assumptions - These assumptions are important because, as well as using industry data for growth rates (as noted below), management assesses how the unit's position, relative to its competitors, might change over the budget period. Management expects the Group's share of the electronics market to be stable over the budget period, whereas for the reasons explained above, the Board of Directors expects the Group's position, relative to its competitors, to strengthen following the acquisition of Extinguishers Limited.

Growth rate estimates - Rates are based on published industry research. For the reasons explained above, the long-term rate used to extrapolate the budget for the fire prevention equipment unit has been adjusted by an additional element because of the acquisition of a significant industry patent.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

IAS 36.134(f)

With regard to the assessment of value in use of the fire prevention equipment unit, management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the unit to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

For the electronics unit, the estimated recoverable amount is equal to its carrying value and, consequently, any adverse change in a key assumption would result in a further impairment loss. The implications of the key assumptions for the recoverable amount are discussed below: IAS 36.134 (f) (i)

- ▶ *Raw materials price inflation* - Management has considered the possibility of greater than budgeted increases in raw material price inflation. This may occur if anticipated regulatory changes result in an increasing demand which cannot be met by suppliers. Budgeted price inflation lies within a range of 1.9% to 2.6%, depending on the country from which materials are purchased. Should the Group be unable to pass on, or absorb through efficiency improvements, additional cost increases of an average of 4.5%, a further impairment may result. IAS 36.134 (f) (ii) IAS 36.134 (f) (iii)
- ▶ *Growth rate assumptions* - Management recognises that the speed of technological change and the possibility of new entrants can have a significant impact on growth rate assumptions. The effect of new entrants is not expected to have an adverse impact on the forecasts included in the budget, but could yield a reasonably possible alternative to the estimated long-term growth rate of 5.2%. A reduction of 0.8% in the long term growth rate would result in a further impairment. IAS 36.134 (f) (ii) IAS 36.134 (f) (iii)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

18. Inventories

	2010	2009	As at 1 January 2009	IAS 2.36(b)
	€000	€000	€000	IAS 1.78(c)
Raw materials (at cost)	6,046	7,793	8,250	
Work in progress (at cost)	13,899	11,224	12,951	
Finished goods (at cost or net realisable value)	4,930	6,472	5,950	
Total inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value	24,875	25,489	27,151	

The amount of write-down of inventories recognised as an expense is €286,000 (2009: €242,000), which is recognised in cost of sales. IAS 2.36(e)

19. Trade and other receivables (current)

	2010	2009	As at 1 January 2009	IAS 1.78(b)
	€000	€000	€000	IFRS 7.6
Trade receivables	26,501	23,158	24,490	
Receivables from an associate	551	582	602	
Receivables from other related parties	620	550	445	
	27,672	24,290	25,537	

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables, refer to Note 29. IFRS 7.34(a)

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-90 day terms.

As at 31 December 2010, trade receivables of an initial value of €108,000 (2009: €97,000, 1 January 2009: €95,000) were impaired and fully provided for. See below for the movements in the provision for impairment of receivables (see credit risk disclosure in Note 31 for further guidance). IFRS 7.37

	Individually impaired	Collectively impaired	Total	IFRS 7.16
	€000	€000	€000	
At 1 January 2009	29	66	95	
Charge for the year	4	8	12	
Utilised	(4)	(7)	(11)	
Unused amounts reversed	–	–	–	
Discount rate adjustment	–	1	1	
At 31 December 2009	29	68	97	
Charge for the year	10	16	26	
Utilised	(3)	(5)	(8)	
Unused amounts reversed	(2)	(6)	(8)	
Discount rate adjustment	–	1	1	
At 31 December 2010	34	74	108	

As at 31 December, the ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows: IFRS 7.37

	Neither past due nor impaired	Past due but not impaired					> 120 days
		< 30 days	30-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days		
Total	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
2010	26,501	17,596	4,791	2,592	1,070	360	92
2009	23,158	16,455	3,440	1,840	945	370	108
As at 1 January 2009	24,490	18,367	2,693	1,989	862	421	158

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

20. Cash and short-term deposits

	2010	2009	As at 1 January 2009
	€000	€000	€000
Cash at banks and on hand	11,316	11,125	6,816
Short-term deposits	5,796	3,791	4,250
	<u>17,112</u>	<u>14,916</u>	<u>11,066</u>

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

At 31 December 2010, the Group had available €5,740,000 (2009: €1,230,000, 1 January 2009: €1,200,000) of undrawn committed borrowing facilities in respect of which all conditions precedent had been met. IAS 7.50(a)

The Group has pledged a part of its short-term deposits in order to fulfil collateral requirements. Refer to Note 31 for further details. IAS 7.48

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 31 December: IAS 7.45

	2010	2009	As at 1 January 2009
	€000	€000	€000
Cash at banks and on hand	11,316	11,125	6,816
Short-term deposits	5,796	3,791	4,250
Cash at banks and short-term deposits attributable to a discontinued operation (Note 11)	1,294	-	-
	<u>18,406</u>	<u>14,916</u>	<u>11,066</u>
Bank overdrafts (Note 16)	(966)	(2,650)	(2,750)
	<u>17,440</u>	<u>12,266</u>	<u>8,316</u>

21. Issued capital and reserves

Authorised shares

	2010	2009	
	Thousands	Thousands	
Ordinary shares of €1 each	22,588	20,088	IAS 1.78(e)
7% convertible preference shares of €1 each (Note 16)	2,500	2,500	IAS 1.79(a)(i)
	<u>25,088</u>	<u>22,588</u>	IAS 1.79(a)(iii)

Ordinary shares issued and fully paid

	Thousands	€000	
At 1 January 2009	<u>19,388</u>	<u>19,388</u>	IAS
At 31 December 2009	<u>19,388</u>	<u>19,388</u>	1.79(a)(iv)
Issued on 1 May 2010 in exchange for issued share capital of Extinguishers Limited (Note 5)	2,500	2,500	
At 31 December 2010	<u>21,888</u>	<u>21,888</u>	

During the year, the authorised share capital was increased by €2,500,000 by the issue of 2,500,000 ordinary shares of €1 each.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

21. Issued capital and reserves *continued*

<i>Share premium</i>	€000	<i>IAS 1.78(e)</i>
At 1 January 2009	–	
Increase on 1 November 2009 for cash on exercise of share options in excess of cost of treasury shares	80	
At 31 December 2009	80	
Increase on 1 May 2010 because of issuance of share capital for the acquisition of Extinguishers Limited (Note 5)	4,703	
Increase on 1 November 2010 for cash on exercise of share options in excess of cost of treasury shares	29	
Decrease due to transaction costs for issued share capital	(32)	
At 31 December 2010	4,780	

<i>Treasury shares</i>	Thousands	€000	<i>IAS 1.79(a)(vi)</i>
At 1 January 2009	335	774	
Issued on 1 November 2009 for cash on exercise of share options (Note 27)	(65)	(120)	
At 31 December 2009	270	654	
Issued on 1 November 2010 for cash on exercise of share options (Note 27)	(75)	(146)	
At 31 December 2010	195	508	

Share options exercised in each respective year have been settled using the treasury shares of the Group. The reduction in the treasury share equity component is equal to the cost incurred to acquire the shares, on a weighted average basis. Any excess between the cash received from employees and reduction in treasury shares is recorded in share premium.

Share option schemes

The Group has two share option schemes under which options to subscribe for the Group's shares have been granted to certain executives and senior employees (Note 27).

<i>Other capital reserves</i>	Share-based payment transactions	Convertible preference shares	Total
	€000	€000	€000
As at 1 January 2009	–	228	228
Share-based payment transactions (Note 27)	298	–	298
At 31 December 2009	298	228	526
Share-based payment transactions (Note 27)	307	–	307
At 31 December 2010	605	228	833

Nature and purpose of reserves

IAS 1.79(b)

Other capital reserves

Share-based payment transactions

The share-based payment transaction reserve is used to recognise the value of equity-settled share-based payment transactions provided to employees, including key management personnel, as part of their remuneration. Refer to Note 27 for further details of these plans.

Convertible preference shares

The convertible preference share reserve covers the equity component of the issued convertible shares. The liability component is reflected in financial liabilities.

All other reserves as stated in the consolidated statement of changes in equity

Cash Flow hedge reserve

The cash flow hedge reserve contains the effective portion of the cash flow hedge relationships incurred as at the reporting date. €512,000 is made up of the net movements in cash flow hedges and the effective portion of the forward commodity contract, net of tax.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

21. Issued capital and reserves *continued*

Available-for-sale reserve

This reserve records fair value changes on available-for-sale financial assets.

Foreign currency translation reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries. It is also used to record the effect of hedging net investments in foreign operations.

Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve is used to record increases in the fair value of land and buildings and decreases to the extent that such decrease relates to an increase on the same asset previously recognised in equity. The reserve can only be used to pay dividends in limited circumstances.

22. Dividends paid and proposed

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	
	€000	€000	
Declared and paid during the year:			<i>IAS 1.107</i>
Dividends on ordinary shares:			
Final dividend for 2009: 5.66 cents per share (2008: 3.93 cents per share)	1,082	749	
Interim dividend for 2010: 4.66 cents per share (2009: 4.42 cents per share)	<u>890</u>	<u>851</u>	
	<u>1,972</u>	<u>1,600</u>	
Proposed for approval at the annual general meeting (not recognised as a liability as at 31 December):			<i>IAS 1.137(a)</i>
Dividends on ordinary shares:			
Final dividend for 2010: 5.01 cents per share (2009: 5.66 cents per share)	<u>1,087</u>	<u>1,082</u>	

23. Provisions

	Maintenance warranties	Social security contributions on share options	Waste electrical and electronic equipment	Total	
	€000	€000	€000	€000	
At 1 January 2009	66	3	31	100	<i>IAS 37.84(a)</i>
Arising during the year	52	1	22	75	<i>IAS 37.84(b)</i>
At 31 December 2009	<u>118</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>175</u>	<i>IAS 37.84(c)</i>
At 1 January 2009	<u>66</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>100</u>	
Current	<u>22</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>40</u>	
Non-current	<u>44</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>60</u>	
At 31 December 2009	<u>118</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>175</u>	
Current	<u>60</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>98</u>	
Non-current	<u>58</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>77</u>	

Commentary

The above table shows movements in provisions for the comparative period voluntarily, as IAS 37.84 does not require such disclosure.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

23. Provisions continued

	Maintenance warranties	Restructuring	Decommissioning	Onerous operating lease	Social security contributions on share options	Waste electrical and electronic equipment	Contingent liability	Total	
At 1 January 2010	118	-	-	-	4	53	-	175	IAS 37.84(a)
Acquisition of a subsidiary (Note 5)	-	500	1,200	400	-	-	380	2,480	
Arising during the year	112	-	-	-	26	102	20	260	IAS 37.84(b)
Utilised	(60)	(39)	-	(20)	(19)	(8)	-	(146)	IAS 37.84(c)
Unused amounts reversed	(6)	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	(12)	IAS 37.84(d)
Discount rate adjustment and imputed interest	2	11	21	6	1	2	-	43	IAS 37.84(e)
At 31 December 2010	166	466	1,221	386	12	149	400	2,800	IAS 37.84(c)
Current	114	100	-	205	3	28	400	850	IAS 1.60
Non-current	52	366	1,221	181	9	121	-	1,950	
	166	466	1,221	386	12	149	400	2,800	

Maintenance warranties

IAS 37.85

A provision is recognised for expected warranty claims on products sold during the last two years, based on past experience of the level of repairs and returns. It is expected that most of these costs will be incurred in the next financial year and all will have been incurred within two years after the reporting date. Assumptions used to calculate the provision for warranties were based on current sales levels and current information available about returns based on the two-year warranty period for all products sold.

Restructuring

The restructuring provision was in existence prior to the business combination and relates principally to the elimination of certain product lines of Extinguishers Limited. The restructuring plan was drawn up and announced to the employees of Extinguishers Limited in 2009 when the provision was recognised in the acquiree's financial statements. The restructuring is expected to be completed by 2012.

Decommissioning

A provision has been recognised for decommissioning costs associated with a factory owned by Extinguishers Limited. The Group is committed to decommissioning the site as a result of the construction of the manufacturing facility for the production of fire retardant fabrics.

Onerous operating lease

On acquisition of Extinguishers Limited, a provision has been recognised for the fact that the lease premiums on the operating lease were significantly higher than the market rate at acquisition. The provision has been calculated based on the difference between the market rate and the rate paid.

Social security contributions on share options

The provision for social security contributions on share options is calculated based on the number of options outstanding at the reporting date that are expected to be exercised, and using the market price of the shares at the reporting date as the best estimate of market price at the date of exercise. It is expected that the costs will be incurred during the exercise period of 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2012.

Waste electrical and electronic equipment

The provision for waste electrical and electronic equipment is calculated based on sales in the current year (new waste) and expected disposals of old waste (sales before August 2007).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

23. Provisions *continued*

Contingent liability

A contingent liability at a fair value of €380,000 has been determined at the acquisition date of Extinguishers Limited. The claim is subject to legal arbitration and only expected to be finalised in late 2011. At the reporting date, the provision has been reassessed and as a result thereof, it has been increased to €400,000 (see Note 5).

IFRS 3.56(a)

24. Government grants

IAS 20.39(b)

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>€000</u>	<u>€000</u>
At 1 January	1,551	1,450
Received during the year	2,951	642
Released to the income statement	(1,053)	(541)
At 31 December	<u>3,449</u>	<u>1,551</u>
Current	149	151
Non-current	<u>3,300</u>	<u>1,400</u>
	<u>3,449</u>	<u>1,551</u>

Government grants have been received for the purchase of certain items of property, plant and equipment. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these grants.

IAS 20.39(c)

25. Deferred revenue

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	<u>€000</u>	<u>€000</u>
At 1 January	365	364
Deferred during the year	1,426	1,126
Released to the income statement	(1,375)	(1,125)
At 31 December	<u>416</u>	<u>365</u>
Current	220	200
Non-current	<u>196</u>	<u>165</u>
	<u>416</u>	<u>365</u>

The deferred revenue refers to the accrual and release of GoodPoints transactions. As at 31 December 2010, the estimated liability for unredeemed points amounted to approximately €416,000 (2009: €365,000, 1 January 2009: €364,000).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

26. Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans

The Group has two defined benefit pension plans, one final salary plan in Euroland and one average salary plan in the US, covering substantially all of its employees, both of which require contributions to be made to separately administered funds.

IAS 19.120
IAS 19.120A(b)

The Group has also agreed to provide certain additional post-employment healthcare benefits to senior employees in the United States. These benefits are unfunded.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the income statement and the funded status and amounts recognised in the statement of financial position for the respective plans:

Net benefit expense 2010 (recognised in cost of sales)

	Euroland plan	US plan	Post- employment medical	Total	
	€000	€000	€000	€000	IAS 19.120A(g)
Current service cost	(815)	(452)	(128)	(1,395)	
Interest cost on benefit obligation	(201)	(55)	(25)	(281)	
Expected return on plan assets	127	56	-	183	
Past service cost	(55)	-	-	(55)	
Net benefit expense	(944)	(451)	(153)	(1,548)	
Actual return on plan assets	445	293	-	738	IAS 19.120A(m)

Net benefit expense 2009 (recognised in cost of sales)

	Euroland plan	US plan	Post- employment medical	Total	
	€000	€000	€000	€000	IAS 19.120A(g)
Current service cost	(788)	(356)	(105)	(1,249)	
Interest cost on benefit obligation	(218)	(65)	(8)	(291)	
Expected return on plan assets	126	47	-	173	
Past service cost	(107)	-	-	(107)	
Net benefit expense	(987)	(374)	(113)	(1,474)	
Actual return on plan assets	(338)	(166)	-	(504)	IAS 19.120A(m)

Benefit asset/(liability) As at 31 December 2010

	Euroland plan	US plan	Post- employment medical	Total	
	€000	€000	€000	€000	IAS 19.120A(f)
Defined benefit obligation	(4,940)	(1,093)	(339)	(6,372)	
Fair value of plan assets	2,617	705	-	3,322	
	(2,323)	(388)	(339)	(3,050)	
Unrecognised past service costs	428	-	-	428	
Benefit liability	(1,895)	(388)	(339)	(2,622)	

Benefit asset/(liability) As at 31 December 2009

	Euroland plan	US plan	Post- employment medical	Total	
	€000	€000	€000	€000	IAS 19.120A(f)
Defined benefit obligation	(4,108)	(1,115)	(197)	(5,420)	
Fair value of plan assets	1,763	680	-	2,443	
	(2,345)	(435)	(197)	(2,977)	
Unrecognised past service costs	483	-	-	483	
Benefit liability	(1,862)	(435)	(197)	(2,494)	

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

26. Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans *continued*

Benefit asset/(liability) As at 1 January 2009

	Euroland plan	US plan	Post- employment medical	Total	<i>IAS 19.120A(f)</i>
	€000	€000	€000	€000	
Defined benefit obligation	(3,973)	(1,275)	(88)	(5,336)	
Fair value of plan assets	2,134	676	–	2,810	
	(1,839)	(599)	(88)	(2,526)	
Unrecognised past service costs	452	–	–	452	
Benefit liability	(1,387)	(599)	(88)	(2,074)	

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	Euroland plan	US plan	Post- employment medical	Total	<i>IAS 19.120A(c)</i>
	€000	€000	€000	€000	
Defined benefit obligation at 1 January 2009	3,973	1,275	88	5,336	
Interest cost	218	65	8	291	
Current service cost	788	356	105	1,249	
Benefits paid	(1,027)	(192)	–	(1,219)	
Actuarial losses/(gains) on obligation	156	(379)	–	(223)	
Exchange differences	–	(10)	(4)	(14)	
Defined benefit obligation at 31 December 2009	4,108	1,115	197	5,420	
Interest cost	201	55	25	281	
Current service cost	715	430	128	1,273	
Benefits paid	(569)	(299)	–	(868)	
Actuarial losses/(gains) on obligation	485	(119)	–	366	
Exchange differences	–	(89)	(11)	(100)	
Defined benefit obligation at 31 December 2010	4,940	1,093	339	6,372	

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

IAS 19.120A(e)

	Euroland plan	US plan	Total
	€000	€000	€000
Fair value of plan assets at 1 January 2009	2,134	676	2,810
Expected return	126	47	173
Contributions by employer	799	553	1,352
Benefits paid	(1,027)	(192)	(1,219)
Actuarial losses	(269)	(408)	(677)
Exchange differences	–	4	4
Fair value of plan assets at 31 December 2009	1,763	680	2,443
Expected return	127	56	183
Contributions by employer	1,078	47	1,125
Benefits paid	(669)	(321)	(990)
Actuarial gains	318	237	555
Exchange differences	–	6	6
Fair value of plan assets at 31 December 2010	2,617	705	3,322

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

26. Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans *continued*

The Group expects to contribute €1,500,000 to its defined benefit pension plans in 2010.

IAS 19.120A(g)

The acquisitions of Extinguishers Limited in 2010 and Lightbulbs Limited in 2009 did not affect plan assets or the defined benefit obligation, as both companies did not have defined benefit plans.

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows:

IAS 19.120A(j)

	Pension plans			
	Euroland plan		US plan	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	%	%	%	%
Euroland equities	44	49	13	10
American equities	29	29	9	9
Euroland bonds	10	5	33	32
American bonds	10	8	19	15
Property	7	9	26	34

The plan assets include a property occupied by the Group with a fair value of €150,000 (2009: €140,000, 1 January 2009: €130,000).

IAS 19.120A(k)

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market expectations prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled. These are reflected in the principal assumptions below.

IAS 19.120A(l)

The principal assumptions used in determining pension and post-employment medical benefit obligations for the Group's plans are shown below:

IAS 19.120(n)

	2010	2009
	%	%
Discount rate:		
Euroland plan	4.9	5.5
US plan / post-employment medical plan	5.7	5.9
Expected rate of return on assets:		
Euroland plan	7.2	5.9
US plan	8.3	6.8
Future salary increases:		
Euroland plan	3.5	4.0
US plan	3.8	4.1
Future pension increases:		
Euroland plan	2.1	2.1
US plan	2.2	2.3
Healthcare cost increase rate	7.2	7.4
Post retirement mortality for pensioners at the age of 65:		
Euroland plan		
Male	20.0	20.0
Female	23.0	23.0
US plan / post-employment medical plan		
Male	19.0	19.0
Female	22.0	22.0

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

26. Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans *continued*

A one percentage point change in the assumed rate of increase in healthcare costs would have the following effects:

	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	<i>IAS 19.120A(o)</i>
	€000	€000	
2010			
Effect on the aggregate current service cost and interest cost	6	(2)	
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	12	(8)	
2009			
Effect on the aggregate current service cost and interest cost	4	(2)	
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	7	(5)	

A one percentage point change in the assumed discount rate would have the following effects:

	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	<i>IAS 1.125</i> <i>IAS 1.129(b)</i>
	€000	€000	
2010			
Effect on the aggregate current service cost and interest cost	(43)	37	
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	(34)	31	
2009			
Effect on the aggregate current service cost and interest cost	(34)	30	
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	(28)	26	

Commentary

Although not specifically required by IAS 19, the discount rate assumption or other assumptions give rise to estimation uncertainty which can result in having a significant risk for a material adjustment. IAS 1.125 requires adequate disclosure about the assumptions that helps users to understand the source of estimation uncertainty. Therefore, a sensitivity analysis involving the discount rate is regarded as important information and should be strongly considered.

The cumulative amount of actuarial gains or losses recognised since 1 January 1999 in other comprehensive income is €323,000 (2009: €134,000). The Group is unable to determine how much of the pension scheme deficit recognised on 1 January 1999 and taken directly to equity of €1,839,000 is attributable to actuarial gains and losses since inception of the pension schemes because that information was not required to be determined in those earlier periods. Consequently, it is impractical to determine the amount of actuarial gains and losses that would have been recognised in other comprehensive income before 1 January 1999.

IAS 8.22
IAS 8.25
IAS 8.28(h)

Commentary

IAS 19 provides no transitional relief from the requirement to disclose cumulative actuarial gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income. Full retrospective application would require disclosure of such gains or losses since the inception of the defined benefit plans.

The Group measured defined benefit plans in accordance with IAS 19 from 1 January 1999 and has details of actuarial variances from that date. As a different measurement basis was previously used, the Group concluded that it was impractical for gains or losses to be determined for prior periods to that date.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

26. Pensions and other post-employment benefit plans *continued*

Amounts for the current and previous four periods are as follows:

IAS 19.120A(p)

	Euroland plan				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Defined benefit obligation	(4,940)	(4,108)	(3,973)	(1,758)	(1,585)
Plan assets	2,617	1,763	2,134	2,536	2,284
(Deficit)/surplus	(2,323)	(2,345)	(1,839)	778	699
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	(572)	(257)	320	(125)	245
Experience adjustments on plan assets	318	(464)	(920)	(548)	(486)
	US plan				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Defined benefit obligation	(1,093)	(1,115)	(1,275)	(890)	(1,093)
Plan assets	705	680	676	1,085	815
(Deficit)/surplus	(388)	(435)	(599)	195	(278)
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	145	402	256	(150)	345
Experience adjustments on plan assets	243	(217)	(175)	220	372
	Post-employment medical benefits				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Defined benefit obligation	(339)	(197)	(88)	(80)	(78)
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	(48)	(37)	(22)	15	20

27. Share-based payment plans

Senior Executive Plan

IFRS 2.45(a)

Under the Senior Executive Plan (SEP), share options of the parent are granted to senior executives of the parent with more than 12 months of service. The exercise price of the share options is equal to the market price of the underlying shares on the date of grant. The share options vest if and when the Group's earnings per share amount increases by 10% three years from the date of grant and the senior executive is employed on such date. If this increase is not met, the share options do not vest.

The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using a binomial option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted.

IFRS 2.46

The contractual term of each option granted is five years. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The Group does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these share options.

General Employee Share-option Plan

IFRS 2.45(a)

At its discretion, the Group may grant share options of the parent to other employees of the parent under the General Employee Share-option Plan (GESP), once they have been in service for two years. The vesting of the share options is dependent on the total shareholder return (TSR) of the Group as compared with a group of principal competitors. Employees must remain in service for a period of three years from the date of the grant. The fair value of share options granted is estimated at the date of the grant using a Monte-Carlo simulation model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted. The model simulates the TSR and compares it against a group of principal competitors. It takes into account historic and expected dividends, and share price fluctuation covariance of the Group and its competitors to predict the distribution of relative share performance.

IFRS 2.47(a)(iii)

The exercise price of the share options is equal to the market price of the underlying shares on the date of grant.

IFRS 2.46

The contractual term of the share options is five years and there are no cash settlement alternatives for the employees. The Group does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these awards.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

27. Share-based payment plans *continued*

Share Appreciation Rights

Employees in the business development group are granted share appreciation rights (SARs), which can only be settled in cash. These SARs vest when a specified target number of new sales contracts are closed and the employee is employed at the vesting date. The contractual term of the SARs is six years. The fair value of the SARs is measured at each reporting date using a binomial option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted and the current likelihood of achieving the specified target.

IFRS 2.45 (a)
IFRS 2.46

The carrying amount of the liability relating to the SARs at 31 December 2010 is €299,000 (2009: €194,000, 1 January 2009: €nil). No SARs had vested at 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009.

IFRS 2.51 (b)

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table:

	2010	2009	
	€000	€000	
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	307	298	
Expense arising from cash-settled share-based payment transactions	105	194	
Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions	412	492	IFRS 2.51 (a)

There have been no cancellations or modifications to any of the plans during 2010 or 2009.

Movements in the year

The following table illustrates the number (No.) and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of, and movements in, share options during the year:

	2010	2010	2009	2009	
	No.	WAEP	No.	WAEP	
Outstanding at 1 January	575,000	€2.85	525,000	€2.75	
Granted during the year	250,000	€3.85	155,000	€3.03	
Forfeited during the year	–	–	(25,000)	€2.33	
Exercised during the year	(75,000) ²	€2.33	(65,000) ¹	€3.08	IFRS 2.45 (c)
Expired during the year	(25,000)	€3.02	(15,000)	€2.13	
Outstanding at 31 December	725,000	€3.24	575,000	€2.85	
Exercisable at 31 December	110,000		100,000		IFRS 2.45 (d)

¹ The weighted average share price at the date of exercise of these options was €4.09.

IFRS 2.45 (c)

² The weighted average share price at the date of exercise of these options was €3.13.

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at 31 December 2010 is 2.94 years (2009: 2.60 years).

The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year was €1.32 (2009: €1.18).

IFRS 2.47 (a)

The range of exercise prices for options outstanding at the end of the year was €2.33 to €3.85 (2009: €2.13 to €3.13).

IFRS 2.45 (d)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

27. Share-based payment plans *continued*

The following tables list the inputs to the models used for the three plans for the years ended 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009:

IFRS 2.47 (a) (i)

	2010 SEP	2010 GESP	2010 SAR
Dividend yield (%)	3.13	3.13	3.13
Expected volatility (%)	15.00	16.00	18.00
Risk-free interest rate (%)	5.10	5.10	5.10
Expected life of share options/SARs (years)	3.00	4.25	6.00
Weighted average share price (€)	3.10	3.10	3.12
Model used	Binomial	Monte Carlo	Binomial
	2009 SEP	2009 GESP	2009 SAR
Dividend yield (%)	3.01	3.01	3.01
Expected volatility (%)	16.30	17.50	18.10
Risk-free interest rate (%)	5.00	5.00	5.00
Expected life of options/SARs (years)	3.00	4.25	6.00
Weighted average share price (€)	2.86	2.86	2.88
Model used	Binomial	Monte Carlo	Binomial

The expected life of the share options and SARs is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome.

IFRS 2.47 (a) (ii)

28. Trade and other payables (current)

	2010	2009	As at 1 January 2009
	€000	€000	€000
Trade payables	17,640	19,496	18,725
Other payables	1,833	1,495	1,565
Interest payable	43	269	289
Joint venture (Note 29)	30	12	9
Other related parties (Note 29)	10	9	12
	19,556	21,281	20,600

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

IFRS 7.39

- ▶ Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60-day terms
- ▶ Other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of six months
- ▶ Interest payable is normally settled quarterly throughout the financial year
- ▶ For terms and conditions relating to joint ventures and other related parties, refer to Note 29

For explanations on the Group's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 31.

IFRS 7.39(b)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

29. Related party disclosures

IAS 24.12

The financial statements include the financial statements of the Group and the subsidiaries listed in the following table:

Name	Country of incorporation	% equity interest	
		2010	2009
Extinguishers Limited	Euroland	80.0	–
Bright Sparks Limited	Euroland	95.0	95.0
Wireworks Inc.	United States	98.0	98.0
Sprinklers Inc.	United States	100.0	100.0
Lightbulbs Limited	Euroland	87.4	80.0
Hose Limited	Euroland	100.0	100.0
Fire Equipment Test Lab Limited	Euroland	20.0	–

The Group holds a 20% equity interest in the newly formed Fire Equipment Test Lab Limited. However, the Group has majority representation on the entity's board of directors and is required to approve all major operational decisions. The operations, once they commence, will be solely used by the Group. Based on these facts and circumstances, management determined that, in substance, the Group controls this entity and therefore has consolidated this entity in its financial statements.

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year (for information regarding outstanding balances at 31 December 2010 and 2009, as well as 1 January 2009, refer to Notes 19 and 28):

IAS 24.17
IAS 24.22

		Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Amounts owed by related parties*	Amounts owed to related parties*
		€000	€000	€000	€000
Entity with significant influence over the Group:					
International Fires P.L.C.	2010	7,115	–	620	–
	2009	5,975	–	550	–
	As at 1 January 2009	–	–	445	–
Associate:					
Power Works Limited	2010	2,900	–	551	–
	2009	2,100	–	582	–
	As at 1 January 2009	–	–	602	–
Joint venture in which the parent is a venturer:					
Showers Limited	2010	–	590	–	30
	2009	–	430	–	12
	As at 1 January 2009	–	–	–	9
Key management personnel of the Group:					
Other directors' interests	2010	225	510	20	10
	2009	135	490	–	9
	As at 1 January 2009	–	–	–	12

IAS 24.17

* The amounts are classified as trade receivables and trade payables, respectively.

		Interest received	Amounts owed by related parties
Loans from/to related parties			
Associate:			
Power Works Limited	2010	20	200
	2009	–	–
	As at 1 January 2009	–	–
Key management personnel of the Group:			
Director's loan (Note 16)	2010	1	13
	2009	–	8
	As at 1 January 2009	–	8

IAS 24.17

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

29. Related party disclosures *continued*

IAS 24.12

The ultimate parent

Good Group (International) Limited is the ultimate parent based and listed in Euroland. The ultimate parent of the Group is S.J. Limited.

IAS 24.12
IAS 1.138(c)

There were no transactions other than dividends paid, between the Group and S.J. Limited during the financial year (2009: €Nil).

Entity with significant influence over the Group

International Fires P.L.C.

International Fires P.L.C. owns 31.48% of the ordinary shares in Good Group (International) Limited (2009: 31.48%, 1 January 2009: 31.48%).

Associate

Power Works Limited

The Group has a 25% interest in Power Works Limited (2009: 25%, 1 January 2009: 25%).

Joint venture in which the Group is a venturer

Showers Limited

The Group has a 50% interest in Showers Limited (2009: 50%, 1 January 2009: 50%).

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made at terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured, interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 December 2010, the Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (2009: €Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

IAS 24.21
IAS 24.17(b)

Commentary

The fact that transactions with related parties are made at terms equivalent to an arm's length transaction is only required if an entity can substantiate such terms, i.e., IAS 21.21 does not require such disclosure. The Group was able to substantiate the terms and therefore provides the disclosure.

Loan to an associate

The loan granted to Power Works Limited is intended to finance an acquisition of new machines for the manufacturing of fire prevention equipment. The loan is unsecured and repayable in full on 1 June 2013. Interest is charged at 10%.

Transactions with key management personnel

Director's loan

The Group offers to senior management a facility to borrow up to €20,000, repayable within five years from the date of disbursement. Such loans are unsecured and the interest rate is the average rate incurred on long-term loans (currently EURIBOR + 0.8). Any loans granted are included in financial instruments on the face of the statement of financial position.

IAS 24.17(b)

Other directors' interests

During both 2010 and 2009, purchases at normal market prices were made by group companies from Gnome Industries Limited, of which the spouse of one of the directors is a director and controlling shareholder.

One director has a 25% (2009: 25%, 1 January 2009: 25%) equity interest in Home Fires Limited. The Group has a contract for the supply of fire extinguishers. During 2010 and 2009, the Group supplied extinguishers to Home Fires Limited at normal market prices.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

29. Related party disclosures *continued*

Compensation of key management personnel of the Group

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	
	€000	€000	
Short-term employee benefits	435	424	IAS 24.16(a)
Post-employment pension and medical benefits	110	80	IAS 24.16(b)
Termination benefits ¹	40	–	IAS 24.16(d)
Share-based payment transactions	18	12	IAS 24.16(e)
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	<u>603</u>	<u>516</u>	

The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period related to key management personnel.

¹ The non-executive directors do not receive pension entitlements from the Group. During 2010, an amount of €40,000 was paid to a director who retired from an executive director's position in 2009.

Directors' interests in the Senior Executive Plan

Share options held by executive members of the Board of Directors under the senior executive plan to purchase ordinary shares have the following expiry dates and exercise prices:

Issue date	Expiry date	Exercise price	2010	2009	IAS 24.16(e)
			Number outstanding	Number outstanding	
2009	2011	€2.33	10,000	10,000	
2009	2013	€3.13	83,000	83,000	
2010	2013	€3.85	27,000	–	
Total			<u>120,000</u>	<u>93,000</u>	

No share options have been granted to the non-executive members of the Board of Directors under this scheme. Refer to Note 27 for further details on the scheme.

Commentary

Certain jurisdictions might require additional and more extensive disclosures e.g., on remuneration and benefits of key management personnel and members of the Board of Directors.

30. Commitments and contingencies

Operating lease commitments - Group as lessee

IAS 17.35(d)

The Group has entered into commercial leases on certain motor vehicles and items of machinery. These leases have an average life of between three and five years with no renewal option included in the contracts. There are no restrictions placed upon the Group by entering into these leases.

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December are as follows:

IAS 17.35(a)

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	€000	€000
Within one year	255	250
After one year but not more than five years	612	600
More than five years	408	400
	<u>1,275</u>	<u>1,250</u>

Operating lease commitments - Group as lessor

IAS 17.56(c)

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio, consisting of the Group's surplus office and manufacturing buildings. These non-cancellable leases have remaining terms of between five and 20 years. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis according to prevailing market conditions.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30. Commitments and contingencies *continued*

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December are as follows:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<i>IAS 17.56(a)</i>
	<u>€000</u>	<u>€000</u>	
Within one year	709	695	
After one year but not more than five years	2,815	2,760	
More than five years	5,901	5,864	
	<u><u>9,425</u></u>	<u><u>9,319</u></u>	

Finance lease and hire purchase commitments

IAS 17.31(e)

The Group has finance leases and hire purchase contracts for various items of plant and machinery. These leases have terms of renewal but no purchase options and escalation clauses. Renewals are at the option of the specific entity that holds the lease. Future minimum lease payments under finance leases and hire purchase contracts together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2009</u>	
	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Present value</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Present value</u>	
	<u>payments</u>	<u>of payments</u>	<u>payments</u>	<u>of payments</u>	
	<u>€000</u>	<u>(Note 16)</u>	<u>€000</u>	<u>(Note 16)</u>	
	<u>€000</u>	<u>€000</u>	<u>€000</u>	<u>€000</u>	
Within one year	85	83	56	51	
After one year but not more than five years	944	905	1,014	943	
More than five years	–	–	–	–	
Total minimum lease payments	<u>1,029</u>	<u>988</u>	<u>1,070</u>	<u>994</u>	<i>IAS 17.31(b)</i>
Less amounts representing finance charges	<u>(41)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(76)</u>	<u>–</u>	
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>988</u>	<u>988</u>	<u>994</u>	<u>994</u>	

Capital commitments

At 31 December 2010, the Group had commitments of €2,310,000 (2009: €4,500,000) including €2,000,000 (2009: €Nil) relating to the completion of the fire equipment safety facility and €310,000, (2009: €516,000) relating to the Group's interest in the joint venture entity.

IAS 16.74(c)
IAS 31.55

Legal claim contingency

An overseas customer has commenced an action against the Group in respect of equipment claimed to be defective. The estimated payout is €850,000 should the action be successful. A trial date has not yet been set and therefore it is not practicable to state the timing of the payment, if any.

IAS 37.86

The Group has been advised by its legal counsel that it is only possible, but not probable, that the action will succeed. Accordingly, no provision for any liability has been made in these financial statements.

Guarantees

The Group has provided the following guarantees at 31 December 2010:

IAS 24.20(h)

- ▶ Guarantee of 25% of the bank overdraft of the associate to a maximum amount of €500,000 (2009: €Nil), which is incurred jointly with other investors of the associate (carrying amounts of the related financial guarantee contracts were €67,000 and €34,000 at 31 December 2010 and 2009, respectively, see Note 16)

IAS 31.54(a)
IAS 28.40
IAS 37.86

- ▶ Guarantee to an unrelated party for the performance in a contract by the joint venture entity. No liability is expected to arise

IAS 31.54(b)

- ▶ Guarantee of its share of €20,000 (2009: €15,000) of the associate's contingent liabilities which have been incurred jointly with other investors

IAS 28.40(a)

Contingent liabilities

The Group recognised a contingent liability of €400,000 in the course of the acquisition of Extinguishers Limited. Refer to Note 5 for additional information.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

31. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and financial guarantee contracts. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Group has loan and other receivables, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arrive directly from its operations. The Group also holds available-for-sale investments and enters into derivative transactions. IFRS 7.33

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Group's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. The financial risk committee provides assurance to the Group's senior management that the Group's financial risk-taking activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with group policies and group risk appetite. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes shall be undertaken.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below.

Market risk

IFRS 7.33

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise four types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, commodity price risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, available-for-sale investments and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 December in 2010 and 2009.

IFRS 7.40

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt and derivatives and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant and on the basis of the hedge designations in place at 31 December 2010.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of pension and other post-retirement obligations, provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities of foreign operations.

The following assumptions have been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:

- ▶ The statement of financial position sensitivity relates to derivatives and available-for-sale debt instruments
- ▶ The sensitivity of the relevant income statement item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2010 and 2009 including the effect of hedge accounting
- ▶ The sensitivity of equity is calculated by considering the effect of any associated cash flow hedges and hedges of a net investment in a foreign subsidiary at 31 December 2010 for the effects of the assumed changes of the underlying

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

31. Financial risk management objectives and policies *continued*

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings. The Group's policy is to keep between 40% and 60% of its borrowings at fixed rates of interest and excluding borrowings that relate to discontinued operations. To manage this, the Group enters into interest rate swaps, in which the Group agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount. These swaps are designated to hedge underlying debt obligations. At 31 December 2010, after taking into account the effect of interest rate swaps, approximately 43% of the Group's borrowings are at a fixed rate of interest (2009: 60%).

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings, after the impact of hedge accounting. With all other variables held constant, the Group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings as follows. (There is only an immaterial impact on the Group's equity):

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax	<i>IFRS 7.40(a)</i>
		€000	
2010			
Euro	+45	(48)	
US dollar	+60	(13)	
Euro	-45	33	
US dollar	-60	12	
2009			
Euro	+10	(19)	
US dollar	+15	-	
Euro	-10	12	
US dollar	-15	-	

The assumed movement in basis points for interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility as in prior years.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

*IFRS 7.33
IFRS 7.40(b)*

The Group manages its foreign currency risk by hedging transactions that are expected to occur within a maximum 24-month period. Transactions that are certain are hedged without any limitation in time.

Where the nature of the hedge relationship is not an economic hedge, it is the Group's policy to negotiate the terms of the hedging derivatives to match the terms of the underlying hedge items to maximise hedge effectiveness.

The Group hedges its exposure to fluctuations on the translation into euro of its foreign operations by holding net borrowings in foreign currencies and by using foreign currency swaps and forwards.

At 31 December 2010 and 2009, the Group hedged 75% and 70% of its foreign currency sales for which firm commitments existed at the reporting date, respectively.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

31. Financial risk management objectives and policies *continued*

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in the US dollar exchange rate, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's profit before tax (due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives) and the Group's equity (due to changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges and net investment hedges). The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	Change in US\$ rate	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity	<i>IFRS 7.40(a)</i>
		€000	€000	
2010	+9%	(30)	(154)	
	-9%	20	172	
2009	+8%	(40)	(146)	
	-8%	40	158	

The movement on the post-tax effect is a result of a change in the fair value of derivative financial instruments not designated in a hedging relationship and monetary assets and liabilities denominated in US dollars, where the functional currency of the entity is a currency other than US dollars. Although the derivatives have not been designated in a hedge relationship, they act as a commercial hedge and will offset the underlying transactions when they occur.

The movement on equity arises from changes in US dollar borrowings (net of cash and cash equivalents) in the hedge of net investments in US operations and cash flow hedges. These movements will offset the translation of the US operations' net assets into euro.

Commodity price risk

The Group is affected by the volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the ongoing purchase and manufacturing of electronic parts and therefore require a continuous supply of copper. Due to the significantly increased volatility of the price of the underlying, the Group's Board of Directors has developed and enacted a risk management strategy regarding commodity price risk and its mitigation.

Based on a 12-month forecast about the required copper supply, the Group hedges the purchase price using forward commodity purchase contracts. The forecast is deemed to be highly probable.

Forward contracts with a physical delivery which qualify for normal purchase, sale or usage are therefore not recognised as derivatives and are disclosed in Note 30.

Commodity price sensitivity

The following table shows the effect of price changes from copper after the impact of hedge accounting.

	Change in yearend price	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity	<i>IFRS 7.40(a)</i>
		€000	€000	
2010				
Copper	+15%	(220)	(585)	
	-15%	220	585	

Equity price risk

The Group's listed and unlisted equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments. Reports on the equity portfolio are submitted to the Group's senior management on a regular basis. The Group's Board of Directors reviews and approves all equity investment decisions.

IFRS 7.33(b)

At the reporting date, the exposure to unlisted equity securities at fair value was €1,038,000. A change of 10% in the overall earnings stream of the valuations performed could have an impact of approximately €120,000 on the equity of the Group.

IFRS 7.33(a)

IFRS 7.40

At the reporting date, the exposure to listed equity securities at fair value was €337,000. A decrease of 10% on the NYSE market index could have an impact of approximately €55,000 on the income or equity attributable to the Group, depending on whether or not the decline is significant or prolonged. An increase of 10% in the value of the listed securities would only impact equity but would not have an effect on profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

31. Financial risk management objectives and policies *continued*

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

IAS 7.33

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of the customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance. At 31 December 2010, the Group had 55 customers (2009: 65 customers, 1 January 2009: 60 customers) that owed the Group more than €250,000 each and accounted for approximately 71% (2009: 76%, 1 January 2009: 72%) of all receivables owing. There were five customers (2009: seven customers, 1 January 2009: three customers) with balances greater than €1 million accounting for just over 17% (2009: 19%, 1 January 2009: 13%) of the total amounts receivable. The requirement for an impairment is analysed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. Additionally, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on actually incurred historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 16. The Group does not hold collateral as security. The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

IAS 7.34(c)
IFRS 7.B8

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Group's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Group's Finance Committee. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through potential counterparty's failure. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position at 31 December 2010 and 2009 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in Note 16 except for financial guarantees and derivative financial instruments. The Group's maximum exposure for financial guarantees and financial derivative instruments are noted in Note 30 and in the liquidity table below, respectively.

IFRS 7.33
IFRS 7.36

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool.

IFRS 7.33
IFRS 7.39(c)

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, debentures, preference shares, finance leases and hire purchase contracts. The Group's policy is that not more than 35% of borrowings should mature in the next 12-month period. 12.5% of the Group's debt will mature in less than one year at 31 December 2010 (2009: 18.4%) based on the carrying value of borrowings reflected in the financial statements. The Group assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. Access to sources of funding is sufficiently available and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

IFRS 7.B8

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

31. Financial risk management objectives and policies *continued*

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Year ended 31 December 2010	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total	IFRS 7.39(a)(b)
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	966	21	1,562	10,554	8,000	21,119	
Convertible preference shares	-	-	-	676	2,324	3,000	
Other liabilities	-	-	-	150	-	150	
Trade and other payables	3,620	14,766	1,170	-	-	19,556	
Financial guarantee contracts	87	-	-	-	-	87	
Financial derivatives	1,970	2,740	391	1,191	1,329	7,621	
	6,643	17,527	3,139	12,571	11,653	51,553	

Year ended 31 December 2009	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total	IFRS 7.39(a)(b)
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	2,650	18	1,433	7,572	11,600	23,273	
Trade and other payables	4,321	14,904	2,056	-	-	21,281	
Other liabilities	-	-	-	202	-	202	
Convertible preference shares	-	-	-	624	2,376	3,000	
Financial guarantee contracts	49	-	-	-	-	49	
Financial derivatives	549	1,255	-	-	-	1,804	
	7,579	16,177	3,489	8,398	13,976	49,609	

The disclosed financial derivative instruments in the above table are the gross undiscounted cash flows. However, those amounts may be settled gross or net. The following table shows the corresponding reconciliation of those amounts to their carrying amounts.

Year ended 31 December 2010	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	over 5 years	Total	IFRS 7.39(a)(b)
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	
Inflows	800	1,000	250	700	950	3,700	
Outflows	(1,970)	(2,740)	(391)	(1,191)	(1,329)	(7,621)	
Net	(1,170)	(1,740)	(141)	(491)	(379)	(3,921)	
Discounted at the applicable interbank rates	(1,170)	(1,731)	(139)	(463)	(343)	(3,846)	

Year ended 31 December 2009	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	over 5 years	Total	IFRS 7.39(a)(b)
	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	
Inflows	500	1,000	-	-	-	1,500	
Outflows	(549)	(1,254)	-	-	-	(1,803)	
Net	(49)	(254)	-	-	-	(303)	
Discounted at the applicable interbank rates	(49)	(254)	-	-	-	(303)	

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

31. Financial risk management objectives and policies *continued*

Capital management

Capital includes convertible preference shares and equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent.

IAS 1.134
IAS 1.135

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 20% and 35%. The Group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, a loan from a venture partner, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	IAS 1.134
	<u>€000</u>	<u>€000</u>	
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (Note 16)	20,538	22,334	
Trade and other payables (Note 28)	19,556	21,281	
Less: cash and short-term deposits (Note 20)	<u>(17,112)</u>	<u>(14,916)</u>	
Net debt	22,982	28,699	
Convertible preference shares (Note 16)	2,778	2,644	
Equity	<u>62,077</u>	<u>48,438</u>	
Total capital	<u>64,855</u>	<u>51,082</u>	
Capital and net debt	<u>87,873</u>	<u>79,781</u>	
Gearing ratio	26%	36%	

Commentary

IAS 1.134 and IAS 1.135 require entities to make qualitative and quantitative disclosures regarding their objectives, policies and processes for managing capital. The Group has disclosed a gearing ratio as this is the measure it uses to monitor capital. The Group considers both capital and net debt as relevant components of funding, hence part of its capital management. However, other measures or a different type of gearing ratio may be more suitable for other entities.

Collateral

The Group has pledged part of its short-term deposits in order to fulfil the collateral requirements for the hedging derivatives in place. At 31 December 2010 and 2009, the fair values of the short-term deposit pledged were €5 million and €2 million, respectively. The counterparties have an obligation to return the securities to the Group. There are no other significant terms and conditions associated with the use of collateral.

IAS 7.48
IFRS 7.14
IFRS 7.38

The Group did not hold collateral at 31 December 2010 and 2009.

IFRS 7.15

32. Events after the reporting period

On 14 January 2011, a building with a net book value of €1,695,000 was severely damaged by flooding and inventories with a net book value of €857,000 were lost. It is expected that insurance proceeds will fall short of the costs of rebuilding and loss of inventories by €750,000.

IAS 10.21
IAS 10.10

Appendix 1 - Consolidated statement of comprehensive income (example of a single statement)

for the year ended 31 December 2010

IAS 1.10(b)
IAS
1.51(b)(c)

Commentary

The Group presents the income statement in two separate statements. For illustrative purposes, the income statement is presented as a single statement of comprehensive income in this appendix.

		2010	2009	
			Restated*	
	Notes	€000	€000	
Continuing operations				
Sale of goods		190,599	172,864	IAS 1.10(b) IAS 1.51(b)(c)
Rendering of services		17,131	16,537	IAS 8.28
Revenue from redemption of <i>GoodPoints</i>	25	1,375	1,125	IAS 1.51(d)(e)
Rental income	14	1,404	1,377	IAS 1.10(b) IAS 1.51(b)(c)
Revenue		210,509	191,903	IAS 1.82(a)
Cost of sales		(163,691)	(155,268)	IAS 1.103
Gross profit		46,818	36,635	IAS 1.85, IAS 1.103
Other operating income	9.1	1,585	2,548	IAS 1.103
Selling and distribution costs		(14,000)	(13,002)	IAS 1.103
Administrative expenses		(19,746)	(13,482)	IAS 1.103
Other operating expenses	9.2	(1,153)	(706)	IAS 1.103
Operating profit		13,504	11,993	IAS 1.82(a)
Finance costs	9.3	(2,868)	(1,223)	IAS 1.82(b), IFRS 7.20
Finance income	9.4	1,186	211	IAS 1.82(a)
Share of profit of an associate	7	83	81	IAS 1.82(c), IAS 28.38
Profit before tax from continuing operations		11,905	11,062	IAS 1.85
Income tax expense	10	(3,893)	(3,432)	IAS 1.82(d), IAS 12.77
Profit for the year from continuing operations		8,012	7,630	IAS 1.85
Discontinued operations				
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year from discontinued operations	11	220	(188)	IAS 1.82(e), IFRS 5.33(a)
Profit for the year		8,232	7,442	IAS 1.82(f)
Other comprehensive income				
IAS 1.82(g)				
Net gain on hedge of net investment		278	–	
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(351)	(167)	
Net movement on cash flow hedges	9.8	(732)	33	
Net (loss)/gain on available-for-sale financial assets	9.8	(60)	3	
Actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans	26	311	(401)	IAS 19.93B
Revaluation of land and buildings	13	846	–	
Income tax relating to the components of other comprehensive income	10	(88)	160	IAS 1.90
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		204	(372)	IAS 1.85
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		8,436	7,070	IAS 1.82(i)

* Certain numbers shown here do not correspond to the 2009 financial statements and reflect adjustments made as detailed in Note 2.4.

Appendix 1 - Consolidated statement of comprehensive income (example of a single statement)

IAS 1.10(b)
IAS 1.51(b)
IAS 1.81(a)
IAS 1.51(c)

for the year ended 31 December 2010

	2010	2009	
		Restated*	IAS 8.28
	€000	€000	
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the parent	7,944	7,203	IAS 1.83(a)(ii)
Non-controlling interests	288	239	IAS 1.83(a)(i), IAS 27.27
	8,232	7,442	
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the parent	8,148	6,831	IAS 1.83(b)(ii)
Non-controlling interests	288	239	IAS 1.83(b)(i), IAS 27.27
	8,436	7,070	
Earnings per share	12		IAS 33.66
▶ Basic, profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	€0.38	€0.38	
▶ Diluted, profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	€0.38	€0.37	
Earnings per share for continuing operations			
▶ Basic, profit from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	€0.37	€0.39	
▶ Diluted, profit from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	€0.37	€0.38	

* Certain numbers shown here do not correspond to the 2009 financial statements and reflect adjustments made as detailed in Note 2.4.

Commentary

The Group presents, for illustrative purposes, the disclosure of a single statement of comprehensive income in this Appendix.

The different components of comprehensive income are presented on a net basis in the statement above. Therefore, an additional note is required to present the amount of reclassification adjustments and current year gains or losses. Alternatively, the individual components could have been presented within the statement of comprehensive income.

In this Appendix, the Group illustrates the presentation of the income tax effects on other comprehensive income on a net basis. Therefore, additional note disclosures would be required, which have not been illustrated.

Appendix 2 - Consolidated income statement (example of expenses disclosed by nature)

for the year ended 31 December 2010

IAS 1.10(b)
IAS 1.51(b)(c)

Commentary

The Group presents the income statement disclosing expenses by function. For illustrative purposes, the income statement disclosing expenses by nature is presented in this appendix.

		2010	2009	
		Restated*		
	Notes	€000	€000	IAS 1.51(d)(e)
Continuing operations				
Sale of goods		190,599	172,864	IAS 18.35(b)(i)
Rendering of services		17,131	16,537	IAS 18.35(b)(ii)
Revenue from redemption of <i>GoodPoints</i>		1,375	1,125	
Rental income		1,404	1,377	IAS 18.35(c)
Revenue		210,509	191,903	IAS 1.82(a)
Other operating income	9.1	1,585	2,548	IAS 1.103
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		(1,133)	(3,791)	IAS 1.103
Raw materials and consumables used		(148,440)	(130,833)	IAS 1.103
Employee benefits expense	9.6	(44,019)	(43,853)	IAS 1.103
Depreciation, amortisation and goodwill impairment		(3,845)	(2,974)	IAS 1.103
Impairment of non-current assets	13	-	(301)	
Other expenses	9.2	(1,153)	(706)	IAS 1.103
Finance costs	9.3	(2,868)	(1,223)	IAS 1.82(b)
Finance income	9.4	1,186	211	IAS 1.82(a)
Share of profit of an associate	7	83	81	IAS 1.82(c)
Profit before tax from continuing operations		11,905	11,062	IAS 1.85
Income tax expense	10	(3,893)	(3,432)	IAS 1.82(d) IAS 12.77
Profit for the year from continuing operations		8,012	7,630	IAS 1.85
Discontinued operations				
Profit/(loss) after tax for the year from discontinued operations	11	220	(188)	IAS 1.82(e) IFRS 5.33(a)
Profit for the year		8,232	7,442	IAS 1.82(f)
Attributable to:				
Owners of the parent		7,944	7,203	IAS 1.83(a)(ii)
Non-controlling interests		288	239	IAS 1.83(a)(i)
		8,232	7,442	
Earnings per share	12			IAS 33.66
▶ Basic profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		€0.38	€0.38	
▶ Diluted profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		€0.38	€0.37	
Earnings per share for continuing operations				
▶ Basic profit from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		€0.37	€0.39	
▶ Diluted profit from continuing operations attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		€0.37	€0.38	

* Certain numbers shown here do not correspond to the 2009 financial statements and reflect adjustments made as detailed in Note 2.4.

Appendix 3 - Consolidated statement of cash flows - direct method

for the year ended 31 December 2010

Commentary

IAS 7.18 allows entities to report cash flows from operating activities using either the direct method or the indirect method. The Group presents cash flows using the indirect method. However, the statement of cash flows prepared using the direct method for operating activities is presented in this appendix for illustrative purposes.

		2010	2009	
	Notes	€000	€000	
Operating activities				IAS 1.10(d) IAS 1.51(b)(c) IAS 7.10 IAS 1.51(d)(e) IAS 7.18(a)
Receipts from customers		227,113	235,778	
Payments to suppliers		(165,231)	(173,966)	
Payments to employees		(43,954)	(43,948)	
Interest received		336	211	IAS 7.31
Income tax paid		(3,759)	(4,379)	IAS 7.35
Net cash flows from operating activities		14,505	13,696	
Investing activities				IAS 7.21
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,990	2,319	IAS 7.16(b)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	13	(10,352)	(7,822)	IAS 7.16(a)
Purchase of investment properties	14	(1,216)	(1,192)	IAS 7.16(a)
Purchase of financial instruments		(3,294)	(225)	IAS 7.16(c)
Proceeds from available-for-sale investments		232	-	
Purchase of intangible assets	15	(587)	(390)	IAS 7.16(a)
Acquisition of a subsidiary, net of cash acquired	5	230	(1,450)	IAS 7.39
Receipt of government grants	24	2,951	642	
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(10,046)	(8,118)	
Financing activities				IAS 7.21
Proceeds from exercise of share options	21	175	200	IAS 7.17(a)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest	5	(325)	-	
Transaction costs of issue of shares	21	(32)	-	
Payment of finance lease liabilities		(51)	(76)	IAS 7.17(e)
Proceeds from borrowings		5,299	2,645	IAS 7.17(c)
Repayment of borrowings		(1,806)	(1,784)	IAS 7.17(d)
Interest paid		(586)	(983)	IAS 7.31
Dividends paid to owners of the parent	22	(1,972)	(1,600)	IAS 7.31
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		(30)	(49)	IAS 7.31
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities		672	(1,647)	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		5,131	3,931	
Net foreign exchange difference		43	19	IAS 7.28
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	20	12,266	8,316	
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	20	17,440	12,266	IAS 7.45

Commentary

IAS 7.33 permits interest paid to be shown as operating or financing activities and interest received to be shown as operating or investing activities, as deemed relevant for the entity. The Group has decided to classify interest received as cash flows from operating activities.

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