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Regulatory disclosures (effective 1 January 2016). The Group is currently assessing the impact of these standards. ANNUAL REPORT 2020 The main accounting policies defined by the Group are as follows: Consolidation Methods The consolidated financial statements are presented in euro and rounded to the nearest thousand. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the group has control. The group controls an entity when the group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases. The group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The group recognizes any non-controlling interest in any acquired company on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognized amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealized losses are also eliminated. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform with the group's accounting policies. Investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for under the equity method set out in IAS28, subject to certain exceptions. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investors' share in the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. Associates are those investments where the investor has significant influence. A joint venture is a joint arrangement where the investor has joint control but does not have direct rights to assets or obligation for liabilities. For entities where the Group holds 20% or more of the voting power of another entity, either directly or indirectly, the Group is presumed to have significant influence over that entity. The presumption of significant influence from a 20% or more investment can be rebutted where the Group can demonstrate that it has or does not have significant influence. Likewise, significant influence could be demonstrated for an investment of less than 20%. The existence of a substantial or majority ownership by another entity does not necessarily preclude the Group from having significant influence. Use of estimates The preparation of the financial statements involves the use of estimates and assumptions, which may have an impact on the reported values of assets and liabilities at the end of the period as well as on certain items of income and expense for the period. Estimates are based on economic data, which are likely to vary over time, and are subject to a degree of uncertainty. These mainly relate to non-current assets - right to use, contracts in progress (percentage of completion method), pension liabilities, provisions for other liabilities and charges and expected credit loss model. We refer to note 4 - Non-current assets, note 6 - Contracts assets and contract liabilities, note 11 - provision for employee benefit obligations, note 12 - provision for other liabilities and charges and note 21 - Financial instruments - market and other risks. Translation of Foreign Currency - transactions The conversion of assets, liabilities and commitments which are denominated in foreign currencies is based on the following guidelines: ■ monetary assets and liabilities are translated at closing rates; ■ transactions in foreign currencies are converted at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction; ■ Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges; ■ non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Translation of Foreign currency translation - Operations translation The results and financial positions of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows: ■ assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet; ■ income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rates of the dates of the transactions); and ■ all resulting translation differences are recognized as a separate component of equity. ANNUAL REPORT 2020 Initial Recognition On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations and of borrowings are taken to shareholders' equity. When a foreign operation is sold, exchange differences that were recorded in equity are recognized in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Revenue Recognition The JENSEN-GROUP has developed a five-step model for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers: Step 1. Identifying the customer contracts A contract creates enforceable rights and obligations. The contract may be written, oral or implied by customary business practice. A contract contains a promise (or promises) to transfer goods or services to a customer. When identifying the customer contracts, first the customer should be determined and then it should be assessed whether a contract exists. JENSEN-GROUP defines a "customer" and a "contract" as follows: ■ Customer: a party that has contracted to obtain goods or services that are an output of ordinary activities in exchange for consideration; ■ Contract: an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations. Contracts shall be combined when they are entered into at or near the same time and are negotiated as a package, payment of one depends on the other, or goods/services promised are a single performance obligation. A contract modification or change order is accounted for as a separate contract or as a continuation of the original contract prospectively or with cumulative catch-up, depending on facts and circumstances. Step 2. Identifying performance obligations The second step in accounting for a contract with a customer is identifying the performance obligations. Performance obligations are the unit of account for the purposes of applying the revenue standard and therefore determine when and how revenue is recognized. A performance obligation is a promise to provide a distinct good or service or a series of distinct goods or services, including those a customer can resell or provide to its customers. Step 3. Determining the transaction price The transaction price in a contract reflects the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled from a customer in exchange for goods or services transferred to that customer. The transaction price includes only those amounts to which the Company is entitled under the present contract. Step 4. Allocating the transaction price The transaction price is allocated to the performance obligation in the contract based on relative standalone selling prices of the goods or services being provided to the customer. Step 5. Recognizing revenue Revenue is recognized when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied. Revenue is allocated to the individual performance obligations when or as the customer obtains control over the products to be delivered or services to be performed under the customer contract. The Group has identified one performance obligation within its contracts: the installation of a heavy duty laundry system. Revenue related to this performance obligation is recognized over time as both the JENSEN-GROUP does not create an asset with an alternative use (not practically possible to direct or transfer the constructed asset in its completed state to another customer as the installations are typically designed around the specific needs and requirements of the customer) and its contracts provides the JENSEN-GROUP an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. This enforceable right to payment represents an amount that at least compensates Jensen for performance completed to date if the contract is terminated by the customer or another party for reasons other than Jensen's failure to perform as promised. The JENSEN-GROUP recognizes revenue over time by measuring the progress toward complete satisfaction of the performance obligation. The JENSEN-GROUP uses the input method (costs incurred up to the balance sheet date as compared to the total estimated costs to incur to complete the project) recognizing the revenue based on the Group's effort to satisfy the performance obligation. Any costs linked to uninstalled materials or costs incurred that relate to future activities are excluded from measuring progress towards satisfying a performance obligation. When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable. When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably and it is probable that the contract will be profitable, contract revenue is recognized over the period of the contract. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the total expected loss is recognized as an expense immediately. ANNUAL REPORT 2020 The JENSEN-GROUP presents a contract as a contract asset, excluding any amounts already received by means of progress billings, if the Group has performed by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due. A contract asset is an entity's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the entity has transferred to a customer. The JENSEN-GROUP presents a contract as a contract liability when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier), if the customer has paid a consideration before the Group transfers a good or service to the customer. A contract liability is an entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. The timing of invoicing and the payment terms are discussed case by case. The billing schedule and the typical timing of the payment does not materially differentiate from the pattern of revenue recognition. The projects generally have a life span of less than one year. Royalties and rentals are recognized as income when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction can be sufficiently measured and will flow to the Group. The income is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement. Other income and other expenses Other income and other expenses relate primarily to income received from the insurance company, support from authorities, deductible tax charges, restructuring measures or other income or expenses arising from events or transactions that are clearly distinct from the ordinary business activities of the Group. Goodwill On the acquisition of a new subsidiary or participation, the difference between the acquisition price and the Group share of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the consolidated subsidiary or participation, after adjustments to reflect fair value, is recorded in the consolidated balance sheet under assets as goodwill. Goodwill is not amortized but tested for impairment annually, or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate a possible impairment. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold. Goodwill is allocated to a cash-generating unit for the purpose of impairment testing. Intangible assets Research and development expenses Research costs are charged to the income statement in the year in which they are incurred. The JENSEN-GROUP does not capitalize development expenses since its business reality makes it very difficult to distinguish product enhancements from adaptations to specific circumstances, and to define the future cash flows that will originate from these efforts. Since moreover the development expenses are relatively stable and are a continuous process, the JENSEN-GROUP does not capitalize these efforts but expenses them as incurred. Concessions, patents, licenses, know-how and other similar rights etc. Investments in licenses, trademarks, etc. are capitalized from 50,000 euro upwards and amortized over 5 years. Investments in licenses, trademarks below EUR 50,000 are deemed to be not material and are not capitalized but are expensed as incurred. Property, plant and equipment Property, plant and equipment are recorded at their acquisition value or revalued at the purchase price less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and increased, where appropriate, by ancillary costs. The Group has broken down the cost of property plant and equipment into major components, which are replaced at regular intervals, and depreciated over their useful lives. Tangible fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives from the month of acquisition onwards. If necessary, tangible fixed assets are considered as a combination of various units with separate useful lives. The annual depreciation rates are as follows: Annual Depreciation rates: Buildings 3.33% 30y Infrastructure 10% 10y Roof 10% 10y Installations, plant and machinery 10% - 33% 3y - 10y Office equipment and furnishings 10% - 20% 5y - 10y Computer 20% - 33% 3y - 5y Vehicles 20% - 33% 3y - 5y Leases where the Group is acting as a lessee - Right of use assets The Group recognizes on the balance sheet nearly all leases reflecting the right to use an asset over the lease term as well as the associated lease liability for payments required to be made by the lessee or the lessor over the lease term. ANNUAL REPORT 2020 The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognized right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment. Lease liabilities At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. The Group presents interest paid on its lease liabilities as financing activities in the cashflow statement. Variable payments as well as amounts paid for short-term and low-value leases are presented in the 'operating activities' line. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the intention to purchase the underlying asset. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value (i.e., below 5,000 euro). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Significant judgement in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew (e.g., a change in business strategy). Impairment of assets Assets other than inventories, deferred tax assets, employee benefits and derivative financial instruments and assets arising from construction contracts are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount (being the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use), an impairment loss is recognized in the profit and loss statement. The value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets or, if this is not possible, for the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong. Reversals of impairment losses recognized are recorded in income up to the initial amount of the impairment loss. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least once a year. Impairment on goodwill can never be reversed at a later date. Inventories and contracts in progress Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Depending on the different ERP systems, cost is determined by the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method or by the weighted average method. For produced inventories, cost means the full cost including all direct and indirect production costs required to bring the inventory items to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and variable selling expenses. Provisions for liabilities and charges A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and when 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. ANNUAL REPORT 2020 The amount of the provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present value of the obligation at the balance sheet date. The provisions are discounted when the impact of the time value of money is material. Provisions for take-back obligations are recorded when JENSEN-GROUP sells equipment to a customer for which the customer wants to enter into a leasing contract with a Leasing Company. In case of customer default, the leasing company can request JENSEN-GROUP to take back the machine in certain situations (see Vendor financing, p.24). Based on historical data an appropriate percentage of the outstanding receivable is recorded and reversed a ratio of the repayment by the customer. Employee benefits Some of the Group's employees are eligible for retirement benefits under defined contribution and defined benefit plans. The provision for employee benefit plans is based on the calculation of an external, independent actuary. The calculation is based on the projected unit credit method. Defined contribution plans Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense in the income statement as incurred. Defined benefit plans For defined benefit plans, the amount recorded in the balance sheet is determined as the present value of the benefit obligation less the fair value of any plan assets. All past service costs are recognized in P&L. The actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the period in which they occur outside profit and loss, in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. Deferred Taxes Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the value of assets and liabilities for tax purposes and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis. Current taxes The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Accrued charges and deferred income Accrued charges are costs that have been charged against income but not yet disbursed at balance sheet date. Deferred income is revenue that will be recognized in future periods. Financial instruments Financial instruments are recorded at trade date. The fair value of the financial instruments is determined by using valuation techniques. The Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. Accounts and notes receivable Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The JENSEN-GROUP applies the life time expected credit loss model. For specific cases, significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, default or delinquency in payments as well as forward-looking information such as economic forecasts, regulatory environment, GDP, employment, politics or other external market indicators are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective ANNUAL REPORT 2020 interest rate. This policy of credit risk management is applied throughout the JENSEN-GROUP by the individual entities based on the local historical data and forward-looking information. The simplified approach is applied. Cash and cash equivalent Cash and cash equivalent includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet. Payables (after one year and within one year) Amounts payable are carried at nominal value at the balance sheet date. Derivative financial instruments The Company uses derivative financial instruments to reduce the exposure to adverse fluctuations in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. It is the Company's policy not to hold derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes. Derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value. Recognition of any resulting gain or loss depends on the nature of the item being hedged. Derivative financial instruments that are either hedging instruments that are not designated or do not qualify as hedges are carried at fair value, with changes in value included in the income statement. Cash flow hedges Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows of a recognized asset or liability, a firm commitment or a highly probable forecasted transaction, the effective part of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognized directly in other comprehensive income. When the firm commitment or forecasted transaction results in the recognition of an asset or liability, the cumulative gain or loss is removed from other comprehensive income and included in the initial measurement of the asset or liability. Otherwise the cumulative gain or loss is removed from other comprehensive income and recognized in the income statement at the same time as the hedged transaction. The ineffective part of any gain or loss is recognized in the income statement immediately. Any gain or loss arising from changes in the time value of the derivative financial instrument is excluded from the measurement of hedge effectiveness and is recognized in the income statement immediately. When a hedging instrument or hedge relationship is terminated but the hedged transaction is still expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss at that point remains in other comprehensive income and is recognized in accordance with the above policy when the transaction occurs. If the hedged transaction is no longer probable, the cumulative unrealized gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in the income statement immediately. Financial assets at amortized cost All movements in financial assets at amortized cost are accounted for at trade date. Financial assets at amortized cost are carried at purchase price. Financial assets at fair value through OCI (Other Comprehensive Income) All movements in financial assets at fair value through OCI are accounted for at trade date. Financial assets at fair value through OCI are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses from changes in the fair value of such assets are recognized in equity as financial assets at fair value through OCI reserves. When the assets are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments are also included in the OCI. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Government Grants The government grants received by the JENSEN-GROUP are recognized in profit or loss or other income on a systematic basis over the period in which the entities recognize the expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. The income of the government grants is only recognized if all the conditions are met and there is 100% certainty that no repayment can be claimed by the government. As long as not all the conditions are met, the government grant received is presented as a debt. Borrowings Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost, any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as assets held for sale and stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount is recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through a continuing use. Consolidated statement of cash flows The consolidated cash flow statement reports the cash flow during the period classified by analyzing the cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities. ANNUAL REPORT 2020 Business combination On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets. Segment reporting The Company is operating in a single business segment: Heavy-Duty Laundry. Closing date and length of accounting period All accounting periods presented represent 12 months of operations starting on January 1 of each year. Change in valuation rules There are no changes in the accounting policies compared with the accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements as per December 31, 2019. With view to Covid-19, several entities within the JENSEN-GROUP received government grants or support from authorities. The accounting rules are described above under Government Grants and under Other income and Other expenses. During the year, the Group spreads its cash surplus over different investments. The accounting rules in Financial Asset at amortized cost and Financial Assets at fair value through OCI (Other Comprehensive Income) are described above. Note 2: Scope of consolidation The parent Company, JENSEN-GROUP NV, and all the subsidiaries that it controls are included in the consolidation. On March 27, 2019, the JENSEN-GROUP increased its shareholding in TOLON ASSET GLOBAL MAKINA Sanyiv Teknik Sirketi A.S., Turkey, by 6.34% to 49%. As the JENSEN-GROUP only holds a 49% participation and does not control the company, this participation is consolidated under the equity method. On January 2, 2018 JENSEN-GROUP acquired a participation of 30% in Inwatec. Aps. JENSEN-GROUP has the option to increase its shareholding between 2020 and 2023. As the JENSEN-GROUP only holds a 30% participation and does not control the company, this participation is consolidated under the equity method. Note 3: Segment reporting The Board of Directors has examined the Group's performance and has identified a single business segment. The total laundry industry can be split up into Consumer, Commercial and Heavy-Duty laundry. The JENSEN-GROUP entities serve end-customers only in the Heavy-Duty laundry segment. Most of these laundries range from large on premises laundries to large international textile rental groups. Basically, all JENSEN-GROUP customers follow the same processes. The JENSEN-GROUP sells its products and services under the 'JENSEN' and 'ALPHA by Jensen' names through own sales and service companies and independent distributors worldwide. In this way the JENSEN-GROUP operates only in a single segment. The following table presents revenue and certain asset information based on the Group's geographical areas. The basis for attributing revenues is based on the location of the customer: The difference between non-current assets in the table above (68.5 million euro) and the non-current assets as per the consolidated statement of financial position (72.9 million euro) relates to the deferred tax assets (4.5 million euro). Note 4: Non-current assets Goodwill (in thousands of euro) Goodwill Gross carrying amount January 1, 2019 8,848 Translation differences -6 Gross carrying amount December 31, 2019 8,842 Translation differences 18 AGCrosscumulartartyeidngamoroituzinatIDonec, ewrmbtr-43o1w, n20,20 8,860 impairments January 1, 2019 1,981 Adcdctiumuslated amortization, write-downs, 0 impairments December 31, 2019 1,981 Net carrying amount December 31, 2020 6,879 Net carrying amount December 31, 2020 6,879 The goodwill arises mainly from the acquisitions of JENSEN Australia, JENSEN Austria, JENSEN Benelux, JENSEN France, JENSEN Italy, JENSEN Norway, JENSEN Spain, JENSEN Sverige (Sweden) and JENSEN Switzerland. ANNUAL REPORT 2020 JENSEN-GROUP identifies the cash flow-generating units (CGU) as being the Group. JENSEN-GROUP identifies the heavy-duty laundry industry worldwide by designing and supplying sustainable single machines as well as systems and integrated solutions. The success of JENSEN-GROUP results from combining the global skills with the local presence. The non-current assets of the plants are managed together, and the cash flows generated by the usage of these plants come from one group of local, regional or global customers that are approached with same deliverable, being the optimization of the heavy-duty laundry activity. Therefore, the non-current assets of the plants are allocated to one CGU for impairment testing purposes. Goodwill is subject to a yearly impairment test, close to year-end, that is based on a number of critical judgments, estimates and assumptions, based on value in use and applying a discounted free cash flow approach. JENSEN-GROUP believes that its estimates are very reasonable; they are based on the past experience, external sources of information (such as long-term growth rate and discount rate) and reflect the best estimates by management. The goodwill is assessed closed to year-end. The recoverable amount of the goodwill is determined based on a calculation of its value in use to the cash-generating unit to which it is allocated. The main judgments, assumptions and estimates for the cash-generating unit are: ■ The first year of the model is based on management's best estimate of the free cash flow outlook for the coming year; ■ For the second, third, fourth and fifth years of the model, cash flows are based on the previous year's cash flows, applying a growth rate of 2% per year; ■ Cash flows beyond the first five years are extrapolated, usually with a growth rate of 2% of free cash flows; ■ Projections are discounted at the weighted average cost of capital (WACC), which lies between 5% and 9%; ■ This calculated enterprise value is compared to the book value. The test includes a sensitivity analysis on key assumptions used, among them the WACC, free cash flow and long-term growth percentage; the occurrence of any of the following individual less favorable assumptions would not lead to an impairment of goodwill; WACC of 10%, free cash flow of 95% of the projections of free cash flows used for the calculation of the impairment test, and a long-term growth of 1%. JENSEN-GROUP has completed its annual impairment test on goodwill and concluded from this that no impairment allowance is necessary. Although JENSEN-GROUP believes that its judgments, assumptions and estimates are appropriate, actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Intangible Fixed Assets (in thousands of euro) Gross carrying amount January 1, 2019 Additions Gross carrying amount December 31, 2019 Additions Gross carrying amount December 31, 2020 Accumulated depreciation, write down and impairment January 1, 2019 Additions Accumulated amortization, write-downs, impairments December 31, 2019 Additions Accumulated amortization, write-downs, impairments December 31, 2019 Net carrying amount December 31, 2019 Net carrying amount December 31, 2020 Know how Other intangibles Licenses TOTAL 343 432 848 1,623 0 0 0 343 432 848 1,623 0 0 27 27 343 432 875 1,650 343 432 781 1,556 0 0 29 29 343 432 810 1,585 0 0 19 19 343 432 829 1,604 0 0 38 38 0 0 46 46 Licenses The licenses relate to the capitalization of the license costs of the ERP system and for other IT tools. Development costs of 5.5 million euro (7.6 million euro in 2019) were expensed during the year. These costs are accounted for in the lines 'services and other goods', 'employee compensations and benefit expense' and 'depreciation, amortization, write-down of assets'. ANNUAL REPORT 2020 Property plant and equipment Land & Buildings Machinery and equipmentFurniture and vehiclesRight to use assetsOther tangible assetsAssets under construction TOTAL (in thousands of euro) Gross carrying amount January 1, 2019 Translation differences Entry in the consolidation Additions Disposals Transfers Gross carrying amount December 31, 2019 Translation differences Additions Disposals Transfers Gross carrying amount December 31, 2020 Accumulated depreciation, write down and impairment January 1, 2019 2,687 0 2 33,640 -422 52 -3,430 5,071 34,911 21,128 33 128 71,704 -342 618 -210 39 29,346 20,950 1,663 -777 -136 12,951 -99 599 -1,097 0 12,354 8,065 257 -320 0 16,328 -351 1,202 -2,5710 14,609 0 -5 16,396 14 306 16,396 0 -30 0 3 -1 0 -2 0 33 3,644 0 87 3,698 -51 1,655 -33 -5 11 8,775 -1,320 0 95,863 -1,266 1,127 -7,344 0 158 0 91,379 50,175 Translation differences Depreciation Disposals Accumulated depreciation, write down and impairment December 31, 2019 39 799 0 0 2,020 4 2,047 -49 0 2,802 -1 1 -39 0 0 0 0 1 98 7,150 941 -1 56,580 Translation differences Depreciation Disposals Accumulated depreciation, write down and impairment December 31, 2020 -683 1,186 -3,432 19,091 -75 4,39 -576 4,591 -1 0 -2 0 0 0 -1,089 6,792 -5,171 57,114 Net carrying amount December 31, 2019 Net carrying amount December 31, 2019 Net carrying amount December 31, 2020 11,620 15,820 6,369 5,268 4,067 3,000 13,526 10,018 0 0 3,698 158 39,283 34,265 During 2020, the net carrying amount of tangible fixed assets decreased by 5.0 million euro. Excluding the depreciation charges of 6.8 million euro, tangible fixed assets increased by 1.8 million euro. The investments in 2020 related mainly to building repairs at JENSEN USA in the wake of hurricane Michael, extension of the building in Sweden and equipment and vehicles. The Investments In 2019 related mainly to repairs to the building in JENSEN USA after the impact of the hurricane Michael, extension of the building in Sweden, purchase and extension of the Inwatec building, and equipment and vehicles. The net book value of the property, plant and equipment pledged as security for liabilities amounts to 6.4 million euro (6.8 million euro at December 2019).

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