CONSOLIDATED AND COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Financial year ended
31 December 2009

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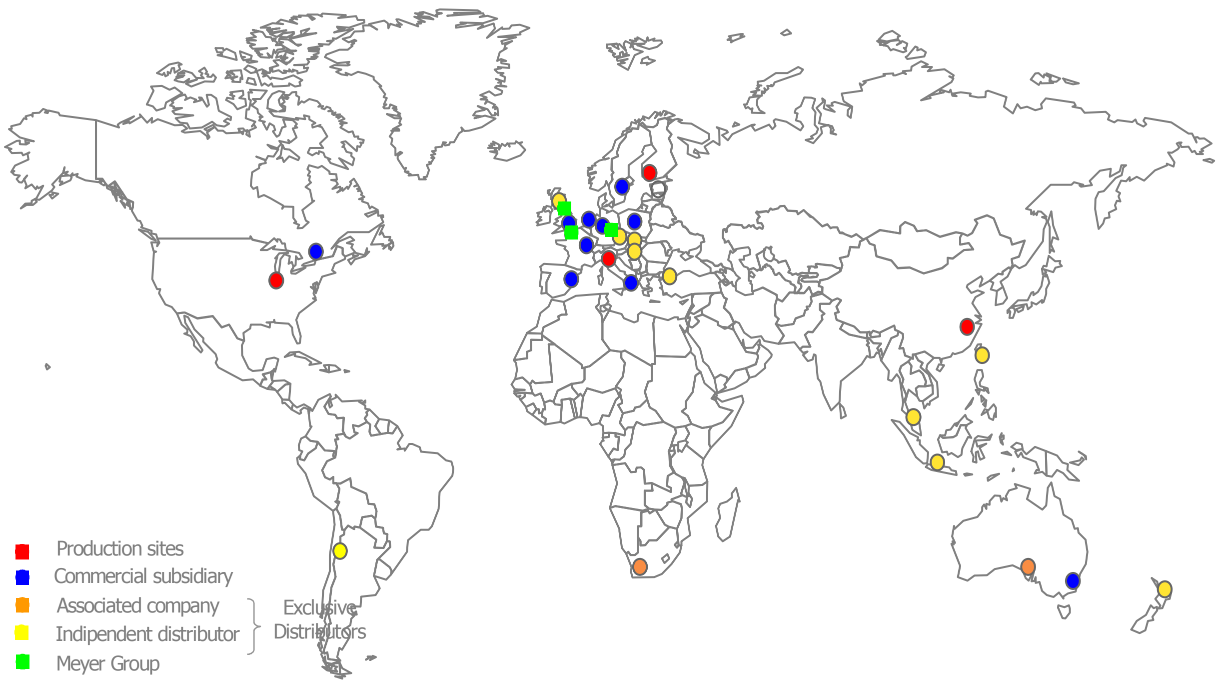
MANAGEMENT REPORT

Group's activity

Since the early 1950s the Company has been active in the design, production and distribution of lift truck attachments and industrial material handling equipment.

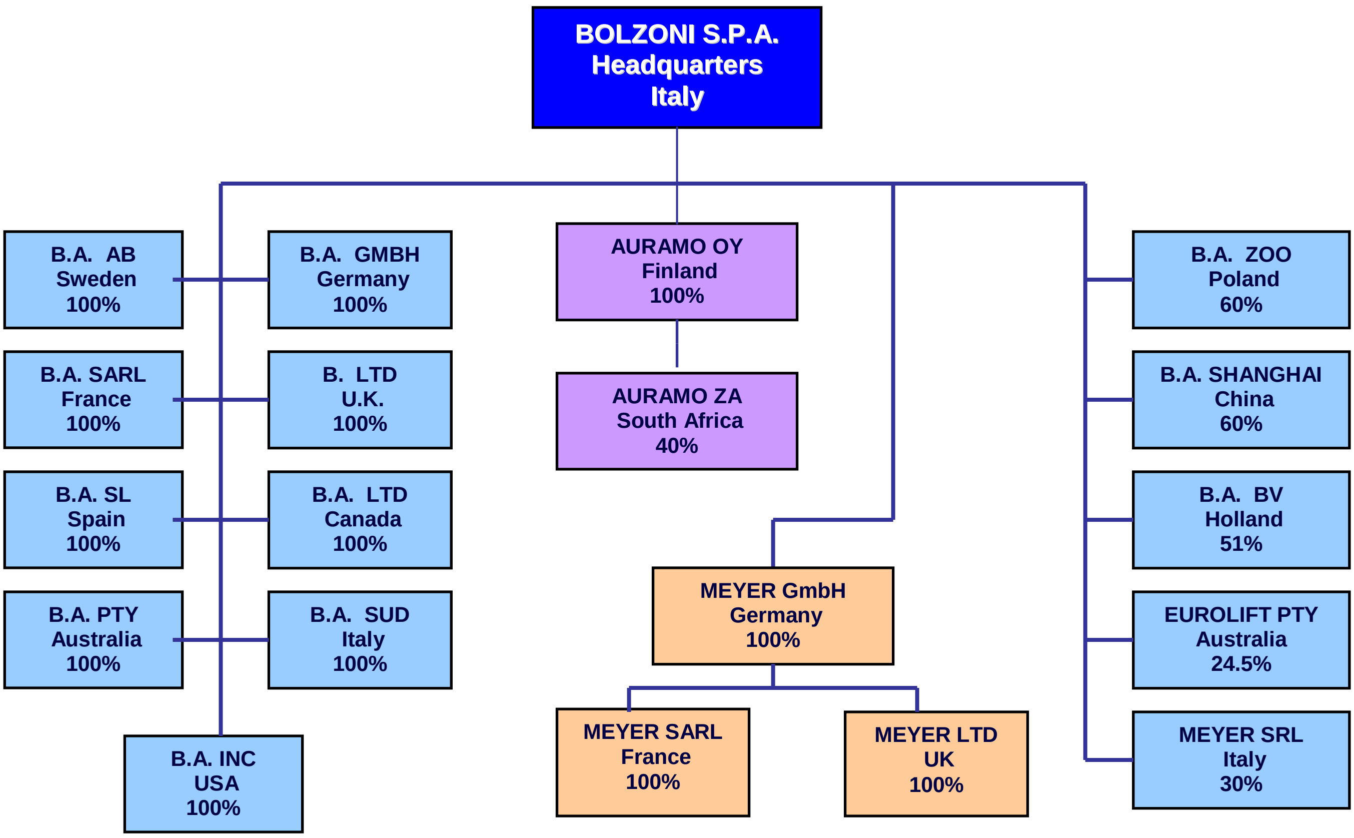
Today Bolzoni is present in over forty countries worldwide. Its products hold the leading position in the European market for lift truck attachments and it is the second largest manufacturer worldwide in this sector.

The Group offers a wide range of products utilized in industrial material handling and, in particular, lift truck attachments, lifting platforms, forks for lift trucks.



Group Structure

Bolzoni S.p.A. directly or indirectly , controls sixteen companies all included in the Group's consolidating area, and located in various countries worldwide. Five of these companies (including the Parent) are production plants situated in Italy, Germany, Finland, U.S.A. and China whereas twelve companies have exclusively commercial and distribution activities, with the purpose of directly serving the principal logistics and material handling markets all over the world.



Thanks to its subsidiaries and associated companies, the Group is present in a number of countries representing all together 80% of the specific world market.

The benchmark market and competitors

According to the research commissioned to Bain Company in 2006, the fork lift truck attachment is a highly concentrated market, 90% of it is covered by three manufacturers (Cascade, Bolzoni and Kaup).

With reference to the fork lift truck attachment market as a whole, Bolzoni (with approximately 40% of the market) holds the leading position in the European Market followed by the Cascade Corporation, a US company with production plants also in Europe (with a market share of about 28%) whereas on a worldwide level it occupies the second position (with a market share of about 25%) preceded by the Cascade Corporation (occupying approximately 50%).

The third position both in Europe and worldwide is held by Kaup (a German manufacturer)

Bolzoni holds the leading position worldwide with regards to the production of integral side shifters, supplied directly to the manufacturers of fork lift trucks (with a market share of around 81%).

During the last 4 years there have been no significant facts that may have considerably modified the structure of the market described above.

Market share

During the year under examination our Group has recorded a 45.5% drop in turnover, in a market where, according to the indicators derived from the sales of forklift trucks worldwide, the decrease recorded in Western Europe was 51.8% in USA. 41.8% and globally 40.8%

It is not necessary to describe the reasons behind the drastic downturn in our market, a consequence of the very serious international financial crisis which has particularly and heavily affected the segment of investment goods which certainly includes the products of our Group.

The only exception in this negative international picture is China which has closed 2009 with a 4.9% increase in the number of forklift trucks sold.

Considering therefore that our Group's revenue is, at least for the moment, only marginally linked to the Chinese market and however, heavily linked to the Western European markets, we believe we can state that, even in an extremely difficult market, our market share, has been well defended and has probably even grown slightly.

Success factors

The factors behind the Group's success can be summed up in the following 7 points:

- Presence worldwide;
- Leadership in the European attachment market;
- World leadership in integral side shifters:
- Positive effects of globalisation in logistic markets (benchmark market);
- Ample and consolidated customer portfolio;
- Strongly defended sales and distribution network;
- Excellence and quality of products and production procedures.

Human resources

Number of employees
The following table shows the overall number of people employed in the Group companies on 31 December 2009, 2008 and 2007, divided according to the main categories and with a distinction between Italy and abroad.

Category	31.12.2009 Italy	31.12.2009 Abroad	31.12.2009 Total	31.12.2008 Italy	31.12.2008 Abroad	31.12.2008 Total	31.12.2007 Italy	31.12.2007 Abroad	31.12.2007 Total
Executives	6	28	34	5	29	34	6	27	33
First line managers	5	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	5
White collar	89	182	271	97	231	328	101	232	333
Blue collar	150	158	308	164	238	402	159	224	383
Total	**250**	**368**	**618**	**271**	**498**	**769**	**271**	**483**	**754**

Report on the consolidated financial statement for the year ended 31.12.2009

For easier reading, unless otherwise specified, figures are indicated in thousands of euros.

Definition of alternative performance indicators

As per CONSOB's Release n° DEM/6064293 dated 28 Ju ly 2007, below we have defined the alternative performance indicators employed to illustrate the Group's equity, financial and economic trend.

Gross operating result (Ebitda): defined as the difference between sales revenue and costs related to consumption of materials, services, labour and to the net balance of operating income/charges. It represents the margin achieved before depreciation, financial results and tax.

Operating result (Ebit): defined as the difference between the gross operating result and the value of depreciation/write-downs. It represents the margin achieved before financial results and tax.

Net invested capital: represents the algebraic sum of fixed assets, current assets (net of cash in hand and equivalent) and current liabilities (net of financial payables) and long term funds.

Net financial position: represents the algebraic sum of cash in hand and equivalent, current and non current financial receivables and payables. It should be noted that the Net Financial Position is calculated as per Consob Resolution n. DEM/6064313 on 28 July 2006.

Ebitda and Ebit
Ebitda corresponds to the Gross Operating Result as defined above.
Ebit coincides with the Operating Result.

Performance indicators
To ensure a better understanding of the Group's results, below are the figures for some of the indicators usually employed in financial analysis:

Profitability indexes			
		31/12/2009	**31/12/2008**
ROE	*Return on equity*	- 23.44%	7.43%
ROI	*Return on investment*	- 13.99%	12.83%

ROE *(Return on Equity)*: calculated as the ratio between net result and shareholder's equity. It expresses the profitability of the investment in the company's capital compared to investments of other nature, or rather whether or not the investment in the Group is convenient.

ROI: this is calculated as the ratio between the operating result (Ebit) and the invested capital (net of investments in non-characteristic activities which is not the case for the Bolzoni Group). It indicates the company's ability to generate profits through activities related to its business.

Liquidity indexes		31/12/2009	31/12/2008
DI	*Availability index or quick ratio*	1.18	1.34
LS	*Liquidity index or current ratio*	0.72	0.84

DI: calculated as the ratio between current assets and current liabilities and indicates the company's ability to use its quick assets to deal with current liabilities.

LS: calculated as the ratio between current assets without inventory and current liabilities; it is used to assess the security of a company from the financial standpoint.

Indexes of financial solidity		31/12/2009	31/12/2008
CI	*Index of self-coverage of fixed assets*	0.42	0.45
LEV	*Index of debt level*	1.68	1.56
IN	*Indebtedness ratio*	0.68	0.56

CI*:* calculated as the ratio between shareholders' equity and fixed assets; it indicates the ability of a company's own capital to meet its investment requirements.

***LEV** (Leverage):* calculated as the ratio between invested capital and net shareholders' equity and therefore indicates the company's level of debt. The higher the value of the index the greater the risk for the company.

IN: calculated as the ratio between net financial indebtedness (as defined above) and net shareholders' equity and indicates the relation between heavy borrowed capital and the company's net shareholders' equity.

Gross operating result (Ebitda) and the **net Financial Position**, as described above, are measures taken by the Group Management to monitor and assess the operating trend of the group itself and are not identified as an accounting measure within the IAS/IFRS; therefore, they should not be considered an alternative measure for the assessment of the course of the Group's result.
As the composition of these measures is not regulated by the accounting standards of reference, the criteria for determination applied by the Group may not be in line with that adopted by others and therefore may not be comparable.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Risks and uncertainties
Risk management (internal and external, social, industrial, political, financial) is integrated in the Group's development strategy and represents an essential element in the continuing evolution process of the governance system. Through the improvement of the rules of behaviour, respect for the environment, safeguard of stakeholders (employees, customers, suppliers, shareholders) risk management aims to safeguard the company's wealth.

Risks connected to general economic context and to that of the sector

The crisis, which is absolutely exceptional with regards to dimension and speed of diffusion, has progressively deteriorated the international financial and economic situation in 2009 and represents a risk element for the Group. The tendency of companies to invest has in fact been greatly affected by the marked and sudden deterioration of the context of reference. These difficulties have been made even worse by a financial context characterized by growing uncertainty and rigidity which considerably limits operating possibilities.

Financial risks

The current period of crisis risks limiting the cash flows generated by companies and their resulting self-funding capacities and may produce growing difficulties in the pursuance of normal and orderly operations in the financial market.

The Group's Financial Management attends to the procurement of sources of funding and to the management of interest rates, exchange rates and counterpart risks, for all the companies included in the consolidation area. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to reduce risks deriving from fluctuations in interest rates and exchange rates in relation to the nature of the debt and to the international activity. A close examination of this type of risk is to be found in the explanatory notes, point 34.

Legal risks

An updated on the principal disputes in progress is contained in the specific sections of this report with further details in the explanatory notes. The estimates and the evaluations used derive from available information and are in any case subject to systematic revisions and any changes are immediately accounted for in the financial statement.

Insurance contracts

In the interest of all the Group subsidiaries insurance policies have been taken out with primary insurance companies to cover possible risks on persons and property, in addition to risks of civil liability towards third parties. All policies have been negotiated as part of a framework agreement to ensure a balance between the probabilities of risk occurring and the resulting damage for each one of the subsidiaries.

Comments to the Group's main results

Firstly, it is essential to highlight the actions performed in the course of the financial year to modify the structure of the Group companies in order to better face the market downturn on the medium term.

We believe the actions to have been taken timely, energetically and adequately.

The process is completed except for some actions which are immaterial from the point of view of the financial statement and influenced by time required and by the adoption of the social shock absorbers.

The benefits of these actions will already be completely effective from the first quarter of 2010.

The steps taken include the closing down of two production plants in Europe, cuts in the Group's headcount, going from more than 800 persons to about 600 (also considering the uncharacteristic contracts) and considerable cuts in general expenses. On the whole the measures taken, once fully operational, have produced a saving on a yearly basis of about 18,600,000 euros bringing the break even point to a turnover of around 83,000,000 euros.

The financial aspect, which is especially important in this particular economic situation, has been put under close control, thanks also to the measures taken on inventory and on the containment of investments and today this is not a matter for concern on the medium term.

Great focus has also been placed on avoiding damage to the quality of the company structure and its effectiveness.

Indeed we are convinced we can guarantee that all the Group companies will be able to react quickly to the recovery of the market. We are certain that, thanks to the work done, our Group will therefore be able to face the financial year 2010 and those that follow, once again with interesting prospects for positive financial results, with all the necessary energy to take advantage of new opportunities.

The following tables contain the management results.

Consolidated	31.12.2009	31.12.2008	Variation %
Revenue	76,929	141,123	(45.49%)
Ebitda	(2,719)	14,385	N.R.
Ebit	(8,366)	8,906	N.R.
Profit before tax	(9,723)	6,087	N.R.
Result for the period	(8,312)	3,104	N.R.

Consolidated without non-recurring costs	31.12.2009	31.12.2008	Variation %
Revenue	76,929	141,123	(45.49%)
Ebitda	68	14,385	N.R.
Ebit	(5,579)	8,906	N.R.
Profit before tax	(6,936)	6,087	N.R.
Result for the period	(5,525)	3,104	N.R.

Reorganisation costs have been incurred by Bolzoni Auramo Sl (753 thousand), Auramo Baltic (43 thousand), Auramo Oy (541 thousand) and Meyer GmbH (1.45 million) and involve the extraordinary compensation for the redundant staff of these companies.

Revenue
Revenue for the entire financial year dropped by 45.5% and by 38.6% for the quarter compared to the same period last year.

Trends in the benchmark market
According to statistics issued by the association of forklift truck manufacturers, compared to the year 2008 the market we use as our benchmark recorded the following variations :

- Western Europe - 51.8%
- Eastern Europe - 82.3%
- North America - 41.8%
- China + 4.9%
- World - 40.8%

It is important to finally note a turnaround in the fourth quarter of 2009 with growing figures compared to the average during the first nine months of the year.
Western Europe in particular has returned to a growth level of 14.5%, Eastern Europe has increased by 54.9% (even if on small volumes), USA has gone up by 17.4%, China has recorded an exceptional further growth of 22.1% and consequently, the world market presents a 23.6% increase.

Currency aspects
The exact exchange rate of the US dollar against the Euro, which was 1.39 at 31.12.2008, dropped to 1.44 at 31.12.2009 with an average exchange rate of 1.39.
The pound sterling exchange rate which was 0.95 euros at 31.12.2008 went up to 0.89 euros at 31.12.2009.
So it is the pound's exchange which has mainly affected the results of the fourth quarter which presents a negative exchange rate result despite hedging operations.

EBITDA
During the two periods under examination the trend in Ebitda was as follows:

	31.12.
% Ebitda on 2008 turnover	10.19%
% Ebitda on 2009 turnover	(3.53%)

The decrease in Ebitda is entirely justified by the drop in income, only partly compensated by the measures aimed at cutting the structural costs and general expenses.
It is important to note that the costs included the one-off reorganisation costs incurred in the course of the financial year which amount to € 2,787,000 which, if deducted, bring Ebitda back to a positive figure of € 68,000.
It should also be noted that in the fourth quarter, without the reorganisation costs, Ebitda reached a positive figure of € 688,000.

Result before tax and result for the period
The Financial Statement at 31.12.2009 closes with a loss before tax of € 9,723,000 and a net result for the year of € 8,312,000.
These results drop respectively to € 6,936,000 and € 5,525,000 if the reorganisation costs are excluded.

Reconciliation of period's result and net equity between Group and Parent

	Net equity	Net result
Parent's financial statement	37,735	- 520
Elimination of profits on intercompany inventory (net tax effect)	- 1,013	130
Net equity and Result of Consolidated Companies	- 3,493	- 7,574
Foreign currency exchange reserve	- 1,331	-
Deferred tax assets on fiscal losses carried forward by consolidated companies	746	491
Other adjustments	2,873	- 853
GROUP'S PORTION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT	**35,517**	**- 8,326**
Net Equity and Minority Result	- 892	14
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT	**34,625**	**- 8,312**

Economic highlights of the group companies (in euros)

	Turnover		EBITDA		Net profit	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Bolzoni S.p.A.	73,737	37,632	7,161	2,211	3,486	(520)
Auramo Finland	17,710	9,933	2,040	(706)	703	(1,634)
Bolzoni Auramo Sweden	4,029	2,248	413	240	310	132
Bolzoni Auramo Holland	2,526	1,328	165	(28)	129	(23)
Bolzoni Auramo Germany	8,541	5,597	319	(18)	111	(81)
Bolzoni UK	6,349	2,653	348	(230)	275	(292)
Bolzoni Auramo Australia	1,764	1,302	(130)	(140)	(406)	118
Bolzoni Auramo Chile	-	-	1	-	1	(30)
Bolzoni Auramo France	9,029	5,820	776	163	507	64
Bolzoni Auramo Spain	9,107	3,867	(124)	(1,570)	(462)	(1,701)
Bolzoni Auramo Italy (Bari)	1,825	1,162	45	(73)	8	(102)
Bolzoni Auramo USA	10,514	5,390	(96)	(591)	(360)	(889)
Bolzoni Auramo Canada	1,591	1,039	48	(9)	(58)	11
Bolzoni Auramo Poland	1,744	862	182	57	73	45
Bolzoni Auramo Shanghai China	2,167	1,356	264	(12)	290	(52)
Meyer Group	32,421	18,750	2,788	(2,274)	530	(2,920)
CONSOLIDATED	**141,123**	**76,929**	**14,385**	**(2,719)**	**3,313**	**(8,326)**

Depreciation for the period 2009

The company financial report as at 31.12.2009 for Bolzoni S.p.A. includes depreciation for 2.639 thousand euros (2.644 thousand euros in 2008) whereas the consolidated financial report as at 31.12.2009 includes depreciation for 5.158 thousand euros (5.287 thousand euros in 2008).

Investments during period 2009

Investments 2008	*Tangible*	*Intangible*	*Total Euro*
Bolzoni S.p.A.	537	279	816
Auramo Finland	205	308	513
Bolzoni Auramo Sweden	77	-	77
Bolzoni Auramo Holland	-	-	-
Bolzoni Auramo Germany	10	-	10
Bolzoni UK	-	-	-
Bolzoni Auramo Australia	2	-	2
Bolzoni Auramo France	93	-	93
Bolzoni Auramo Spain	4	-	4
Bolzoni Auramo Italy (Bari)	9	-	9
Bolzoni Auramo USA	83	-	83
Bolzoni Auramo Canada	11	-	11
Bolzoni Auramo Poland	-	-	-
Bolzoni Auramo Shanghai China	5	-	5
Meyer Group	528	436	964
TOTAL	**1,564**	**1,023**	**2,587**

The investments in tangible fixed assets made by the Parent and by Meyer are related to the purchase of machine tools and equipment required to maintain the continuing modern level necessary to increase productivity and efficiency.
The investments in intangible fixed assets made by Bolzoni S.p.A., by Auramo in Finland and by Meyer in Germany mainly refer to the capitalization of development costs for new technical solutions on existing products and to the development of the new ERP software 'SAP' which became operational in Meyer GmbH since July 2009.
Great focus has been placed on limiting investments to a minimum in order to produce a positive effect on cash flow.

Research and development

During the year 2009, despite the difficult market situation the Company continued its activity in research and development of new products and on renewing the range of existing products, investing also on instruments for improving efficiency.
In particular, the investments are concentrated on particularly innovative projects:

1. Research and development of new products; integral side shifter, push-pull, FEM2/FEM3/FEM4 rotators, multi-pallet clamp, tilting side shifters, integral fork positioner and parallel clamp, 360° paper roll clamp, pulp bale cl amps.
2. Project for optimizing production management through the introduction of an innovative ERP system.

These activities have all been carried out in the plants located in Piacenza, Salzgitter and Vantaa.

Inventory at 31.12.2009

As indicated by the figures below, during the year some important results have been obtained with regards to inventory reduction.

	31.12.2009	31.12.2008
Bolzoni S.p.A.	5,386	7,810
Auramo Finland	1,705	2,540
Bolzoni Auramo Sweden	260	266
Bolzoni Auramo Holland	137	188
Bolzoni Auramo Germany	1,015	986
Bolzoni UK	553	415
Bolzoni Auramo Australia	718	743
Bolzoni Auramo Chile	-	13
Bolzoni Auramo France	167	259
Bolzoni Auramo Spain	535	1,118
Bolzoni Auramo Italy (Bari)	46	82
Bolzoni Auramo USA	1,971	2,485
Bolzoni Auramo Canada	300	344
Bolzoni Auramo Poland	119	148
Bolzoni Auramo Shanghai China	984	1,424
Meyer Group	3,086	3,311
CONSOLIDATED	**15,532**	**20,495**

Net Financial Position of Bolzoni S.p.A. and the Group

Net financial position of the Parent	*31.12.2009*	*31.12.2008*	*Variation*
A. Cash on hand	11	10	(1)
B. Current bank accounts	882	1,602	720
- *of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo*	*432*	*749*	*317*
D. LIQUIDITY	**893**	**1,612**	**719**
F. Current bank debts	(1,492)	(4,090)	(2,598)
- *of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo*	*(1,000)*	*(1,000)*	-
G. Current part of non-current indebtedness	(5,289)	(5,880)	(591)
- *of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo*	*(2,576)*	*(3,135)*	*(559)*
I. CURRENT FINANCIAL INDEBTEDNESS	**(6,781)**	**(9,970)**	**(3,189)**
J. CURRENT NET FINANCIAL POSITION	**(5,888)**	**(8,358)**	**(2,470)**
N. NON-CURRENT NET FINANCIAL POSITION	**(11,069)**	**(10,407)**	**662**
- *of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo*	*(4,327)*	*(4,902)*	*(575)*
O. NET FINANCIAL POSITION	**(16,957)**	**(18,765)**	**(1,808)**
- of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo	***(7,471)***	***(8,288)***	***(817)***

Consolidated net financial position	*31.12.2009*	*31.12.2008*	*Variation*
A. Cash on hand	11	21	(10)
B. Liquid funds	3,205	5,019	(1,814)
- *of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo*	*432*	*749*	*(317)*
D. LIQUIDITY	**3,216**	**5,040**	**(1,824)**
F. Current bank debts	(10,196)	(12,184)	1,988
- *of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo*	*(2,918)*	*(3,423)*	*505*
G. Current part of non-current indebtedness	(5,302)	(5,880)	578
- *of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo*	*(2,576)*	*(3,135)*	*559*
I. CURRENT FINANCIAL INDEBTEDNESS	**(15,498)**	**(18,064)**	**2,566**
J. CURRENT NET FINANCIAL POSITION	**(12,282)**	**(13,024)**	**742**
Financial assets held until maturity	59	59	-
K. NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL DEBTS	(12,051)	(11,914)	(137)
- *of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo*	*(5,327)*	*(4,902)*	*(425)*
N. NON-CURRENT NET FINANCIAL POSITION	**(11,992)**	**(11,855)**	**(137)**
NET FINANCIAL POSITION (NET FINANCIAL INDEBTEDNESS)	**(24,274)**	**(24,879)**	**605**
- of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo	***(10,389)***	***(10,711)***	***322***

Consolidated net financial position has decreased from 24.879 thousand euros at 31.12.2008 to 24.274 thousand euros at 31.12.2009, mainly due to inventory reduction mentioned previously.
For information on funding please refer to the specific explanatory notes of the company and consolidated financial reports.

Net Equity of the group companies

	Net Equity 2009	2008
Bolzoni S.p.A.	37,735	39,035
Auramo OY Finland	7,407	9,633
Bolzoni Auramo Sweden	970	786
Bolzoni Auramo Holland	320	343
Bolzoni Auramo Germany	654	734
Bolzoni UK	212	260
Bolzoni Auramo Australia	101	(453)
Bolzoni Auramo Chile	-	(42)
Bolzoni Auramo France	1,563	1,949
Bolzoni Auramo Spain	329	781
Bolzoni Auramo Italy (Bari)	49	51
Bolzoni Auramo USA	2,321	3,292
Bolzoni Auramo Canada	412	357
Bolzoni Auramo Poland	189	188
Bolzoni Auramo Shanghai China	1,653	1,404
Meyer Group	5,307	8,209
CONSOLIDATED	**35,517**	**44,684**

Transactions with related parties

The following tables contain figures on turnover between parent Bolzoni S.p.A. and the other Group companies:

Bolzoni S.p.A .turnover to subsidiaries	Products	Interest	Total in euro
Auramo OY Finland	268	-	268
Bolzoni Auramo Sweden	303	-	303
Bolzoni Auramo Holland	415	-	415
Bolzoni Auramo Germany	1,272	-	1,272
Bolzoni UK	953	-	953
Bolzoni Auramo Australia	154	7	161
Bolzoni Auramo France	2,768	-	2,768
Bolzoni Auramo Spain	1,410	7	1,417
Bolzoni Auramo Italy (Bari)	682	-	682
Bolzoni Auramo USA	2,350	-	2,350
Bolzoni Auramo Canada	190	9	199
Bolzoni Auramo Poland	201	-	201
Bolzoni Auramo Shanghai China	219	-	219
Hans H Meyer GmbH	353	3	356
TOTAL	**11,538**	**26**	**11,564**

Bolzoni S.p.A. turnover to associates	Products	Interest	Total in euro
Auramo South Africa	457	-	457
Meyer Italia S.r.l	178	6	184
Eurolift Pty Ltd Australia	426	-	426
TOTAL	**1,061**	**6**	**1,067**

Consolidated turnover to associates	Products	Interest	Total in euro
Auramo South Africa	521	-	521
Meyer Italia S.r.l.	624	6	630
Eurolift Pty Ltd Australia	444	-	444
TOTAL	**1,589**	**6**	**1,595**

Turnover of subsidiaries to Bolzoni S.p.A.:	Products	Interest	Total in euro
Auramo OY Finland	589	101	690
Bolzoni Auramo Sweden	16	6	22
Bolzoni Auramo Holland	18	-	18
Bolzoni Auramo Germany	8	-	8
Bolzoni UK	40	-	40
Bolzoni Auramo Australia	-	-	-
Bolzoni Auramo France	51	14	65
Bolzoni Auramo Spain	933	-	933
Bolzoni Auramo Italy (Bari)	5	-	5
Bolzoni Auramo USA	30	-	30
Bolzoni Auramo Canada	4	-	4
Bolzoni Auramo Poland	-	-	-
Bolzoni Auramo Shanghai China	27	-	27
Hans H Meyer GmbH	115	-	115
TOTAL	**1,836**	**121**	**1,957**

The following tables provide information on the payables and receivables between parent Bolzoni S.p.A. and all the group companies:

Bolzoni S.p.A. receivables with subsidiaries:	Trade	Financial	Total in euro
Auramo OY Finland	84	-	84
Bolzoni Auramo Sweden	48	-	48
Bolzoni Auramo Holland	74	-	74
Bolzoni Auramo Germany	178	-	178
Bolzoni UK	384	-	384
Bolzoni Auramo Australia	383	-	383
Bolzoni Auramo France	778	-	778
Bolzoni Auramo Spain	471	-	471
Bolzoni Auramo Italy (Bari)	353	-	352
Bolzoni Auramo USA	1,843	-	1,843
Bolzoni Auramo Canada	73	300	373
Bolzoni Auramo Poland	117	-	117
Bolzoni Auramo Shanghai China	3	-	3
Hans H. Meyer GmbH	248	1,000	1,248
TOTAL	**5,036**	**1,300**	**6,336**

Bolzoni S.p.A. payables with subsidiaries:	*Trade*	*Financial*	*Total in euro*
Auramo OY Finland	186	3,500	3,686
Bolzoni Auramo Sweden	12	200	212
Bolzoni Auramo Holland	7	-	7
Bolzoni Auramo Germany	2	-	2
Bolzoni UK	40	-	40
Bolzoni Auramo Australia	-	-	-
Bolzoni Auramo France	25	630	655
Bolzoni Auramo Spain	110	-	110
Bolzoni Auramo Italy (Bari)	4	-	4
Bolzoni Auramo USA	20	-	20
Bolzoni Auramo Canada	5	-	5
Bolzoni Auramo Poland	-	-	-
Bolzoni Auramo Shanghai China	7	-	7
Hans H Meyer GmbH	34	-	34
TOTAL	**452**	**4,330**	**4,782**

Payables with shareholders – Intesa-Sanpaolo Group	*Bolzoni S.p.A.*	*Consolidated*
Medium term	4,327	5,327
Short term	3,144	5,062
TOTAL	**7,471**	**10,389**

Receivables with associated companies	*Bolzoni S.p.A.*	*Consolidated*
Eurolift Pty Ltd Australia	135	144
Auramo South Africa	188	224
Meyer Italia S.r.l.	101	1,030
TOTAL	**424**	**1,398**

Transactions with Group companies and correlated parties (associated companies and Intesa-Sanpaolo) were performed at normal market conditions.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT AT 31 DECEMBER

STATEMENT OF INCOME *(thousands of euros)*	**31.12.2009**	**31.12.2008**	**Variation % 2009 vs 2008**
Net sales	76,929	141,123	(45.49%)
Other income	1,873	1,477	26.81%
Total revenues	**78,802**	**142,600**	**44.74%**
Cost of raw material and purchased goods	(31,532)	(57,990)	(45.63%)
Cost of services	(19,022)	(31,982)	(40.52%)
Labour costs	(30,387)	(37,246)	(18.42%)
Other operating expenses	(730)	(942)	(22.51%)
Share of profit of associates accounted for under equity method	150	(55)	N.R.
EBITDA	**(2,719)**	**14,385**	**N.R.**
Depreciation and amortisation	(5,158)	(5,287)	(2.44%)
Accruals and impairment losses	(489)	(192)	154.69%
EBIT	**(8,366)**	**8,906**	**N.R.**
Financial expenses	(1,733)	(2,200)	(21.23%)
Financial income	269	233	15.45%
Gains or losses from foreign currency translation	107	(852)	N.R.
Result before tax	**(9,723)**	**6,087**	**N.R.**
Income tax	1,397	(2,774)	N.R.
Result of the period	**(8,326)**	**3,313**	**N.R.**

Breakdown of revenue according to geographic areas

The following tables provide figures on income and information on some of the activities related to the Group's geographic areas for the financial years ended 31 December 2009 and 2008.

2009	Europe	North America	Others	Total
Revenues	62,379	6,347	8,203	76,929

2008	Europe	North America	Others	Total
Revenues	116,428	11,837	12,858	141,123

It should also be noted that the trend in revenue does not follow any particular seasonal pattern.

Events after the balance sheet date

The positive trend already noted in our market during the fourth quarter continues during the first months of 2010 even though the volumes are far from those recorded in 2007 and 2008.

The first official figures for our benchmark market are in line with the positive trend recorded by our sales figures.

The reorganisation process was completed in 2009 for all the foreign companies within the Group and in the first quarter of 2010 in Italy we continue to make use of the available social shock absorbers.

The first final results recorded after 31.12.2009, with regards to both the containment of structural costs and the growth in revene, support the forecasted return to positive result during the current financial year.

There are no other significant facts to highlight.

Absence of control and coordination activity

Despite the fact that article 2497-sexies of the Civil Code states that 'unless proven to the contrary it is presumed that the management and coordination activity of companies is exercised by the company or the body bound in duty to consolidate the financial statements or in any case controlling them in accordance with article 2359', Bolzoni S.p.A. believes it operates in conditions of corporate and managerial autonomy with respect to its parent Penta Holding S.r.l. In particular and for illustrative yet incomplete purposes, the Issuer autonomously manages the treasury and business relations with its customers and suppliers and does not make use of any service given by its parent.

Relations with Bolzoni S.p.A. are limited to normal exercise of administrative and equity rights of the parent, typical of its shareholder status.

Corporate Governance

Preliminary remarks

In compliance with mandatory requirements, each year a Report on Corporate Governance is drawn up which, in addition to providing a general description of the corporate governance system adopted by the Group, also gives information on the ownership and on the compliance to the corporate governance code and resulting obligations. The above-mentioned Report, available for consultation in the section 'Investor Relations - Corporate Governance' of the web-site www.bolzoni-auramo.com, is made up of 6 sections.

Below is a brief description of the most important aspects for the purposes of the present Management report.

Management and Coordination activity

The Parent is not subject to management and coordination activity by companies or bodies and establishes its general and operational strategic orientations in full autonomy. Within the Group the Company's role is to coordinate and manage.

Board of Directors

In accordance with the company by-laws, the Board of Directors is made up a number of members varying from a minimum of five to a maximum of ten. The Shareholders' Assembly held on 21 April 2009 established the number of Board members in ten and the terms of office of the Board expire on the date of the Shareholders' Assembly convening for the approval of the Financial Statement at 31.12.2011.

The Board has defined the 'Guidelines on important operations and those with related parties' where it has reserved itself the right to a previous examination and approval of transactions having major economic and financial significance and of the most important transactions with related parties and has also decided to subject all operations with related parties to special measures of substantial and formal fairness. The powers therefore given to the executive directors do not include decisions regarding important operations, meaning those which, due to their very nature, subject the Company to the need to inform the market in accordance with the specific provisions established by the Supervisory Authorities. When it becomes necessary for the Company to perform significant transactions, reasonably ahead of time the delegated bodies must provide the Board of Directors with a description summarizing the performed analyses in terms of strategic coherence, economic feasibility and expected return for the Company. Decisions regarding the most important transactions with related parties are also excluded from the powers given to the executive directors as these are all subject to special measures of substantial and formal fairness and to disclosure to the Board.

In accordance with article 25-bis of the By-Laws and prior to the opinion of the Board of Statutory Auditors, the Board of Directors nominates the manager responsible for the preparation of the company accounting documents, and grants the related functions even to more than one person as long as they perform jointly and in agreement; anyone with a long-term experience in administrative and financial matters in companies of an significant dimension can be nominated. To implement this statutory provision the Board of Directors, in the meeting held on 27 April 2007, nominated the manager responsible for the preparation of the company's accounting documents.

A suitable number of independent directors represents an essential element for protecting the interests of shareholders, in particular the minority shareholders, and third parties. With this in mind and convinced that the adoption of a high degree of security systems protecting against potential conflict of interest, is a priority interest for the Company, particularly in those areas less safeguarded by the Shareholders' Assembly, the Board of Directors proposed to the Shareholders' Assembly on 21 April 2009, three members of the Board of Directors with the necessary independency characteristics together with the selective criteria for their verification.

The independency requisites of the directors are verified each year and cover the non-existence or the irrelevance, extended to the last three year period, of economic relations, of interests or of other nature, held directly, indirectly or on behalf of third parties, with the Company, its managing directors and managers with strategic responsibilities, its parent companies or subsidiaries or with subjects in any case correlated with the Company. The result of these verifications is included in the Report on Corporate Governance.

Committees created by the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has created the Internal Control Committee which, among other things, has the task of selecting and proposing candidates for the office of directors and appointing the Remuneration Committee.

Internal Control System

In view of the approval by the Company of the Organisation Model in accordance with Leg.Decree n° 231/2001 the elements forming the Internal Control System are given by the person responsible for the Internal Control system, appointed in accordance with TUF, as well as by the functioning of the Internal Control Committee described above, and by the Corporate Charter of Values existing since 2003. This document identifies the values in which the Company and the entire Group identify themselves, with particular focus on sustainable social development and protection of working conditions, with regards both to safety and to preventing exploitation of workers and child labour.

It should also be noted that in 2008 the Company completed the project for the preparation and the implementation of an Organisation Model in accordance with Leg. Decree 231/01, which was presented to the approval of the Board of Directors on 26 March 2008. Together with the Organisation Model the Board of Directors were also presented with the Ethical Code for approval which constitutes the evolution and the update of the Company's Charter of Values, with the explicit acknowledgement of ethical values already typical of the behaviour of both the Company and the entire Group.

Once implemented, the Organisation Model was accompanied by the appointment of a collegial Supervisory Body, which conducts its own activities in order to constantly verify that the Organisation Model is adequate and effective for the prevention of so called 'presumable crimes' as identified by the Legislator from time to time.

It should also be noted that a significant supervision of the internal control system is also provided by the running procedures and protocols prepared for obtaining the Social Accountability Certification given in accordance with SA800 regulations as well as by the administrative and accounting procedures applied by the manager responsible for the preparation of the company's accounting documents.

Board of Statutory Auditors

The Board is made up of three permanent auditors and two alternate auditors who, in accordance with art. 22 of the company by-laws, must all necessarily be registered as Certified Accounting Auditors and must have performed the activity of legal control of the accounts for a period of not less than three years. Furthermore, they can take on other administrative and control assignments within the limits established by the rules.

Following the resolutions passed on 27 April 2007 by the Shareholders' Assembly, the Board of Statutory Auditors is made up of the Chairman Giorgio Picone, the permanent auditor Fiorenzo Salvini and the substitute auditor Maria Gabriella Anelli who replaced Benvenuto Girometti on 14 May 2009. Their office expires on the date of the Shareholders Assembly convened for the approval of the Financial Statement for year 2009. The Board of Statutory Auditors does not hold any other office in other Group companies. A complete disclosure will be attached to the Report of the Statutory Board of Auditors on Bolzoni S.p.A.'s Financial Statement for 2009, in compliance with the current rules.

Stakes held by the components of the administrative and control bodies, by the general directors and managers with strategic responsibilities (Art. 79 of Consob Ruling Resolution n° 11971 passed on 14.5.1999)

Surname and name	*Company*	*Number of shares held at 31.12.2008*	*Number of shares purchased*	*Number of shares sold*	*Number of shares held at 31.12.2009*
Bolzoni Emilio	Bolzoni S.p.A.	21,873	-	-	21,873
Bolzoni Franco	Bolzoni S.p.A.	208,726	-	-	208,726
Pisani Luigi	Bolzoni S.p.A.	34,002	-	-	34,002
Scotti Roberto	Bolzoni S.p.A.	50,913	-	-	50,913
Magnelli Pierluigi	Bolzoni S.p.A.	4,167	-	-	4,167
Staack Karl Peter Otto	Bolzoni S.p.A.	912,282	-	-	912,282
Salsi Giovanni	Bolzoni S.p.A.	2,000	-	-	2,000
Salvini Fiorenzo	Bolzoni S.p.A.	9,500	-	-	9,500
Managers	Bolzoni S.p.A.	149,195	-	-	149,195

The Board of Directors' proposal to the Shareholders

Gentlemen,

We conclude our report by inviting you to approve the financial statement we have prepared and to give your consent regarding the criteria adopted.

We therefore propose:

- the approval of the financial statement at 31.12.2009;
- to cover the year's loss of € 520,058.97 by using the extraordinary reserve.

Our sincere thanks go to the Shareholders for the trust demonstrated and to all our collaborators for their valuable assistance.

Podenzano, 12 March 2010

The Board of Directors

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT
at 31/12/2009

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT at 31 December 2009

FINANCIAL STATEMENT €/000	Notes	31/12/2009	31/12/2008
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	27,881	30,778
Goodwill	5	10,618	10,618
Intangible fixed assets	6	5,320	5,598
Investments in associated companies assessed on N.E.	7	735	585
Credits and other financial assets	8	274	243
- of which related to associated companies		*200*	*200*
Financial assets held to maturity	9	59	59
Deferred tax assets	10	2,583	1,536
Total non-current assets		**47,470**	**49,417**
Current assets			
Inventory	11	15,532	20,495
Trade receivables	12	19,671	27,179
- of which related to associated companies	*12*	*1,398*	*1,103*
Tax receivables	13	794	734
Other receivables	14	468	941
Cash and cash equivalent	15	*3,216*	*5,040*
- of which towards related parties (Intesa-Sanpaolo)	*15*	*432*	*749*
Total current assets		**39,681**	**54,389**
TOTAL ASSETS		**87,151**	**103,806**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT at 31 December 2009

FINANCIAL STATEMENT €/000	Notes	31/12/2009	31/12/2008
GROUP NET EQUITY			
Share capital	16	6,498	6,498
Reserves	16	36,439	34,155
Result of the period	16	(8,312)	3,104
TOTAL NET GROUP EQUITY		**34,625**	**43,757**
NET THIRD PARTY EQUITY			
Capital, reserves and retained earnings		906	596
Result of the period		(14)	208
TOTAL NET GROUP AND THIRD PARTY EQUITY		**35,517**	**44,561**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Long term loans	17	12,051	11,914
- of which towards related parties (Intesa-Sanpaolo)	*17*	*5,327*	*4,902*
T.F.R. provision (retirement allowance)	18	3,232	3,314
Deferred tax liability	10	1,814	2,238
Tax payables	22	-	134
Contingency and expenses provisions	19	152	135
Other long-term liabilities		857	945
Total non-current liabilities		**18,106**	**18,680**
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	20	11,405	15,146
Payables towards banks and current portion of long term loans	17	15,498	18,064
- of which towards related parties (Intesa-Sanpaolo)	*17*	*5,494*	*6,558*
Other payables	21	4,149	5,816
Tax payables	22	776	964
Current portion of contingency provision	17	1,700	575
Total current liabilities		**33,528**	**40,565**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**51,634**	**59,245**
TOTAL NET EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**87,151**	**103,806**

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT for fiscal year ended 31 December 2009

INCOME STATEMENT €/000	Notes	2009	2008
Turnover	3	76,929	141,123
- of which related to associated companies	*33*	*1,595*	*2,567*
Other operating revenue	23	1,873	1,477
Total revenue		**78,802**	**142,600**
Costs for raw material and consumables	24	(31,532)	(57,990)
Costs for services	25	(19,022)	(31,982)
- of which towards related parties	*33*	*(522)*	*(522)*
Personnel expenses	26	(30,387)	(37,246)
- of which non recurring	26	*(2,787)*	-
Other operating expenses	27	(730)	(942)
Result of associated companies assessed at N.E.	7	150	(55)
Gross operating result		**(2,719)**	**14,385**
Amortization	4,6	(5,158)	(5,287)
Provisions and write-downs	19	(489)	(192)
Operating result		**(8,366)**	**8,906**
Financial expenses	28	(1,733)	(2,200)
- of which related to Intesa -Sanpaolo	*28*	*(275)*	*(602)*
Financial income	28	269	233
- of which related to Intesa -Sanpaolo	*28*	*2*	*13*
Exchange rate earnings and losses	28	107	(852)
Result before tax		**(9,723)**	**6,087**
Income tax	10	1,397	(2,774)
Result of continuing activities		**(8,326)**	**3.313**
Result of activities to be sold or transferred		-	-
Result of the period		**(8,326)**	**3,313**
Attributable to:			
- Group		(8,312)	3,104
- Third parties		14	209
Earnings per share	30		
- basic, for the year's profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent		(0.318)	0.120
- diluted, for the year's profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent		(0.318)	0.120

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME for fiscal year ended 31 December 2009

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME €/000	Notes	31/12/2009	31/12/2008
Profit/Loss for the period (A)		**(8,326)**	**3,313**
Part of profit/loss with effect on cash flow hedging instruments		-	-
Profit/loss from redetermination of financial activities available for sale		-	-
Profit/loss from translation of foreign companies' financial statements		46	(28)
Other profit/loss of companies calculated with the N.E. method		-	-
Actuarial profit/loss of fixed benefit plans		-	-
Total Other profit/loss (B)		**46**	**(28)**
Total Overall Profit/loss (A + B)		**(8,280)**	**3,285**
Attributable to:			
Group		(8,266)	3,076
Third parties		(14)	209

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for years ended 31 December 2008 and 31 December 2009

	Capital	Share prem. reserve	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Stock option res.	Transl. differ.	Year result	Total Net Equity for the Group	Minority interests	Min. result	Total Net Equity
Balances as at 31.12.2007	**6,460**	**17,096**	**864**	**13,094**	**141**	**(1,097)**	**6,722**	**43,280**	**320**	**250**	**43,850**
Incr.from Stock Opt.	38	448			(172)			314			314
Profit allocation			245	6,477			(6,722)		250	(250)	-
Dividends				(3,101)				(3,101)	(25)		(3,126)
Other movements				72	31	57		160	51		211
Result for the period							3,104	3,104		208	3,312
Balances as at 31.12.2008	**6,498**	**17,544**	**1,109**	**16,542**	**-**	**(1,040)**	**3,104**	**43,757**	**596**	**208**	**44,561**
Balances as at 31.12.2008	**6,498**	**17,544**	**1,109**	**16,542**	**-**	**(1,040)**	**3,104**	**43,757**	**596**	**208**	**44,561**
Profit allocation			175	2,929			(3,104)		208	(208)	-
Dividends				(779)				(779)			(779)
Variation in consolidation area				40		(5)		35			35
Other movements				209		(285)		(76)	102		26
Result for the period							(8,312)	(8,312)		(14)	(8,326)
Balances as at 31.12.2009	**6,498**	**17,544**	**1,284**	**18,942**	**-**	**(1,330)**	**(8,312)**	**34,625**	**906**	**(14)**	**35,517**

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT for fiscal year closed 31 December 2009

€/000	Notes	2009	2008
Net profit for the period		**(8,312)**	**3,104**
Adjustments to reconcile net profit with cash flow generated (absorbed) by operating activities:			
Amortization		5,158	5,287
Accrual to TFR provision (retirement allowance) and financial charges		570	765
Services paid and actuarial differences		(652)	(735)
Accrual to contingency and charges provision		1,459	268
Use of contingency and charges provision		(539)	(203)
Net variation in deferred tax		(1,471)	346
Net variation in investments assessed at N.E.		(150)	77
Variations in operating assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in inventory		4,963	5,281
(Increase) decrease in trade receivables		7,508	5,255
(Increase) decrease in other receivables		473	(4)
Increase (decrease) in trade payables		(3,007)	(9,676)
Increase (decrease) in other payables		(1,667)	(175)
Increase (decrease) in tax payables		(188)	(437)
(Increase) decrease in tax receivables		(59)	72
NET CASH FLOW GENERATED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	a)	**4,086**	**9,225**
Cash flow absorbed by investment activity:			
Gross investments in tangible activities		(2,323)	(5,430)
Net disinvestment in tangible activities		723	1,141
Net investments in intangible activities		(1,117)	(1,737)
NET CASH FLOW ABSORBED BY INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	b)	**(2,717)**	**(6,026)**
Cash flow generated/absorbed by funding activity:			
New loans (repayment) and transfer of short term portions to current liabilities		695	(1,769)
Net variation of other non-current financial assets/liabilities		(31)	252
Dividends paid		(779)	(3,126)
Monetary flows from share capital increase and stock options		-	303
Other variations to equity and third party interests		47	430
CASH FLOW GENERATED (ABSORBED) BY FUNDING ACTIVITIES	c)	**(68)**	**(3,910)**
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATES ON THE NET LIQUID FUNDS		**-**	**-**
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET LIQUID FUNDS	a)+b)+c)	**1,301**	**(711)**
NET LIQUID FUNDS AT START OF THE YEAR		(607)	104
NET LIQUID FUNDS AT END OF THE YEAR		694	(607)
VARIATION		1,301	(711)
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:			
Interest paid		1,458	1,908
Income tax paid		1,013	2,063

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Corporate information

Bolzoni S.p.A. is a limited company incorporated under Italian law, domiciled in Podenzano (PC), località "I Casoni".

The main object of the activity of Bolzoni S.p.A. and the companies it controls (hereinafter jointly called "the Bolzoni Group" or "the Group") is to be found in the segment of attachments for fork lift trucks.

The consolidated financial statements of Bolzoni S.p.A. (the Company) for the year ended 31 December 2009 were approved by the Board of Directors on 12th March 2010.

As at December 31 2009 the majority of Bolzoni S.p.A.'s share capital is owned by Penta Holding S.r.l. with registered offices in Podenzano, Località I Casoni (Piacenza).

The Parent Company is not subject to management and coordinating activities on behalf of companies or bodies and establishes in full autonomy its general and operational strategic orientations.

2.1 Preparation basis

The consolidated financial statement for 2009 has been prepared in compliance with the International Accounting Standards (IAS/IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) and approved by the European Commission.

The accounting principles used in this financial statement are those formally approved by the European Union and in force at 31 December 2009. Unless otherwise indicated, figures contained in the statements and notes are in thousands of euros.

We have included all the specific disclosure requirements established in CONSOB's resolution n° 15519 passed on July 27 2006, CONSOB's resolution n° 155 20 passed on July 27 2006 and in Release n° DEM/6064293 dated 28.07.2006.

The financial statement as at 31 December 2009 has been drawn up on the basis of the historic cost, modified where necessary as required for the evaluation of certain financial instruments.

With reference to the Statements of the Consolidated Financial report, the following should be noted:

- Balance Sheet: the Group differentiates between non-current assets and liabilities and current assets and liabilities;
- Income Statement: the Group presents a classification of costs according to their nature, which is believed to be more representative of the Group's predominantly commercial and distribution activities;
- Cash Flow Statement: it has been drawn up using the indirect method to determine cash flows produced by the activity during the period;
- Variations to Net Equity: the Group includes all variations to net equity including those deriving from transactions with shareholders (distribution of dividends, share capital increases)

The consolidated financial statement at 31 December 2009 has been prepared with the prospect of a continuation in the company's activity. Indeed the Group has estimated that, despite a difficult economic and financial context, no significant uncertainties exist regarding its continuity, also considering the actions already identified to adjust to the altered levels of demand and the industrial and financial flexibility of the Group itself.

The accounting principles adopted in the preparation of this consolidated financial statement are in conformity with those applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statement for the previous financial year except for the adoption of the following principles and interpretations enacted by the E.U. and applicable from 1 January 2009:

- IAS 1 revised –"Presentation of Financial Report" approved by the E.U. Commission in December 2008. The application of this principle involves the presentation of an income statement including, in addition to the normal items of an income statement, other items which previously were included directly in net equity and therefore the income statement is then called 'statement of comprehensive income'. Regarding the application of the principle the Group has decided to present the statement of comprehensive income over two statements: the first showing the traditional components of the income statement with the result of the period, and the other, starting from this result, showing in detail the other IAS components previously shown only in the statement of the variations in net equity;

- IAS 23 revised "Financial charges": approved by the E.U. Commission in December 2008, this principle requires the capitalization of those financial charges directly attributable to the acquisition, the construction or the production of 'qualified activities'. This principle has no effect on the Group's Consolidated Financial Statement;
- IFRS7 – Financial instruments: disclosures: The approved principle requires additional disclosures with regards to the estimation of fair value and the risk of liquidity. In the case of e estimation according to fair value, emphasis is given to disclosures on the origins of inputs using a fair value on three levels, for each class of financial instruments. In addition, a reconciliation is required between initial and the final balance of the fair value estimation for third level estimations, as for the assessment of significant transfers between the different levels. Furthermore, the enactments clarify the requirements as to disclosure on the risk of liquidity in relation to derivatives and other financial assets used for managing foreign liquidity. Disclosure on fair value estimation is presented in Note 34 and the amendments have not had a significant impact on the risk of liquidity presented in the same Note 34.
- IFRS 8 – Operating segments: IFRS 8 has replaced IAS 14 "Segment Reporting" since its coming into force. Notes regarding IFRS 8 are illustrated in Note 3, including the related comparative information.

Amendments and interpretations applied since 1 January 2009 and not relevant to the Group

Amendments to IFRS 1 – *First time adoption of international accounting standards and IAS 27 Consolidated and separate financial statement*

Amendments to IFRS 1 give an entity the possibility of establishing, in its first financial statement according to IFRS, the 'cost' of its holding in associated, subsidiary and joint-venture companies according to IAS 27 or using a substitute (deemed cost).

Amendment to IAS 27 requires that all the dividends resulting from associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures be indicated in the separate financial report's income statement. Both amendments will be effective for financial periods starting on or after 1 January 2009. Amendment to IAS 27 should be applied with reference to the future.

The amendments have had no effect on the Group's consolidated financial statement.

IAS 32 *Financial instruments:* Presentation and IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statement – Puttable Instruments and obligations arising on liquidation*

These amendments to IAS 32 and IAS 1 were enacted in February 2008 and came into effect on 1 January 2009. The amendments of the standard envisage one exception, with a very limited application area, which enables the classification of puttable options and similar instruments as capital instruments if they meet specific requirements. The amendments to the standard have not affected the Group's Net Equity or result as it has not issued such instruments.

IAS 7 *Cash Flow Statement*

This explicitly affirms that only expenses resulting from the recognition of an activity can be classified as cash flow from investment activity. This modification will not change the Group's Cash Flow Statement as it does not include any operations of this type.

IAS 8 *Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors*

This specifies that in selecting an accounting policy, the application of the Implementation Guidance is mandatory only when this constitutes an integral part of the related international accounting standard (IFRS).

IAS 10 *Events occurring after the balance sheet date*

This clarifies that the dividends declared after the end of the financial period must not be recognised as liabilities as on the date of the balance sheet there is no obligation.

IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment*

Parts of property, plant and equipment held for rental purposes and which, on termination of the leasing contract, are invariably sold must be classified as inventory at the end of the leasing contract, when they become available for sale. The application of the principle has not had any impact on the Group's consolidated financial statement.

IAS 18 *Revenue*

The term 'direct costs' is replaced by 'transaction costs' as established by IAS 39.

IAS 19 *Employee benefits*

Modification to the definition of 'social security costs related to past service', 'yield on the activities of the plan', 'short-term benefits' and 'other long-term benefits'. Reference to recognition of potential liabilities has been eliminated to ensure coherency with IAS 37.

IAS 20 *Government grants*
Financing granted in future at zero interest rate or at lower rates than market will not be exempted from the need to allocate interest. The difference between the amount collected and the amount shown is accounted for under government grant. Furthermore, the terminology has been reviewed to ensure coherency with the other IFRS. The application of the principle has had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statement
IAS 27 *Consolidated and separate financial statement*
When the parent accounts for its subsidiaries at the fair value, in accordance with IAS 39, in its own separate financial statement, this treatment continues even when the subsidiary is classified as held for sale. The application of the principle will have no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statement.
IAS 29 *Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies*
Reference has been amended to the exception which allows the measurement of assets and liabilities at historical cost, specifying that property, plant and equipment represent an example and not a detailed list. The terminology has also been reviewed to ensure coherency with the other IFRS.
IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*
Earning per share in the interim financial report falls within the application area of IAS 33.
IAS 39 *Financial instruments: recognition and measurement*
Variations in the circumstances related to derivative financial instruments are not grounds for reclassification and therefore the derivatives cannot be transferred from or included in the category of 'at fair value with variations carried to income statement'. Reference to 'segment' has been eliminated in IAS 39 in the determination of whether an instrument qualifies as hedging item. The use of actual return rate is required in re-measuring a debt instrument as soon as hedge accounting for fair value hedging is no longer applied. The application of the principle has had no impact on the Group's consolidated financial statement.
IAS 40 *Property investments*
The area of application has been redefined and it has been established that assets under construction or development in order to be subsequently held as property investments, must be classified as property investments.
If the fair value cannot be reliably calculated, the investment under construction will be calculated at cost until the fair value can be established or until construction has been completed.
It has also been clarified that the fair value of the property investment held through leasing contract reflects the expected financial flows (including the potential rent which is expected to be due). Consequently, if a property evaluation obtained is net of all the expected payments it will be necessary to re-add the possible accounted liabilities deriving from lease contract in order to achieve the fair value of the property investment for accounting reasons.
Lastly, conditions have been reviewed regarding a voluntary modification of the accounting policies in order to be in line with IAS 8. The application of the principle has not affected the Group's consolidated financial statement.
IAS 41 *Agriculture*
Reference to discount rate before tax for determination of fair value has been removed. The prohibition has also been removed regarding the taking into account , for the assessment of fair value, cash flows deriving from any subsequent transformation. Lastly, the term 'costs at sales point' has been replaced by 'sales costs'. The application of the principle has not affected the Group's consolidated financial statement as it does not conduct such activities.
IFRS 5 *Non current assets held for sale and discontinued operations*
This modification clarifies that additional disclosures required for non current assets and groups of assets to e disposed of classified as held for sale o related to discontinued operations, are only those requested by the IFRS 5. The disclosure required by other IFRS is only applicable if specifically requested with reference to these types of non current assets or discontinued operations. The application of this principle has not affected the Group's consolidated financial statement.
IFRIC 9 *Reassessment of embedded derivatives and* IAS 39 *Financial Instruments:recognition and measurement*
The modification to IFRIC 9 requires the entity to evaluate whether the embedded derivatives should be separated from the primary contract when the entity reclassifies an hybrid financial instrument out of the' fair value through profit or loss' category. The assessment must be made on the basis of the circumstances existing at the time it becomes part of the contract for the first time; it is possible to make a subsequent reassessment on if there is a modification in the contract conditions which significant changes ht cash flows which would otherwise be requested by the contract.
IAS 39 establishes that if an implicit derivative cannot be reliably assessed, the hybrid instrument must be entirely classified according to fair value and the variations accounted for in the income statement. The

application of this principle has not had any effect on the Group's consolidted financial statement as it does not conduct such activities.

IFRIC 13 *Customer loyalty programmes*

IFRIC 13 requires loyalty award credits (or points) given to customers as part of a customer loyalty programme to be accounted for as a separate component of sales for which they have been granted.

A part of the fair value of sales value should be allocated to loyalty points and deferred. This will later be recognised as income in the financial year in which the points are redeemed. The application of this principle has not affected the Group's consolidated financial statement as it does not conduct such activities.

IFRIC 15 *Agreements for construction of Real Estate*

IFRIC 15 was enacted in July 2008 and is effective for financial periods starting on or after 1 January 2009. The interpretation must be applied retrospectively. It clarifies when and how related revenue and connected costs deriving from the sale of real estate should be recognised if an agreement has been reached between builder and buyer before construction begins. Furthermore the interpretation provides indications on how to determine whether an agreement falls within the area of application of IAS 11 or IAS 18. IFRIC 15 has not affected the Group's consolidated financial statement as it does not conduct these activities.

IFRIC 16 *Hedging of a net investment in a foreign operation*

IFRIC 16 was enacted in July 2008 and has become effective for financial periods starting on or after 1 October 2008. The interpretation must be applied with the future in mind. IFRIC 16 provides indications on the accounting of hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation. In particular it gives indications on the identification of foreign currency risks qualifying for the application of hedge accounting in hedging of a net investment and on how the entity should determine the amount of exchange rate gains and losses, in connection to both the net investment and to the hedge instrument, which should be reclassified to the income statement once the investment has been sold. The Group does not use hedging instruments and therefore this interpretation is not applicable.

IFRS 2 *Share-based payments – Vesting conditions and cancellations*

This amendment to *IFRS 2 Share-based payments* was published in January 2008 and is effective since 1 January 2009. It clarifies that vesting conditions include an explicit or implicit obligation to provide a service. Any other condition is 'non-vesting' and must be taken in to account to determine the fair value of the assigned capital instrument.

In the event of the premium not maturing as a result of the fact that it does not meet a 'non-vesting condition' which is under the control of the entity or the party, this must be accounted for in the same way as cancellations.

The Group has not performed operations with share-based payments having 'non-vesting conditions' and thereby there have been no effects in the accounting of agreements with share-based payments.

IFRS 3R *Business combinations* and IAS 27R *Consolidated and separate financial statements*

The revised principles were approved January 2008 and are effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009.

IFRS 3R introduces numerous modifications to the accounting of business combinations achieved after this date and this will produce effects on the amount of goodwill measured, on the results presented in the period the acquisition takes place and on future results.

IAS 27R regulates the variations in the stake owned in an associate (without this leading toa loss of control). As a result of such transactions any difference between the value of third party stake (sold or purchased) and the fair value of the amount received or paid will be carried directly to net equity and attributed to the majority shareholders. Furthermore, the principle modifies the accounting of losses produced by the associate as well as the loss of control of an associate. Other modifications connected to the previous have affected IAS 7 *Statement of Cash flows*, IAS 12 *Income Taxes*, IAS 21 *Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates*, IAS 28 *Investments in Associates* and IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures*. The changes to IFRS 3R and IAS 27R will produce effects on future business combinations, on operations where there is a loss of control in the associate and on minority transactions. Despite the fact that the principles can be applied in advance, the Group does not intend to take advantage of this possibility.

IAS 39 *Financial instruments: recognition and measurement – Instruments qualifying as hedgeable*

These modifications to IAS 39 have been approved in August 2008 and are effective for financial periods starting on or after 1 July 2009. The revision deals with the designation of unilateral risks of a hedged instrument and the designation of inflation as hedged risk or portion of hedged risk in specific situations. The amendment clarifies that an entity has the option of allocating a portion of the variations in fair value or the variations in cash flows of a financial instrument as hedged instrument. The Group has come to the conclusion that the modification will not have any effects on the financial or income situation as it does not have any operations of this type.

IAS 36 *Impairment of assets*

Whenever discounted cash flows are used to estimate the 'fair value excluding sales costs and addition disclosure is required on the discount rate, in line with the disclosure required when discounted cash flows are used to estimate 'value in use'. This amendment does not directly affect the Group's consolidated financial statement because the recoverable amount of its cash-generating units is currently estimated using the 'value in use'. The amendment does not affect the Group.

IAS 38 *Intangible assets*

Expenditures for advertising and promotional activities are recognised as costs when the Group has either the right to exploit the goods or has received a service. This modification does not have any effect on the Group as it has not encountered these types of assets. Reference has been removed to the fact that there could be rare evidence, if ever verifiable, in support of an amortization method for intangible assets other than the linear method. The Group believes the linear method is appropriate.

Unless indicated differently, the figures in the accounting sheets and explanatory notes are given in thousands of euros.

2.2 Consolidation principles

The consolidated financial statement comprises the financial statements of Bolzoni S.p.A. and its subsidiaries at 31 December of each year. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the parent company , using consistent accounting policies. The closing date of subsidiary financial statements is the same as that of the parent.

In preparing the consolidated financial statement the assets, the liabilities, as well as the overall amounts of costs and revenue of the consolidated companies are acquired line by line and the portion of net equity and the year's result belonging to minority interests is attributed to the specific caption of the Income Statement and Balance Sheet. The accounting value of the investment in each of the subsidiaries is eliminated against the corresponding net equity portion of each of the subsidiaries , inclusive of possible adjustments to fair value of the related assets and liabilities, at the date of acquisition; any residual difference that may emerge is allocated to the goodwill caption.

Below is the list of the group companies at 31 December 2009:

Name	*Location*	*Share capital (thousands of currency)*	*% of direct ownership*	*% of indirect ownership*
Bolzoni Auramo Incorporated	Homewood – Illinois - USA	US $ 500	100 %	
Bolzoni Limited	Warrington - UK	GBP 980	100 %	
Bolzoni Auramo Polska Sp Zoo	Lublin - Poland	PLN 350	60 %	
Bolzoni Auramo S.L.	Barcellona - Spain	€ 2,000	100 %	
Bolzoni Auramo Sud S.r.l.	Bisceglie - Bari Italy	€ 50	100 %	
Bolzoni Auramo S.A.R.L.	Forbach – France	€ 198	100 %	
Auramo Oy	Vantaa – Finland	€ 565	100 %	
Bolzoni Auramo BV	Helmond - Netherlands	€ 18	51 %	
Bolzoni Auramo Australia PTY Ltd	Dudley Park SA - Australia	AUD $ 2,313	100 %	
Bolzoni Auramo Canada Ltd.	Dollard des Ormeaux - Quebec - Canada	CAD $ 856	100 %	
Bolzoni Auramo GmbH	Korschenbroich – Germany	€ 1,000	100 %	
Bolzoni Auramo AB	Gavle - Sweden	SEK 100	100 %	
Bolzoni Auramo Shanghai	Minhang District - China	RMB 11,576	60 %	
Eurolift Pty Ltd (*)	Dudley Park SA – Australia	AUD $ 300	24.5 %	
Auramo South Africa (*)	Benoni – South Africa	ZAR 100		40 %
Hans H. Meyer GmbH	Salzgitter – Germany	€ 1,023	100 %	
Hans H. Meyer Ltd	Stockport UK	£ 200		100 %
Meyer S.a.r.l.	France	€ 155		100 %
Meyer Italia S.r.l.	Prato Italy	€ 50	30 %	

(*) = Associated companies assessed using the N.E. method

In the course of 2009 the following companies have been wound up: Auramo Baltic Ou in Estonia (with transfer of production to Auramo OY's plant in Finland) and Bolzoni Auramo Sa in Chile.

All the intra-group balances and transactions, including any possible profits and losses not achieved and resulting from intra-group transactions that are recognized in assets, are eliminated in full.

2.3 Significant accounting judgements and estimations

Judgements

The process of applying the Group's accounting principles calls for decisions to be made by the directors based on the following judgements (excluding those involving estimations) that have an significant effect on the amounts recognized in financial statements:

Untaxed reserves in the net equity of the subsidiaries

Various Group companies have untaxed reserves of net equity. By virtue of the Group's policy encouraging the homogenous strengthening of the subsidiaries wealth with respect to the evolution of business, dividends are not normally paid out to the parent company. Therefore, in compliance with IAS 12, no deferred tax has been calculated with respect to these reserves.

Judgements and accounting estimations

In accordance with IAS/IFRS principles, the preparation of the financial statement requires estimates and assumptions on behalf of the management which have an effect on the value of assets and liabilities and on their disclosure at the date of the statement. The actual results could however differ from these estimates. The estimates are used for measuring depreciation, write-downs and recovery of value of investments, benefits to employees, taxes and accrual to provisions for contingencies and risks.

Estimations of the Provision for Doubtful Debt and the Inventory Depreciation Provision are based on the losses expected by the Group. If the current economic and financial crisis were to protract or worsen this could possibly deteriorate the financial conditions of the Group's debtors more than has been estimated in this financial statement.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed from time to time and the effects of each variation can be seen in the Income Statement in the period in which the review is performed, if the review itself involves only this period, or else in the subsequent periods if the review involves both the current and following years.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Impairment of Goodwill

At least on an annual basis, goodwill is checked for any possible impairment; this requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill is allocated, in turn based on the estimation of the current value of the expected cash flows from the cash-generating unit and their discounting back on the basis of a suitable discount rate. The carrying amount of goodwill at 31 December 2009 was 10,618 thousand euro (2008: 10.618 thousand euros). More details are given in Note 5.

Depreciation (for assets with definite useful life)

In order to calculate depreciation the remaining useful life is periodically reviewed.

Impairment test on tangible and intangible fixed assets and goodwill

For information on the impairment test please refer to the comments included in Note 5 of this report describing methods and assumptions.

2.4 Summary of principal accounting policies

Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statement is presented in thousands of euros, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Each entity in the group determines its own functional currency and the items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded at the exchange rate (of the functional currency) on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate in force at the balance sheet date. All exchange rate differences are taken to profit or loss. Non-monetary items measured in terms of historic cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates in force 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 the fair value was determined.

The subsidiaries using an operating currency other than the euro are as follows:

Bolzoni Auramo Inc.	US Dollar
Bolzoni Auramo Canada Ltd	Canadian Dollar
Bolzoni Ltd	Pound Sterling
Bolzoni Auramo AB	Swedish Crown
Bolzoni Auramo Pty Ltd	Australian Dollar
Bolzoni Auramo Sp Zoo	Polish Zloty
Bolzoni Auramo Shanghai	Chinese Renminbi (Yuan)

As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated into euros at the exchange rate ruling on that day and their income statements are translated using the average exchange rates for the year. The exchange rate differences arising from the translation are taken directly to a separate component of net equity. On possible disposal of a foreign company, the cumulative exchange rate differences, taken to net equity on the basis of that particular foreign company, are recognized in the income statement.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historic cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes costs for replacing part of plant and equipment when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the assets.

Depreciation, which begins when the assets are available for use, is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the assets and taking into account their residual value. The depreciation rates used, which reflect the useful life generally attributed to the various categories of assets, and which have remained unchanged with respect to the previous financial year, are the following:

Buildings and light constructions	3 %
Plants and equipment	from 10 to 15.5%
Industrial and commercial equipment	from 25% to 30%
Other assets	from 10% to 25%

Land, which normally has an unlimited useful life, is not subject to depreciation.

The carrying value of property, plant and equipment is reviewed for possible impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable, according to the established depreciation plan. If an indication of this type exists and in the event that the carrying value exceeds the expected realizable value, the assets or the cash-generating units to which the assets have been allocated are revalued until they actually reflect their realizable value.

The residual value of the asset, the useful life and the methods applied are reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary at the end of each financial year.

A tangible asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) are included in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognized.

Leases

Finance leases, which substantially transfer to the Group all the risks and benefits connected to the ownership of the leased item, are capitalized among property, plant and equipment at the inception of the lease, at the fair value of the leased item or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. A debt of the same amount is booked in liabilities and is progressively reduced according to the plan for refunding the principal amounts included in the installments.

Lease payments are apportioned between the 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 charged directly against income. The assets are depreciated according to and at the rates indicated in the previous paragraph.

The lease contracts where the lessor substantially retains all the risks and benefits typical of ownership are classified as operating leases.

The initial negotiation costs incidental to the operating lease contracts are considered as increasing the cost of the leased asset and are measured over the lease term so that they balance the income generated by the same lease.

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

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are recorded using the purchase method. This requires the fair value recognition of the identifiable assets (including previously unrecognized intangible assets) and the identifiable assets (including potential liabilities and excluding future restructuring) of the acquired company.

Goodwill accounted for in a business combination is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities and is classified as an intangible asset. The possible negative difference ("negative goodwill") is recognized in the income statement at the moment of acquisition. Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is reviewed annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. The impairment procedure is approved by the Directors independently and prior to the approval of the financial reports. For further details regarding the criteria applied for impairment testing see note on Impairment of assets.

Intangible assets

Acquired intangible assets are recognized as assets, according to the contents of IAS 38 (Intangible Assets) when it is probable that the use of the asset will generate future economic benefits and when the cost of the asset can be reliably determined.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost, whereas those acquired in a business combination are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is charged against profits in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangibles assets are assessed to be either definite or indefinite. Intangible assets with definite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization methods for an intangible asset with a definite useful life is reviewed at least at each year end or even more frequently if necessary. 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 amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates . The amortization expense on intangible assets with definite lives is recognized in the income statement in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

The Group has not recognized any intangible assets with indefinite lives in the balance sheet.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs arising from a particular project are capitalized only when the Group can demonstrate 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 technical, financial or other types of resources to complete development and its capacity to reliably measure the expenditure during the development of the asset and the existence of a market for the products and services resulting from the activity or of their use for internal purposes. The capitalized research costs include only those expenses sustained that can be directly attributed to the development process. Following the initial recognition, the development costs are measured at the cost less any accumulated amortization or loss. Any capitalized costs are amortised over the period in which the project is expected to generate income for the Group.

The carrying value of development costs is reviewed for impairment annually, when the asset is not yet in use, or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting year.

Following is an overview of the policies applied by the Group to intangibles assets :

	Licences, Trademarks & Patents	Development costs
Useful lives	Definite	Definite
Method used	Licences amortized over 3 /5 years Patents and trademarks amortized over 10 years	Amortized over 5 years, on a straight-line basis, corresponding to the period of expected future sales from the related project
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Internally generated (economically)
Impairment testing/tests on recoverable amounts	Annually and more frequently when an indication of impairment exists.	Annually for assets not yet in use and more frequently when an indication of impairment exists. The amortization method is reviewed at each financial year end.

Gains or losses deriving 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 recognized in the income statement when the asset is disposed of.

Investment in an associate

The Group's investment in its associates is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint-venture.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is carried in the balance sheet at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill related to an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize any additional impairment loss with respect to the Group's net investment in the associate. The income statement reflects the share of the results of operations of the associate. Where there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognizes its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity.

The reporting dates of the associates and the Group are identical, except for Eurolift whose reference date is 30th June; the associates' accounting principles conform to those used by the Group.

Impairment of assets

The Group assesses annually at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset (intangible assets, property, plant and equipment owned and finance leased assets) may be impaired. In making this assessment of the assets, both internal and external sources of information are considered. With regards to the former (internal sources) the following are considered: obsolescence or the physical deterioration of the asset; if, during the financial year there have been significant changes in the use of the asset; if the economic trend of the business appears to be worse than expected. With regards to external sources however the following are considered: if the market prices of the asset have significantly dropped; if there are particular technological, market or legislative issues capable of reducing the asset's value.

Regardless of whether there are internal or external indications of impairment loss, goodwill and the other possible intangible assets with indefinite useful life are subjected to impairment testing at least once a year.

In both cases (either the annual check of the carrying value of goodwill or the other tangible and intangible assets with a definite useful life with indications of possible impairment loss) the Group makes an assessment of the recoverable value. The recoverable value is the higher between the fair value of an asset or cash-flow generating unit, net of selling costs, and the value in use; it is determined for each asset, except when the asset does not generate cash flows which are largely independent from those generated by other assets or groups of assets, in which case the Group assesses the recoverable value of the cash-flow generating unit to which the asset belongs. In particular, as goodwill does not generate cash-flows independently from other assets or groups of assets, impairment testing involves the unit or the group of units to which goodwill has been allocated.

Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing the 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.

For the assessment of value in use, the future financial flows are taken from the company business plans approved by Board of Directors independently and prior to the date of approval of the financial reports, and which form the best assessment that the Group can make of the expected economic conditions during the period covered by the plan. Projections usually cover a period of three years; the long-term growth rate used for assessing the terminal value of the asset or the unit is normally lower than the average, long-term growth rate of the segment, of the Country or of the benchmark market and, if appropriate, may correspond to zero or can even be negative. The future financial flows are assessed by using the current conditions as benchmark: therefore the estimations do not consider either the benefits arising from future re-organization in which the Group is not yet involved or future investments for improvement or optimization of the asset or unit.

Impairment loss to assets in function (being used) are taken to profit and loss in the cost categories consistent with the function of the asset showing the impairment loss.

At each reporting date the Group also assesses whether there are any indications that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously written-off impairment loss, excluding goodwill, may only be reversed if there have been changes in the estimates used to determine the asset’s recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. In that case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit and loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset’s revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining life. In no way the goodwill amount previously written-down can return to the original value.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognized at the cost – plus the additional charges at acquisition – representing the fair value of equivalent paid. After the initial recognition, financial assets are assessed in relation to their operating destination on the basis of the following outline.

Financial assets held for trading

These are financial assets acquired for the scope of obtaining a profit from short term price fluctuations. After initial recognition, these assets are measured at the fair value and the related profit or loss is charged to the income statement. The derivative financial instruments (interest rate swap, options, forward etc…) are classified as held for trading, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial assets held to maturity

These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments, and a fixed maturity, for which the company has the firm intention and ability to hold until maturity.

This cost is calculated as the amount initially recognized, less the principal repayments , plus or minus the accumulated amortization, using the effective interest rate method of any difference between the initially recognized value and the maturity amount. This calculation includes all the fees and points paid or received between the parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums and discounts.   For investments carried at amortized cost, gains and losses are recognized in income when the investments are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

The financial assets that the Group decides to maintain in its portfolio for an indefinite period are not included in this category.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective discount rate. Gains and losses are recognized in income when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Includes financial assets not classified in the previous categories. After initial recognition these assets are measured at fair value with gains or losses being recognized as a separate component of equity until they are derecognized or until they are determined to be impaired at which time the accumulated gain or loss previously reported in equity is included in the income statement.

In the case of securities that are actively traded in organized financial markets, the fair value is determined by reference to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date. For those investments where there is no active market, the fair value is determined by using valuation techniques based on recent transaction prices between independent parties; the current market value of another substantially similar instrument; discounted cash flow analysis; option pricing models.

When the fair value cannot be reliably estimated, investments in other companies are left at cost value. The Group does not own any available-for-sale financial assets.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of purchase or production cost and expected net realizable value. Costs incurred for bringing each product to its present location and storage are accounted for as follows:

Raw material	– purchase cost based on average weighted cost;
Finished and semi-finished goods	– cost of direct materials and labour plus a portion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

The net realizable value is the estimated selling price less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

If necessary, provisions have been allocated for write-down of materials, finished products, spare parts and other supplies considered obsolete or with a low turnover rate, considering their expected future use and their realizable value.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have a 30-90 days' payment terms, are recognized at the original invoice amount less an allowance for any non-collectable amounts. This provision is made when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and short term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purpose of the consolidated cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are represented by cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognized at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs.

After the initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Gains and losses are recognized in net profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the amortization process.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

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

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party;
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has

transferred substantially all the risks and benefits of the ownership of the assets, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and benefits of the asset but has transferred the control of the asset.

Where the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and benefits of the asset nor transferred the control of the asset, the asset is recognized in the Group's balance sheet to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset itself. The continuing involvement which 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.

Financial liabilities

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

Where 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 recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced either directly or through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognized in profit or loss.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually, for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for the financial assets that are not individually significant. In the absence of objective evidence of impairment for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

Financial assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, or on a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

Retribution schemes under the form of investment in capital (Stock option plans)

As established by IFRS2 – Share based payments, these schemes represent a part of the beneficiary's retribution, the cost being represented by the fair value of the options (share purchase right) calculated at the assignment date of the right, the cost of which is recorded in the Income Statement at equal amounts along the period going from the said assignment date and the date the rights are exercisable, and the matching entry is take directly to net equity. Evaluations in fair value subsequent to the assignment date do not have any effect on the initial evaluation.

Provisions for contingencies and charges

Provisions for contingencies and charges are recognized 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 recognized 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. 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 recognized as a borrowing cost.

Pensions and other post-employment benefits

TFR retirement allowance, calculated in compliance with the laws and current labour contracts, as it is considered a plan with defined benefits in accordance with IAS 19, is determined separately for each company at the end of each financial period using the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method. The actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the income statement, either as labour costs or financial charges depending on the case. Some Group companies have operated defined contribution pension schemes; except for the TFR retirement allowance there are no other schemes with defined benefits. Payments related to defined contribution plans are recognized in income statement as costs when incurred.

Assets available for sale and liabilities associated with these assets

The non-current assets (or group of assets and liabilities) are classified as intended for sale if available for immediate sale in the present state, except for recurring transaction conditions for the sale of that type of asset and if the sale is highly probable.

These assets are carried at:

• the lesser between the carrying value and fair value net of sales costs, any impairment loss is taken to profit and loss, unless part of a business combination operation, otherwise

• at fair value net of sales costs (without the possibility of measuring write-downs during initial recognition) , if part of a business combination operation.

In any case the depreciation process is interrupted when the asset is classified as available for sale.

The assets and the liabilities directly connected to a group of assets to be sold are distinctly classified in the income statement, as well as the pertinent reserves of accumulated profits or losses directly taken to equity. The net result of sale operations is indicated in a specific item of the profit and loss statement.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent of the probability of the economic benefits coming to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards linked to the ownership of the goods have passed from the company to the buyer.

Services rendered

Revenue from rental activity is recognized on the basis of the contracts in force at the balance sheet date.

Revenue from services rendered (technical servicing, repairs, other services rendered) is recognized with reference to the stage of completion, measured as a percentage of total labour hours, with respect to the hours estimated for each operation.

Interest income

Revenue is recognized as interest accrues (using the effective interest method that is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset).

Dividends

Revenue is recognized when the shareholders' rights to receive the payment is established.

Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received and all related conditions will be complied with. When the grants relate to expense items they are recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grants on a systematic basis to the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Financial charges

Financial charges are taken to income statement when they are incurred.

Income tax

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to taxation authorities. The tax rates and the tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized 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 same time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interest 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.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized 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:

- where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences 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; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized 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.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet 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 income tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Income tax related to items recognized directly in equity is recorded directly in equity and not in the income statement.

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

Value Added Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT except where the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority in which case VAT is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or part of the expense item taken to the income statement. The net amount of VAT that can be recovered from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Derivative financial instruments and hedging

The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts to hedge against risks associated mainly with fluctuations in exchange rates. The Group can also use financial instruments to cover interest risks such as Interest Rate Swap, even though there were none existing at 31 December 2009 and 2008 nor were any drawn up during the two financial periods closed on these dates. These derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. They are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value on derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are taken directly to net profit or loss for the year.

The fair value of forward currency contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles. The fair value of interest rate swap contracts is determined by reference to market values for similar instruments.

At 31 December 2008 there was a forward contract in progress for nominal 3 million US dollars maturing on 30 March 2009 which had been considered unsuitable for hedge accounting, it not being possible to identify a technical-financial correlation between the characteristics of the stipulated contracts and those of one or more specific financial instruments existing at the balance sheet date. At 31 December 2009 there are no derivative contracts running.

Variations to accounting principles

The Accounting Principles adopted are in line with those applied in the previous financial year.

2.5 Future changes in accounting policies

Interpretations effective in the future

It should be noted that the following standards will take effect from the financial year 2010:

IAS 39 *Financial instruments: recognition and measurement – Instruments qualifying as hedging items*

An amendment to IAS 39 was enacted on 31 July 2008 by the IASB applicable retrospectively from 1 January 2010. The amendment clarifies the application of the principle for the definition of the underlying object for hedging in particular situations. The amendment will not affect the Group's consolidated financial statement.

IFRIC 17 *Distribution of non-cash assets to owners*

On July 27 2008 IFRIC issued an interpretation clarifying that a dividend payable is recognised when the dividends have been appropriately authorised and should be measured at the fair value of the net assets to be distributed. Furthermore, an entity should recognise the difference between the dividend paid and the carrying amount of the net assets distributed in profit or loss. The interpretation will have no effect on the Group's consolidated financial statement .

IFRIC 18 *Transfer of assets from customers*

On 29 January 2009 issued an interpretation clarifying the accounting method to be adopted if the entity establishes a contract whereby it receives from its own customer a tangible asset to be used to connect the customer to a network or provide the customer with ongoing access to a supply of goods or services. In some cases the entity receives cash from the customer that must be used only to acquire or construct the item of property, plant and equipment in fulfilment of the contract. The interpretation will have no effect on the Group's consolidated financial statement.

Improvements to the IFRS (so-called 'Improvement Project')

The Group has not applied in advance the amendments made to the standards following the project regarding improvements to IFRS and believes that they will not have significant effects on the financial statement.

IAS 1 *Presentation of the modified Financial Statement*

This amendment modifies the definition of current liabilities contained in IAS. The previous definition required the classification as current of those liabilities which may be extinguished at any moment through the issue of net equity instruments. This resulted in the presentation under current liabilities of those liabilities related to convertible bonded loans which could be converted in shares by the issue. Following the amendment, in the classification of a liability as current/non current it becomes irrelevant whether the net equity instrument is convertible or not.

IAS 7 *Cash flow statements*

The amendment requires that only those cash flows deriving from expenditures resulting from a recognised asset in the balance sheet can be classified in the financial statement as deriving from investment activities, whereas the cash flows deriving from expenditures non resulting from a recognised asset (for example, promotional expenses, advertising or staff training) must be classified as deriving from operating activities.

IAS 17 Leasing

As of 1 January 2010 all land covered by existing lease contracts must be assessed separately, with the possible retrospective recognition of a new lease accounted for as if the related contract were of a financial nature.

IAS 38 *Intangible assets*

The amendment to IFRS3 made in 2008 established that there is sufficient information for measuring the fair value of an intangible asset. This amendment also clarified the evaluation methods commonly to be used to measure the fair value of intangible assets for which there is not an active benchmark market; in particular, these methods include alternatively the estimate of the discounted net cash flows produced by the assets, the estimated costs that the entity has avoided thanks to ownership of the asset instead of its use through a licence contract with a third party, or the necessary costs for recreating or replacing the asset.

IAS 39 *Financial instruments: recognition and measurement*

The amendment limits the non-applicability exception to forward contracts between a buyer and the selling shareholder for the purpose of selling a company sold in a company combination at a future date of purchase when the completion of the company combination does not depend on further actions of one of the two parties but only on the passing of a considerable period of time. The amendment also clarifies that IAS 39 is also applicable to option contracts which allow one of the two parties to have more or less control over future events which could result in the control over an entity.

The following table contains the list of the main international accounting standards and the interpretations approved by IASB which will be applied for the first time during the next financial years.

Description	*Effective from*
IAS 32 - Financial instruments	1 January 2011
IAS 24 – Related party disclosures	1 January 2011
IFRS 9 – Financial instruments	1 January 2013
IFRIC 14 - Prepayments of minimum contribution funding	1 January 2011
IFRIC 19 - Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments	1 January 2011

IFRIC 9 *Reassessment of embedded derivatives*

The amendment excludes from the application of IFRIC 9 the embedded derivatives in contracts acquired during business combinations when entities under common control or joint ventures are formed.

IFRIC 14 – IAS 19 *Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset – minimum funding requirements and their interaction*

IAS 19 *Employee benefits* establishes a limit on defined benefit assets accounted for in the financial statement. This interpretation provided guidelines on how to assess this limit and clarifies the impact on assets and liabilities related to a defined benefit plan deriving from the existence of the minimum funding requirements of a contractual or statutory nature. This interpretation is not applicable to the Group.

IFRIC 19 – *Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments*

This interpretation provides guidelines on how to account for extinguishing financial liabilities with own equity instruments (debt for equity swap) that is to say, when an entity renegotiates the terms of a debt with its own financier who accepts the entity's shares or other equity instruments in order to extinguish – totally or partly – the debt.

The interpretation clarifies that:

- the shares issued are part of the amount paid to extinguish the financial liability;
- the shares issues are assessed at fair value. If the fair value cannot be reliably calculated the shares issues must be assessed so as to reflect the fair value of the liability being extinguished;
- the difference between the accounting value of the financial liability being extinguished and the initial assessment of the shares issued must be recorded by the entity in the income statement for the period.

This interpretation, which will come into effect from 1 July 2010, has not yet been enacted by the European Union and a significant impact is not expected on the figures in the Group's financial statement as a consequence of its application.

IAS 24 revised – *Related party disclosures*

IAS 24 revised simplifies the disclosure requirements regarding related parties where public bodies are present and provides a new definition for related parties, simplified and coherent,

This standard, which will come into effect on 1 January 2011, has not yet been enacted by the European Union. No significant impact is expected on the disclosures provided by the Group following the future application of this standard.

3. Segment information

Below is information on the Group's operating segment, which corresponds to the following geographic areas: Europe, North America and Rest of the World. Sales to external customers disclosed in geographic segments are based on their geographic location. With regards to the gross operating result and the operating result the costs are allocated according to their origin as the Group's business model and reporting system identify the origin as the management system used.

The following tables provide figures for he financial years ended 31 December 2009 and 2008 according to geographic areas:

31 Dec 2009	*Revenue*	*Group sales*	*Revenue in contr.*	*Gross Oper. Result*	*Oper. Result*	*Finan. Income/ Charges*	*Value adjust. on financ. assets*	*Comp. results at NE*	*Result before tax*	*Tax for the period*
Europe	80,356	(17,977)	62,379	(1,967)	(7,248)	-	-	150	-	-
North America	9,685	(3,338)	6,347	(600)	(902)	-	-	-	-	-
Rest of World	8,898	(695)	8,203	(152)	(216)	-	-	-	-	-
Items not allocated or adjusted	-	-	-	-	-	(1,464)	-	-	(9,723)	1,397
Total	**98,939**	**(22,010)**	**76,929**	**(2,719)**	**(8,366)**	**(1,464)**	**-**	**150**	**(9,723)**	**1,397**

31 Dec 2008	*Revenue*	*Group sales*	*Revenue in contr.*	*Gross Oper. Result*	*Oper. Result*	*Finan. Income/ Charges*	*Value adjust. on financ. assets*	*Comp. results at NE*	*Result before tax*	*Tax for the period*
Europe	149,638	(33,210)	116,428	14,297	9,162	-	-	(55)	-	-
North America	18,236	(6,399)	11,837	(47)	(315)	-	-		-	-
Rest of World	15,181	(2,323)	12,858	135	59	-	-		-	-
Items not allocated or adjusted	-	-	-	-	-	(1,967)	-		6,087	(2,774)
Total	**183,055**	**(41,932)**	**141,123**	**14,385**	**8,906**	**(1,967)**	**-**	**(55)**	**6,087**	**(2,774)**

31 December 2009	*Segment Assets*	*Invest. in Assoc.*	*Total assets*	*Amortiz.*	*Invest.tang. assets*	*Invest. Intang. assets*
Europe	78,999	15	79,014	4,791	1,462	1,023
North America	5,457	-	5,457	302	95	-
Rest of the World	1,960	720	2,680	65	7	-
Total	**86,416**	**735**	**87,151**	**5,158**	**1,564**	**1,023**

31 December 2008	*Segment assets*	*Invest. in Assoc.*	*Total assets*	*Amortiz.*	*Invest.tang. assets*	*Invest. Intang. assets*
Europe	93,613	15	93,628	4,943	4,737	1,677
North America	7,078	-	7,078	267	180	-
Rest of the World	2,530	570	3,100	77	101	-
Total	**103,221**	**585**	**103,806**	**5,287**	**5,018**	**1,677**

4. Tangible fixed assets

	01.01.09	Addition	Deprec.	Decr. (1)	Other var. (2)	31.12.09
Land	721	-	-	-	-	721
Buildings	16,470	23	-	(194)	(43)	16,256
Plant and machinery	34,684	434	-	(822)	66	34,362
Equipment	5,606	242	-	(207)	(15)	5,626
Other assets	14,078	865	-	(763)	(206)	13,974
Historic cost Property, plant and machinery	**71,559**	**1,564**	**-**	**(1,986)**	**(198)**	**70,939**
Land	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	(5,489)	-	(433)	79	9	(5,834)
Plant and machinery	(20,907)	-	(2,059)	603	45	(22,318)
Equipment	(4,920)	-	(275)	106	13	(5,076)
Other assets	(9,465)	-	(996)	475	156	(9,830)
Accumulated Depreciation for property, plant and equipment	**(40,781)**	**-**	**(3,763)**	**1,263**	**223**	**(43,058)**
Land	721	-	-	-	-	721
Buildings	10,981	23	(433)	(115)	(34)	10,422
Plant and machinery	13,777	434	(2,059)	(219)	111	12,044
Equipment	686	242	(275)	(101)	(2)	550
Other assets	4,613	865	(996)	(288)	(50)	4,144
Net Value of property, plant and machinery	**30,778**	**1,564**	**(3,763)**	**(723)**	**25**	**27,881**

(1):for sales or variation in consolidation area
(2): exchange rate differences, reclassification or others

The value of property, plant and machinery generated internally, entirely attributed to items "Plant and Machinery" and "Equipment", amounts to 174 thousand euros (2008: 139 thousand euros) and includes raw material, semi-finished products and personnel costs and related social security.
Investments in plant and machinery made in 2009 refer to the purchase of machine tools and equipment necessary to maintain a continuing level of modernization as required for increasing productivity and efficiency.
Below is an overview of the gross and net carrying values of the fixed assets acquired through lease contracts which are still in life. Such assets belong to the Parent, the French and the Spanish subsidiaries.

	31.12.2009		31.12.2008	
	Gross value	Net value	Gross value	Net value
Buildings	204	123	204	129
Plants and equipment	4,144	26	4,144	65
Total	**4,348**	**149**	**4,348**	**194**

5. Goodwill

Goodwill acquired through business combinations has been allocated to three distinct cash-flow generating units in order to verify any possible impairment:

- Auramo Oy
- Bolzoni Auramo GmbH
- Hans H. Meyer GmbH

	31.12.2008	Addition	Sale	Exchange rate diff.	31.12.2009
Auramo OY	8,150	-	-	-	8,150
Bolzoni Auramo GmbH	181	-	-	-	181
Hans H. Meyer GmbH	2,287	-	-	-	2,287
Total	**10,618**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,618**

Auramo OY, Bolzoni Auramo GmbH and Hans H. Meyer GmbH

The estimated recoverable value of goodwill recorded in the financial statement has been calculated by means of three year business plan and related discounted cash flows model approved by the Board of Directors, which for the determination of the assets value in use, foresees the estimate of future cash flows and the application of an appropriate discounting rate.
With reference to the impairment tests it should be noted that to determine the value in use the following assumptions have been considered:

- growth rate used to extrapolate projections of the cash flows beyond the three year period covered by budget plans ranges from 0% to 2%. These growth rates are in line with the average long-term growth rates expected for markets in which the investees operate;
- discount rates applied to projections of cash flows range from 7% and 7.5%. These rates, from which tax effects have been deducted, have been determined, in line with those used in the previous financial year, with an increase in risk premium in consideration of the particular economic period.

The impairment tests performed on goodwill have not highlighted permanent impairments requiring a write-down.
On 31 December 2009 an analysis was performed on the possible recoverable value of goodwill of the principal Group companies assuming a variation in WACC of percentage point and same percentage in growth rates; no critical points emerged and it was considered unnecessary to proceed with a reduction in the value of goodwill indicated above.
It should also be notes that the Company's market capitalization appears lower than the accounting net equity. From the analyses performed, also considering IAS 36, paragraph 12, letter (d) it was not considered necessary to revise the previously indicated assessments.

6. Intangible fixed assets

	01.01.09	Addition	Amorti-zation	Decr. (1)	Other variations (2)	31.12.09
Development costs	3,144	466	-	-	35	3,645
Trademarks and patent rights	3,419	12	-	-	(27)	3,404
Licences	4,649	537	-	-	1	5,187
Sundry	185	8	-	-	(33)	160
Gross value of Intangible Fixed Assets	**11,397**	**1,023**	**-**	**-**	**(24)**	**12,396**
Development costs	(1,362)	-	(553)	-	-	(1,915)
Trademarks and patent rights	(1,325)	-	(316)	-	154	(1,487)
Licences	(3,039)	-	(494)	-	-	(3,533)
Sundry	(74)	-	(32)	-	(36)	(141)
Accumulated amortization for Intangible Fixed Assets	**(5,800)**	**-**	**(1,395)**	**-**	**118**	**(7,076)**
Development costs	1,782	466	(553)	-	35	1,730
Trademarks and patent rights	2,094	12	(316)	-	127	1,917
Licences	1,610	537	(494)	-	1	1,654
Sundry	112	8	(32)	-	(69)	19
Net Value of Intangible Fixed Assets	**5,598**	**1,023**	**(1,395)**	**-**	**94**	**5,320**

(1): for sales or variation in consolidation area
(2): exchange rate differences, reclassification or others

The value of the intangible fixed assets generated internally and capitalized in 2009, entirely attributed to item "Development costs" amounts to 466 thousand euros (2008: 746 thousand euros) and consists of personnel costs and related social security. The projects refer in particular to the development of new technical solutions for existing products. At 31 December 2009 development costs included 457 thousand euros related to running projects.

7. Investment in associates

The Group has the following investments in associated companies:

	2009	*2008*
Eurolift Pty Ltd	200	139
Auramo South Africa	520	431
Meyer Italia S.r.l.	15	15
Total	**735**	**585**

The following table provides the main financial information on the investment in Eurolift Pty Ltd :

	2009	*2008*
Portion of the associate's equity:		
Current assets	247	189
Non-current assets	13	13
Current liabilities	(45)	(46)
Non-current liabilities	-	(2)
Net asset	215	154
Portion of the associate's revenue and result:		
Revenue	411	295
Earnings	20	5

The following table provides the main financial information on the investment in Auramo South Africa:

	2009	*2008*
Portion of the associate's equity:		
Current assets	699	505
Non-current assets	48	21
Current liabilities	(230)	(161)
Non-current liabilities	(19)	(7)
Net asset	497	358
Portion of the associate's revenue and result:		
Revenue	1,059	1,160
Earnings	7	55

The reference dates for the figures related to Eurolift are 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008, as accounting reports are not available at 31 December 2009 and 2008.

The following table provides the main financial information on the investment in Meyer Italia S.r.l.:

	2008	2007
Portion of the associate's equity:		
Current assets	447	444
Non-current assets	177	55
Current liabilities	(412)	(396)
Non-current liabilities	(200)	(91)
Net asset	13	12
Portion of the associate's revenue and result:		
Revenue	727	770
Earnings	(3)	(4)

8. Credits and other financial assets (non-current)

Credits and other financial assets mainly refer to loans given by the parent to associated companies and other minor credits related to various subsidiaries.

9. Financial assets held to maturity

The balance refers to the financial assets held by the Finnish subsidiary.

10. Taxation

10.1 Deferred tax

The situation at 31 December 2009 and 2008 was the following:

	Consolidated balance sheet		Consolidated income statement	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Deferred tax liability				
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate fluctuations	-	-	-	-
Capitalization of internal costs	(110)	(141)	31	200
Lease evaluations	(1)	(10)	9	12
Pensions	(102)	(94)	(8)	53
Variation in evaluation parent's inventory	(30)	(107)	77	29
Gains on sale of fixed assets split over 5 years	(6)	(11)	5	7
Bad debt provision for tax purposes	(5)	(22)	17	7
Meyer Group	(1,247)	(1,461)	214	121
Minor balances from subsidiaries	(313)	(362)	49	(73)
Sundry	-	(30)	30	(30)
	(1,814)	**(2,238)**		
Deferred tax assets				
Fiscal losses carried forward on foreign subsidiaries	1,650	269	1,381	(254)
Obsolescence provision on parent's inventory	83	121	(38)	(50)
Offsetting infragroup's profit in stock	436	480	(44)	(66)
Non tax deductible provisions	70	84	(14)	(28)
IPO costs	145	290	(145)	(144)
Minor balances on subsidiaries	99	104	(5)	22
Exchange rate fluctuations	-	-	-	(80)
Meyer	-	67	(67)	(39)
Sundry	100	121	(21)	(33)
	2,583	**1,536**		
Deferred tax income(expense)			**1,471**	**(346)**

Costs incurred during IPO, directly deducted from the share premium provision, are deducted from revenue over a period of 5 financial years, thus producing the above deferred tax assets.

Deferred tax liabilities referring to the Meyer Group and amounting to 1.247 thousand euros, are related to the deferred taxation deriving from the booking of the tangible fixed assets and the Meyer trademark at fair value.

Some Group subsidiaries have fiscal losses totalling 11.184 thousand euros (2008: 6.393 thousand euros) that are available indefinitely to offset future taxable profits of those same companies where the losses have been produced. Deferred tax assets related to those losses have been recognized according to expected earnings, established on the basis of the business plans drawn up for each company. In particular, a time frame covering the next three financial years has been considered. The deferred tax assets on these losses carried to the balanced sheet amount to 1.650 thousand euros (2008: 269 thousand euros). The amount of available fiscal losses for which no deferred tax asset has been allocated at 31 December 2009 amounts to 8.615 thousand euros , corresponding to deferred tax not accounted for and amounting to approximately 2.5 million euros.

As for the previous year, at 31 December 2009 no deferred tax liability was recognized on the unremitted earnings of some subsidiaries and associates as the Group has determined that these earnings will not be distributed in the foreseeable future.

10.2 Income tax

The main components of Income tax for the years ended 31 December 2009 and 2008 are the following:

Consolidated income statement	*2009*	*2008*
Current income tax		
Current income tax charge	74	2,427
Deferred income tax		
Related to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,471)	347
Income tax expense reported in the consolidated income statement	**(1,397)**	**2,774**

Reconciliation between tax expenses and the product of accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2009 and 2008 gives the following:

IRES/Income tax	*2009*		*2008*	
	Amount	*Rate*	*Amount*	*Rate*
Theoretical tax rate		27.5%		27.5%
Result before tax	(9,677)		6,087	
Theoretical tax charge	**(2,661)**		**1,674**	
Plus variations				
Tax free or non-taxable income	27		29	
Tax losses carried forward	7,810		-	
Non deductible costs	1,372		1,381	
Minus variations				
IPO costs	(145)		(461)	
Other minus variations	-		-	
Taxable income	**(613)**		**7,036**	
CURRENT IRES	**(169)**	**1.7%**	**1,935**	**31.7 %**

IRAP	2009 Amount	2009 Rate	2008 Amount	2008 Rate
Theoretical tax rate		3.90%		3.90%
Difference between production values and costs	(9,677)		6,087	
Theoretical tax charge	**(377)**		**237**	
Plus variations				
Personnel costs	15,428		12,350	
Other plus variations	756		569	
Minus variations				
Other minus variations	(286)		(6,390)	
Taxable amount	**6,221**		**12,616**	
CURRENT IRAP	**243**	**(2.5%)**	**492**	**8.1%**

11. Inventory

	2009	2008
Raw material	5,495	7,395
Obsolescence provision for raw material	(375)	(194)
Net raw materials	**5,120**	**7,201**
Semi-finished products	4,575	6,952
Obsolescence provision for semi-finished products	(226)	(122)
Net semi-finished products	**4,349**	**6,830**
Finished products	6,642	7,120
Obsolescence provision for finished products	(579)	(656)
Net finished products	**6,063**	**6,464**
Total inventory at lesser between cost and net realizable value	**15,532**	**20,495**

The substantial drop in the value of inventory is the result of a reduction project implemented in the course of 2009 on both parent and subsidiaries.
Below are the variations in the obsolescence provision during the periods under examination:

	31.12.2008	Increase	Decrease	31.12.2009
Obsolesc.prov. for raw material	194	181	-	375
Obsolesc.prov. for semi-finished prod.	122	104	-	226
Obsolesc.prov.for finished products	656	-	77	579
Total	**972**	**285**	**77**	**1,180**

The minus variations refer to derecognition of the provision subsequent to scrapping of material during the financial year.

12. Trade receivables (current)

	2009	2008
Trade receivables	15,024	20,473
Bills subject to collection	3,425	5,702
Bad debt provision	(176)	(99)
Total minority receivables	**18,273**	**26,076**
Eurolift Pty Ltd	144	182
Auramo South Africa	224	306
Meyer Italia S.r.l.	1,030	615
Total associate receivables	**1,398**	**1,103**
Total trade receivables	**19,671**	**27,179**

The decrease in trade receivables is the result of the lower Group turnover.

Below the trade receivables are divided according to due date:

	2009	2008
Receivables not yet due	13,098	18,589
Receivables 30 days overdue	3,420	4,556
Receivables 60 days overdue	685	1,640
Receivables 90 days overdue	289	634
Receivables more than 90 days overdue	2,179	1,760
Total trade receivables	**19,671**	**27,179**

Below are variations to the bad debt provision:

	2009	2008
Initial balance	99	41
Amount used	17	15
Provisions	94	73
Final balance	**176**	**99**

For the terms and the conditions covering related party receivables, refer to note 33.
Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally have a due date of 30-90 days. We would like to point out that these amounts are covered by a credit insurance.

13. Tax receivables

	2009	2008
Sundry	794	734
Total	**794**	**734**

This item mainly includes the balance of tax paid in advance by some group companies and which is greater than tax income liabilities pertaining to the financial year.

14. Other receivables

	2009	2008
VAT receivables	156	464
Advance to suppliers	20	16
Prepaid expenses	32	74
Sundry	260	387
Total	**468**	**941**

Prepaid expenses are mainly related to costs incurred but not pertaining to the parent.

15. Cash and cash equivalents

	2009	2008
Cash in hand and bank accounts	3,216	5,040
Total	**3,216**	**5,040**

Bank accounts have a variable interest rate.

For the purpose of the consolidated cash flow statement, the item 'Cash and cash equivalents' includes the following at 31 December :

	2009	2008
Cash in hand and bank accounts	3,216	5,040
Bank overdrafts and advance on collectable bills subject to final payment (note 18)	(2,522)	(5,647)
Total	**694**	**(607)**

16. Share capital and reserves

	2009	2008
Ordinary shares at 0.25 euros each	25,993,915	25,993,915

During year 2009 there have been no variations to share capital.

Details of other reserves:

	Other reserves (of parent)	Curr. Transl. Diff.	IFRS transl. reserve	Consolid. reserve	Total
Balance at 31.12.2008	**26,693**	**(1,040)**	**1,344**	**7,158**	**34,155**
Share capital increase	-	-	-	-	-
Profit allocation	3,243	-	-	(139)	3,104
Variation in consolidation area	40	(5)	-	-	35
Variation in translation reserve	209	(285)	-	-	(76)
Payment of dividends	(779)	-	-	-	(779)
Balance at 31.12.2009	**29,406**	**(1.330)**	**1,344**	**7,019**	**36,439**

Other reserves of the Parent
The other reserves of the parent are made up of the revaluation reserve as per Law 342/2000, the statutory reserve and the retained earnings after the distribution of profits as approved by the Shareholders of Bolzoni S.p.A.

Reserve for currency translation differences
This reserve is used to record the currency differences resulting from the translation of the financial statements belonging to the foreign subsidiaries.

IAS/IFRS conversion reserve
This contains the effects on net equity following the first-time adoption of the IAS/IFRS principles on 1 January 2004.

Consolidation reserve

The consolidation reserve highlights the effects on net equity normally resulting from consolidation operations required for standardizing the items in the financial statements of the consolidated companies to the Group's criteria, from write-offs of infragroup non-realizable profits and from the off-setting of investments against their net equity.

17. Interest bearing loans and borrowings

	Actual interest rate %	Maturity	2009	2008
Short term				
Bank overdrafts		On request	100	287
Advance subject to final payment and on foreign business		30-90 days	2,522	5,647
Subsidiary loans			7,587	6,241
7,750,000 euro bank loan	Euribor +0.70	2010	1,107	1,107
6,500,000 euro unsecured bank loan	Euribor +0.40	2010	1,136	2,040
8,500,000 euro unsecured bank loan	Euribor +0.30	2010	1,761	1,689
4,500,000 euro unsecured bank loan	Euribor +0.25	2010	1,121	750
4,000,000 euro bank loan	Euribor +1.50	2010	164	1,107
Government loan 394/81	1.72	2010	-	303
			15,498	**18,064**
Medium/short term				
7,750,000 euro bank loan	Euribor +0.70	2010	-	1,107
2,000,000 euro unsecured bank loan	Euribor +0.40	2010	-	420
1,500,000 euro unsecured bank loan	Euribor +0.30	2011	358	714
2,500,000 euro unsecured bank loan	Euribor +0.40	2011	504	1,221
3,000,000 euro unsecured bank loan	Euribor +0.25	2012	1,125	1,875
7,000,000 euro unsecured bank loan	Euribor +0.30	2012	2,437	3,852
1,500,000 euro unsecured bank loan	Euribor +0.25	2013	844	1,218
2,000,000 euro unsecured bank loan	Euribor +1.30	2014	2,000	-
4,000,000 euro bank loan	Euribor +1.50	2019	3,801	-
Handelsbanken loan	Euribor +0.60	2011	-	1,200
Other minor loans			982	307
			12,051	**11,914**

Bank overdrafts and advances on collectable bills subject to final payment and advance on foreign business

These mainly refer to the parent and the Spanish subsidiary.

7,750,000 euro bank loan

This loan, given by Intesa-Sanpaolo, is secured by a first degree mortgage on the property in Podenzano and is repayable in equal half yearly instalments.

6,500,000 euro bank loans

The loans are unsecured and are repayable in equal half yearly instalments

8,500,000 euro bank loans

The loans are unsecured and repayable in equal half yearly instalments

4,500,000 euro bank loan

The loan is unsecured and repayable in equal half yearly instalments

4,000,000 euro bank loan

This loan, secured by a second degree mortgage on the property in Podenzano, is repayable in equal half yearly instalments.

Foreign subsidiary loans

These consist of:

- 0.5 million dollar loan obtained by the subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo Inc.
- 0.4 million euro loan obtained by the subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo GmbH;

- loan obtained by the subsidiary Auramo OY amounting to about 1.2 million euros

All loans are secured by comfort letters given by the parent.

Some loans are subject to the observance of the following covenants (based on the consolidated financial statement):

Loan	Covenants	2009	Limit
6.500 €/000	Net financial debts/Net equity	0.70	1.50
6.500 €/000	Net financial debts/Gross operating margin	(9.07)	3.50

As indicated in the above table one of the due covenants has exceeded its limit. The non-observance of both covenants could result, among other things, in the possible early repayment of the loan (residual debt of 3.1 million of which 1.1 million due in 2010 and therefore already included in the short term loans). The total amount of 6.5 million includes the new unsecured loan of 2 million taken out with the same Banking Institute. Furthermore 2 million have been approved which will be disbursed in the first quarter of 2010. The covenants for the new loans are the same as the previous ones therefore the non-observance of one of the two indicators will not have any consequence. In view of the relations with the Banking Institute and the agreements for new loans we do not foresee any request for early repayment.

Net financial position	31.12.2009	31.12.2008	Variation
A. Cash on hand	11	21	(10)
B. Current bank accounts	3,205	5,019	(1,814)
- *of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo*	*432*	*749*	*(317)*
D. LIQUIDITY	**3,216**	**5,040**	**(1,824)**
F. Current bank debts	(10,196)	(12,184)	1,988
- *of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo*	*(2,918)*	*(3,423)*	*505*
G. Current part of non-current indebtedness	(5,302)	(5,880)	578
- *of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo*	*(2,576)*	*(3,135)*	*559*
I. CURRENT FINANCIAL INDEBTEDNESS	**(15,498)**	**(18,064)**	**2,566**
J. CURRENT NET FINANCIAL POSITION	**(12,282)**	**(13,024)**	**742**
Financial Assets held until maturity	59	59	-
K. NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL DEBTS	**(12,051)**	**(11,914)**	**(137)**
- *of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo*	*(5,327)*	*(4,902)*	*(425)*
N. NON-CURRENT NET FINANCIAL POSITION	**(11,992)**	**(11,855)**	**(137)**
NET FINANCIAL POSITION (NET FINANCIAL INDEBTEDNESS)	**(24,274)**	**(24,879)**	**605**
- of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo	***(10,389)***	***(10,711)***	***322***

18. T.F.R. retirement allowance fund and other employee benefits

Below are shown the variations to this fund:

	2009	2008
T.F.R. fund at 01.01	**3,314**	**3,284**
Current cost of the service	463	633
Financial charges	107	132
Actuarial earnings/losses	(30)	195
(benefit paid)	(622)	(930)
T.F.R. fund at 31.12	**3,232**	**3,314**

This fund is part of those plans with defined benefits.

Liabilities have been determined using the Projected Unit Credit Cost method which can be broken down into the following phases:

- on the basis of a series of possible financial assumptions (increase in the cost of life, increase in salaries etc.), estimates have been made regarding the possible future benefits which could be paid to each employee included in the programme in the event of retirement, death, disablement, resignation etc. This estimate will include possible increases corresponding to longer length of service matured as well as the presumable growth in the level of retribution on the date of evaluation;
- the current average value of future benefits paid has been calculated at the evaluation date, on the basis of annual interest rate adopted and the possibilities of each sum actually being paid out;
- the company's liability has been defined by identifying the portion of the current average value for the future sum paid referring to service matured in the company by the employee at the evaluation date;
- based on the liability determined at the previous point, and the reserve allocated in the financial statement in accordance with Italian civil laws, the reserve considered as being valid for the IAS purposes has been identified.

Below are details of possible assumptions:

Demographic assumptions	Executives	Non Executives
Probability of death	Mortality rate tables (named RG 48) for the Italian population as measured by General State Accounting Office	Mortality rate tables (named RG48) for the Italian population as measured by General State Accounting Office.
Probability of disablement	Tables, divided according to sex, adopted in the INPS model for projections up to 2010	Tables, divided according to sex, adopted in the INPS model for projections up to 2010
Probability of resignation	7.5% in each year	7.5% in each year
Probability of retirement	Achievement of the first of the pension requirements valid for Mandatory General Insurance	Achievement of the first of the pension requirements valid for Mandatory General Insurance
Probability for an employee of: -receiving advance payment of 70% of the accrued retirement allowance at the start of the year	3.0% in each year	3.0% in each year

Financial assumptions	Executives	Non Executives
Increase in the cost of life	2.0% per annum	2.0% per annum
Discounting rate	4.45% per annum	4.45% per annum
Increase in TFR retirement allowance	3.0% per annum	3.0% per annum

19. Provision for contingencies and charges

	31.12.08	*Incr.*	*Decr.*	*31.12.09*	*Within 12 mths*	*After 12 mths*
Product Warranty provision	539	254	539	254	254	-
Agents' termination benefit provision	135	17	-	152	-	152
Reorganisation provision	-	1,283	-	1,283	1,283	-
Other provisions	36	127	-	163	163	-
Total	**710**	**1,681**	**539**	**1,852**	**1,700**	**152**

Product warranty provision

This provision has been created to meet charges in connection with product warranties sold during the financial year and which are expected to be incurred the following year. The determination of the necessary provision is based on past experience over the last five years indicating the average impact of costs incurred for warranty servicing with respect to the pertinent turnover.

Agents' termination benefit provision

This provision is to meet the related liability matured by agents.

20. Trade payables

	2009	*2008*
Advance from customers	49	20
Domestic suppliers	7,440	10,818
Foreign suppliers	3,916	4,308
	11,405	**15,146**

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on a 90 day basis approx.

For terms and conditions concerning related parties, see note 33.

Domestic supplier payables at 31 December 2009 include 267 thousand euros for investments in tangible fixed assets made during the second half of the period (Note 5). The variation is likewise affected by the parent's reduced inventory.

21. Other payables

	2009	*2008*
Payables to employees for wages	1,032	982
Payables to employees for matured but unused holidays	642	1,189
Other accrued expenses	545	510
VAT	191	836
Other short term liabilities	781	1,070
Social security payables	958	1,229
	4,149	**5,816**

22. Payables to taxation authorities

	2009	*2008*
For wages and salaries	284	435
For income tax	137	224
Sundry	355	439
	776	**1,098**
Within the financial period	*776*	*964*
After the financial period	*-*	*134*

INCOME STATEMENT

Revenue

For the break-down of revenue, please read note 4 regarding Segment Information.

23. Other revenue

	2009	2008
Sundry income	1,866	1,453
Gains on equity	7	24
	1,873	**1,477**

24. Costs for raw material and consumable supplies

	2009	2008
Raw material	15,182	26,769
Commercial goods	1,867	3,642
Semi-finished products	10,537	20,521
Other purchases for production	2,602	3,686
Sundry purchases	57	295
Additional expenses	251	263
Finished products	1,036	2,814
	31,532	**57,990**

The lower costs for raw materials and consumable supplies is due to the lower turnover and lower prices for raw material.

25. Service costs

	2009	2008
Industrial services	9,749	14,420
Commercial services	2,228	7,370
General services	4,877	8,046
Costs related to use of third party assets	2,168	2,146
	19,022	**31,982**

26. Personnel costs

	2009	2008
Wages and salaries	21,558	29,631
Social security	4,597	6,545
TFR retirement allowance (note 19)	529	828
Reorganisation costs	2,787	-
Sundry costs	916	512
	30,387	**37,246**

The variation in personnel costs is related to the reduction in the average number of employees (151) and to the use of social shock absorbers.

Reorganisation costs have been incurred by Bolzoni Auramo Sl (753 thousand), Auramo Baltic (43 thousand), Auramo OY (541 thousand) and Meyer GmbH (1.45 million) to be considered as extraordinary compensation for the redundant staff in these companies.

Average number of Group employees:

	31.12.2009	31.12.2008	Variation
Top Managers	39	34	5
First-line managers	15	5	10
White collar	256	328	(72)
Blue collar	308	402	(94)
Total	**618**	**769**	**(151)**

27. Other operating costs

	2009	2008
Tax and duty	331	230
Bad debt	44	29
Losses on sale of fixed assets	98	102
Sundry	257	581
	730	**942**

Under the item ‘Sundry’ are recorded costs of administrative and legal nature, association fees and donations referred to the various group companies.

28. Financial income and charges

	2009	2008
Financial charges	(1,733)	(2,200)
Financial income	269	233
Net financial income (charges)	**(1,464)**	**(1,967)**

Compared to the previous year, net financial charges have increased mainly due to the increase in interest rates.

28.1 Financial charges

	2009	2008
Interest on short term payables (overdrafts and credit disinvestments)	339	818
Interest on medium/long term loan payables	1,004	1,106
Charges other than above (lease contracts and sundry)	390	276
	1,733	**2,200**

28.2 Financial income

	2009	2008
Interest income from customers	200	197
Income other than above	69	36
	269	**233**

28.3 Exchange rate gains and losses

	2009	2008
Exchange rate gains	525	1,252
Exchange rate differences following translation	135	(75)
Exchange rate losses	(553)	(2,029)
	107	**(852)**

Variations are mainly due to the effects from fluctuations in the US Dollar's exchange rate in the course of 2009. The devaluation of this currency has caused negative effects on both the result of exchange rate handling and on the translation of items in foreign currencies to exchange rates on the balance sheet date.

29. Stock option plan

At the date of the consolidated financial statement the Group does not have any stock option plans running.

At the balance sheet date, the Bolzoni Company has not issued any convertible bonds.

30. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the year's net profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.
Below are details on earnings and information on the shares used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share:

Earnings/ (losses) per share	*2009*	*2008*
Net group profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	(8,312)	3,104
Average number of ordinary shares (n°/000)	25,994	25,934
Basic earnings per ordinary share	(0.319)	0.120

31. Dividends

Dividends approved and paid out during the year amount to 779,817 euros (2008: 3,100,789 euros). In view of the result of the financial year no proposal will be made to the Annual Shareholders' Meeting with regards to the distribution of dividends (2008: dividend of € 0.03 per share).

32. Commitments and contingencies

Capital commitments

At December 31 2009 and at December 31 2008 the value of the Group's commitments was not material.

Legal litigations

Following the inspection made in March 2003 by the Inland Revenue of Piacenza, on June 13th 2006 the Regional Tributary Commission pronounced their verdict in favour of Bolzoni S.p.A. On November 24 2006 the Law Officers made an appeal to the Supreme Court against the verdict pronounced by the Regional Tributary Commission. Bolzoni S.p.A. has not recognized any provision as, supported by the favourable verdict and by the opinion of its lawyer, it believes the objection to be without grounds.

At 31 December 2009 no new facts emerged regarding this litigation.

During the financial year 2008 the Tax Police made an inspection on financial year 2006 and subsequent periods. The notification report dated 3.7.2008 does not evidence any irregularities of particular importance. The Company is in discussion with the competent offices in order to settle the litigation and is convinced that the matter can be closed without the payment of significant sums.

Guarantees granted

At 31 December 2009 the following guarantees have been granted by the Bolzoni Group:

- it has destined some land and buildings as guarantee against two bank loans (see note 15);
- it has granted comfort letters to a bank on a loan given to the subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo Inc. for the amount of US$ 500,000 (2008: US $ 500,000);
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 2,000,000 (2008: € 2,000,000) in favour of the subsidiary Auramo OY;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 630,000 (2008: € 630,000) in favour of the subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo S.a.r.l.;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 237,370 (2008: € 237,370) in favour of the subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo S.a.r.l.;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 750,000 (2008: € 750,000) in favour of the subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo GmbH;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 750,000 (2008: € 750,000) in favour of the subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo S.l.;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 850,000 (2008: € 850,000) in favour of the subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo S.l.;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 300,000 (2008: € 300,000) in favour of the subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo S.l.;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 750,000 (2008: € 750,000) in favour of the subsidiary Hans H. Meyer GmbH.;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 1,013,000 (2008: € 750,000) in favour of the subsidiary Hans H. Meyer GmbH.;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 3,200,000 (2008: € 3,200,000) in favour of the subsidiary Hans H. Meyer GmbH;
- it has granted a surety to a supplier for the amount of € 100,000 (2008: 100,000) in favour of the subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo Shanghai;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 650,000 (2008: 650,000) in favour of the associated company Meyer Italia Srl;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 1,500,000 (2008: € 0) in favour of the subsidiary Hans H. Meyer GmbH.;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 1,000,000 (2008: € 0) in favour of the subsidiary Hans H. Meyer GmbH.;
- it has granted a surety to a supplier for the amount of € 500,000 (2008: € 0) in favour of another supplier; and
- it has granted a surety to a supplier for the amount of € 300,000 (2008: € 0) in favour of another supplier.

33. Information on related parties

The following table indicates the total amount of transactions with related parties for the relevant financial year (further information on open balances at the end of the year can be found in notes 13 and 18).

Related parties		Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Related parties receivables	Related parties payables
Associates:					
Eurolift Pty	2009	444	–	144	–
	2008	633	–	182	–
Auramo South Africa	2009	521	–	224	–
	2008	1,145	–	306	–
Meyer Italia S.r.l.	2009	631	–	1,030	–
	2008	789	–	615	–
Directors – other related companies : Intesa-Sanpaolo Group	2009	2	275	432	10,821
	2008	13	602	748	11,459
Directors - other related companies:	2009	–	522	-	-
	2008	–	522	–	–

Associated companies

The Group owns the following investments:

- 24.5% interest in Eurolift Pty (2008: 24.5%)
- 40% interest in Auramo South Africa (2008: 40%) owned through Auramo Oy
- 30% interest in Meyer Italia srl (2008: 30%)

Terms and conditions of transactions between related parties

Transactions between related parties are performed at normal market prices and conditions. Outstanding balances at year end are unsecured, interest free and are settled in cash. No guarantees have been provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 December 2009 the Group, as in previous years, has not made any provision for doubtful debts referring to amounts owed by related parties.

Transactions with other related parties

Directors – other related parties

Auramo OY, entirely controlled group company, rents the property situated in Vantaa (Finland) where its offices and production plant are located, from Kinteisklo OY Auran Pihti, a company controlled by Mr Karl-Peter Otto Staack, a member of the board of directors. The contract establishes the payment of an annual rent of approximately 522 thousand euros (2008: approx. 522 thousand euros) .

At 31 December 2009 Intesa-Sanpaolo Group owns less than 5% of share capital of Bolzoni S.p.A. (2008: less than 5%) and a manager of Intesa-Sanpaolo Group (Davide Turco) is a member of the parent's Board of Directors. The Bolzoni Group has business relations of a financial nature with the Intesa-Sanpaolo Group and, as a consequence, at 31 December 2009, the total value of debts towards the Intesa-Sanpaolo Group amounted to approximately 10.4 million euros (2008: € 10.7 million). Intesa-Sanpaolo Group also holds a mortgage right of the value of 10.85 million euros on the property situated in Podenzano as guarantee for a loan.

34. Financial risk management: objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial instruments, other than derivatives, include bank loans, financial leases, short term deposit and cash bank accounts. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial instruments, such as trade payables and receivables, which arise directly from its operations.

The Group has also entered into derivative transactions, mainly including forward currency contracts. The purpose is to hedge against the interest rate and currency risks arising from the Group's operations and its sources of finance.

The Group's policy is that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken. This policy has been observed for the financial year under examination.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are those in connection with interest rates, liquidity, exchange rates and receivables. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees on the policies for handling each of these risks and they are summarised below. The Group's accounting principles in relation to derivatives are set out in note 2.3.

Interest rate risk

With a part of its loans in euro at a floating interest rate, the Group believes it is exposed to the risk that a possible increase in rates could increase future financial charges.

	Variations in presumptions	Effect on gross profit before tax
2009	0.25 BPS	(69)
	-0.25 BPS	69
2008	0.25 BPS	(74)
	-0.25 BPS	74

As at 31 December 2009 the Group does not have any Interest Rate Swap contracts running which foresee the exchange of the difference between variable and one or more fixed rate interest amounts, calculated by reference to an agreed notional principal amount.

Foreign currency risk

The Group has identified its exposure to foreign currency risks mainly in connection with future collection of amounts in foreign currency (principally USD) as their subsequent translation could take place at potentially unfavourable conditions, with a negative impact on the year's results.

As described in the section dedicated to the consolidation principles the financial reports of the subsidiaries prepared in currencies other than Euro, are translated using the exchange rates published in the web site of the Italian Exchange Rate Office. Below is a table showing the effects of possible variations to exchange rates on the main items of financial reports for the subsidiaries operating outside the Euro zone.

	Currency	Increase/ Decrease	Effect on Net Equity*	Variation on Turnover	Variation on profit before tax
2008	*USD*	+ 5% / -5%	+ 42 / - 47	- 257 / + 284	+ 42 / - 47
	SEK	+ 5% / -5%	- 9 / + 10	- 107 / + 118	- 7 / + 7
	GBP	+ 5% / -5%	+ 13 / - 15	- 126 / + 140	+ 13 / - 15
	$ AUS	+ 5% / -5%	- 6 / + 6	- 62 / + 69	- 6 / + 6
	RMB	+ 5% / -5%	+ 2 / - 3	- 64 / + 71	+ 2 / - 3
	SLOTY	+ 5% / -5%	- 2 / + 2	- 41 / + 45	- 2 / + 2
	$ CAN	+ 5% / -5%	- 1 / + 1	- 50 / + 55	- 1 / + 1
2008	*USD*	+ 5% / -5%	+17 / -19	- 501 / + 553	+ 17 / - 19
	SEK	+ 5% / -5%	-20 / +23	- 192 / + 212	- 20 / + 23
	GBP	+ 5% / -5%	-13 / +14	- 302 / + 334	-13 / + 14
	$ AUS	+ 5% / -5%	+ 19 / - 21	- 84 / + 93	+ 19 / - 21
	RMB	+ 5% / -5%	-14 / +15	- 103 / + 114	- 14 / + 15
	SLOTY	+ 5% / -5%	-5 / +5	- 83 / + 92	- 5 / + 5
	$ CAN	+ 5% / -5%	-3 / +3	- 76 / + 83	- 3 / + 3

* net of the theoretical tax effect. The theoretical tax effect in the single countries home to the various subsidiaries has been considered. Furthermore for those subsidiaries presenting negative results no tax effects have been considered.

The Group has entered into derivative financial contracts which hedge against exchange rate risks produced by cash flow from payments received in foreign currency transactions with its American subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo Inc: more specifically, the instruments used are essentially forward currency contracts and Put options.

Following the expansion of its activities towards Asian markets, the Group is also exposed to foreign currency risks related to purchases of raw materials settled in both Chinese Yuan (CNY) and US Dollars (USD); the volume of these operations is however minimal.

As these derivative contracts are generally drawn up after the invoicing of sales or of the purchases generating the related cash flows and so it is not possible to identify a close correlation between the maturity of the derivative contracts and the dates of the underlying financial cash flows, the contracts under examination can therefore be classified as net hedging operations on trade receivables/ payables in foreign currency. Consequently, they have been recognized as financial assets held for trading and are therefore accounted for and assessed at fair value. The fair value variations are charged to income statement under financial income and charges. At 31 December 2009 there are no derivative contracts running.

Risk of variations in price of raw material

The Group's exposure to the price risk is considered to be limited as the Group adopts a policy of partial hedging against the risk of fluctuations in the cost of raw materials thanks to supplier contracts at fixed prices for a period varying from three to six months and which mainly involve steel.

Credit risk

Insurance policies have been taken out for all the Group companies in order to give protection against insolvency risks and which cover almost all the exposure.

With respect to the credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Group, which include cash and cash equivalents and available-for-sale financial assets , the maximum risk is equivalent to the carrying amount of these assets in the event of default of the counterparty. These are normally primary domestic and international financial institutions.

Liquidity risk

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, debentures, finance leases and hire purchase contracts with purchase option.

Fair value

Below is a comparison between the carrying amounts and the fair value of all the Group's financial instruments as indicated in the financial statement, divided according to category:

	Carrying amount		*Fair value*	
	2009	*2008*	*2009*	*2008*
Financial assets				
Cash in hand	3,216	5,040	3,216	5,040
Financial assets available for sale	59	59	59	59
Other financial credits (long term)	174	243	174	243
Financial liabilities				
Bank overdrafts and advance on collectable bills subject to final payment	(2,622)	(5,934)	(2,622)	(5,934)
Loans:				
At variable rates	(24,927)	(23,741)	(24,927)	(23,741)
At fixed rates	-	(303)	-	(303)
Forward currency contracts *	-	-	-	-
Swap Interest Rates *	-	-	-	-

* accounted for in the financial statement at fair value.

Fair value

Fair value of derivatives and loans has been calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows at prevailing interest rates. The fair value of loans at fixed rates has been calculated using the market interest rates.

Interest rate risk

The following table shows the carrying amount, according to maturity date, of the Group's financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk:

Variable rate	<1 year	>1<2 yrs	>2<3 yrs	>3<4 yrs	>4<5 yrs	> 5 yrs	Total
Liquid funds	3,216	-	-	-	-	-	3,216
Assets held to maturity	59	-	-	-	-	-	59
Overdrafts on bank accounts	(100)	-	-	-	-	-	(100)
Advance on collectable bills subject to final payment	(1,522)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,522)
Advance on foreign business	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,000)
Subsidiary loans	(6,547)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,547)
Bank loan of Euro 7,500,000	(1,107)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,107)
Bank loan of Euro 2,000,000	(748)	(750)	(375)	-	-	-	(1,873)
Bank loan of Euro 1,500,000	(373)	(375)	(375)	(94)	-	-	(1,217)
Bank loan of Euro 2,000,000	-	(500)	(500)	(500)	(500)	-	(2,000)
Bank loan of Euro 2,000,000	(420)	-	-	-	-	-	(420)
Bank loan of Euro 1,000,000	(209)	(107)	-	-	-	-	(316)
Bank loan of Euro 2,500,000	(496)	(523)	(549)	-	-	-	(1,568)
Bank loan of Euro 1,500,000	(506)	(398)	-	-	-	-	(904)
Bank loan of Euro 1,500,000	(308)	(322)	(83)	-	-	-	(713)
Bank loan of Euro 1,500,000	(343)	(357)	-	-	-	-	(700)
Bank loan of Euro 1,500,000	(304)	(318)	(164)	-	-	-	(786)
Bank loan of Euro 1,500,000	(311)	(318)	(161)	-	-	-	(790)
Bank loan of Euro 4,000,000	(164)	(407)	(416)	(427)	(438)	(2,112)	(3,964)
Loans to subsidiaries	-	(1,040)	-	-	-	-	(1,040)
Other minor loans	-	(982)	-	-	-		(982)

Credit risk

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Group.

35. Remuneration of Directors and Statutory Auditors

The following table shows the remuneration during year 2008 for the Directors and Statutory Auditors of the parent and subsidiary companies:

Name	Amount paid by Parent	Amount paid by Group companies	Description
Emilio Bolzoni	175	28	Director
Roberto Scotti	175	28	Director
Luigi Pisani	25	-	Director
Franco Bolzoni	25	-	Director
Pierluigi Magnelli	25	-	Director
Davide Turco	25	-	Director
Karl Peter Otto Staack	24	-	Director
Carlo Baldi	9	-	Director
Raimondo Cinti	24	-	Director
Giovanni Salsi	24	-	Director
Paolo Mazzoni	17		Director
Total	**548**	**56**	
Giorgio Picone	20	-	Auditor
Fiorenzo Salvini	13	-	Auditor
Benvenuto Girometti	4	-	Auditor
Maria Gabriella Anelli	9	-	Auditor
Total	**46**	**-**	

36. Other information

The Parent has not carried out any operations to favour the purchase or the subscription of shares in accordance with article 2358, paragraph 3 of the Civil Code

The Group appointed its auditors in March 2006. Below is a summary of fees paid during the financial period in exchange for services rendered to the Group by the following:

a) by the auditing company for auditing services

b) by the auditing company. for services other than above, divided between verification services necessary for the issue of certifications and other services, separated according to type;

c) by companies belonging to the auditing company's network, for services divided according to type.

Type of service	Subject providing the service	Beneficiary	Fees (thousands of euros)
Accounting audit	Parent's auditors	Parent Company	86
Certification service	Parent's auditors	Parent Company	3
Accounting audit	Parent's auditors	Parent's subsidiaries	37
	Parent's auditors network	Parent's subsidiaries	103

37. Events after the balance sheet date

The positive trend already recorded in our market during the fourth quarter 2009 continues during the first months of 2010 even though far from the volumes registered in 2007 and 2008.

The reorganisation process was completed in 2009 for all the foreign companies within the Group and in the first quarter of 2010 in Italy we are continuing to use the available social shock absorbers.

STATEMENT ON THE COMPANY AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL REPORT

ACCORDING TO ART. 81-TER OF CONSOB RULING n° 11971 OF MAY 14 1999 AND SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATIONS AND INTEGRATIONS

1. The undersigned Roberto Scotti, C.E.O., and Marco Bisagni, manager responsible for the preparation of the corporate accounting documents of Bolzoni S.p.A., also taking into account the provisions contained in art. 154-bis, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the legislative decree n° 58 of February 24 1998, do hereby certify:
   - the appropriateness in relation to the company's characteristics (also taking into account any changes which may have occurred during the financial year) and
   - the actual application of the administrative and accounting procedures behind the preparation of the company and consolidated financial statement for the period 1 January – 31 December 2009.

2. In this respect, the C.E.O. and the manager responsible for the preparation of the corporate accounting documents highlight that
   - the accounting figures for the financial period 2009 have been subjected to specific and adequate controls which have not highlighted any significant deficiencies.

3. We also certify that:

   3.1 the Company and Consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2009:
   - a) have been drawn up according to the applicable International Accounting _Standards as recognised by the European Community in compliance with ruling (CE) n° 1606/2002 by the European Parliament and Council on 19 July 2002;
   - b) correspond to the results of the accounting books and entries;
   - c) are suitable for providing a true and precise portrayal of the balance sheet and economic-financial situation of the issuer and the group of companies included in the consolidation

   3.2 the Management Report includes a reliable analysis of the management trend and result, together with situation of the issuer and the group of companies included in the consolidation, in addition to a description of the main risks and uncertainties to which they are exposed.

Casoni di Podenzano, 12 March 2010

Signature of the C.E.O.

Signature of the Manager Responsible for the Preparation of the company accounting documents

Roberto Scotti

Marco Bisagni

BOLZONI S.P.A.
I CASONI DI PODENZANO (PC)
SHARE CAPITAL Euro 6,498,978.75 FULLY PAID
TAX CODE 00113720338
R. E. A. n. 87382

BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS REPORT ON CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT AT 31.12.2009

Gentlemen,

The Group's consolidated financial statement has been prepared adopting the international accounting principles (IAS/IFRS) since the financial year 2005.

The accounting principles used for the present financial statement are therefore those officially approved by the European Union and currently ruling. The consolidated financial statement prepared in this way was made available and was then examined and checked by us.

We can state the following.

The financial statement shows a Negative Result for the Period of 8.326 thousand euros consisting of a group loss of 8.312 thousand euros and a third party loss of 14 thousand euros, and an Overall Loss of 8.280 thousand euros consisting of a group loss of 8.266 thousand euros and a third party loss of 14 thousand euros (40% investment in Bolzoni Auramo Polska, 40% investment in Bolzoni Auramo Shanghai and 49% investment in Bolzoni Auramo BV) and may be summarized as follows:

BALANCE SHEET

Assets	€	87,151
Liabilities and funds	€	51,634
Capital and group reserves	€	34,625
Capital, reserves and third party results	€	892
Total liabilities, funds and capital	€	87,151

INCOME ACCOUNT

Production value	€	78,802
Production costs	€	- 81,521
Gross Operating Result	€	- 2,719
Amortization, provisions and write-downs	€	- 5,647
Operating Result	€	- 8,366
Income and financial charges	€	- 1,357
Result before tax	€	- 9,723
Income tax for financial period	€	1,397
Result of activities to be continued	€	- 8,326
Result of trading activities	€	0
Result of the year	**€**	**- 8,326**

Third party result	€	- 14
Group result	€	- 8,312

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
€/000

Profit/Loss for the period (A)	**€**	**-8,326**
Part of profit/loss with effect on cash flow hedging instruments		-
Profit/loss from redetermination of financial activities available for sale		-
Profit/loss from translation of foreign companies' financial statements	€	46
Other profit/loss of companies calculated with the N.E. method		-
Actuarial profit/loss of fixed benefit plans		-
Total Other profit/loss (B)		**46**
Total Overall Profit/loss (A + B)		**-8,280**
Attributable to:		
Group		-8,266
Third parties		-14

The figures refer to the year ended 31st December 2009, the balance sheet date for all the Group companies entirely owned by Bolzoni SpA with the exception of Bolzoni Auramo Polska with a 60% ownership, Bolzoni Auramo Shanghai with a 60% ownership and Bolzoni Auramo BV with a 51% ownership.

Through the audit and the analysis of the book-keeping entries, the documents and the information transmitted by the companies included in the consolidation, we can declare that the Financial Statement presented to you is in order and corresponds to the book-keeping entries.

The ample and exhaustive Management Report prepared by the Directors corresponds to the contents of the Consolidated Financial Statement. It offers a clear and precise, overall situation of the entire Group, together with the management trend as a whole and, analytically, also in the various areas in which the group companies operate.

The Report made by the Auditing Company Reconta Ernst & Young S.p.A. dated 19 March 2010 does not highlight any remarks and/or irregularities**.**

The consolidation principles used, and which we consider to be correct, are the following:

a) the total consolidation of those companies where the parent company directly or indirectly (Meyer sarl and Hans H Meyer Ltd) detains the majority of voting rights;

b) the net equity method for those companies associated following the Auramo OY investment and the cost method for the directly associated companies where the percentage of ownership goes from 20% to 50%.

We moreover confirm that the Management Report and the Explanatory Notes provide complete and exhaustive information regarding management performance, consolidation principles, important events which have occurred to date since the end of the financial year and the expected development of the management.

Casoni di Gariga, 29 March 2010

THE BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS

Dott. Giorgio Picone - Chairman
Dott. Maria Gabriella Anelli
Dott. Fiorenzo Salvini

Independent auditors' report
pursuant to Article 156 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of February 24, 1998
(Translation from the original Italian text)

To the Shareholders
of Bolzoni S.p.A.

1. We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Bolzoni S.p.A. and its subsidiaries (the "Bolzoni Group") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, comprising the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement and the related explanatory notes. The preparation of these financial statements in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with art. 9 of Italian Legislative Decree n° 38/2005 is the responsibility of the Bolzoni S.p.A.'s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

2. Our audit was made in accordance with auditing standards and procedures recommended by CONSOB (the Italian Stock Exchange Regulatory Agency). In accordance with such standards and procedures, we planned and performed our audit to obtain the information necessary to determine whether the consolidated financial statements are materially misstated and if such financial statements, taken as a whole, may be relied upon. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, as well as assessing the appropriateness and correct application of the accounting principles and the reasonableness of the estimates made by management. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

   With respect to the consolidated financial statements of the prior year, presented for comparative purposes, which have been restated to apply IAS 1, reference should be made to our report dated March 16, 2009.

3. In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements of Bolzoni Group at December 31, 2009 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with art. 9 of Italian Legislative Decree n° 38/2005; accordingly, they present clearly and give a true and fair view of the financial position, the results of operations and the cash flows of Bolzoni Group for the year then ended.

4. The management of Bolzoni S.p.A. is responsible for the preparation of the Management Report and the annual report on Corporate Governance, published on the web site of Bolzoni S.p.A. in the section "Investor Relations - Corporate Governance", in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consistency of the Management Report and on the information reported in compliance with art. 123-bis of Italian Legislative Decree n° 58/1998, paragraph 1, letters c), d), f), l), m) and paragraph 2, letter b) in the annual report on Corporate Governance, with the financial statements, as required by law. For this purpose, we have performed the procedures required under Auditing Standard n. 001 issued by the Italian Accounting Profession (CNDCEC) and recommended by CONSOB. In our opinion the Management Report and the information reported in compliance with art. 123-bis of Italian Legislative Decree n° 58/1998, paragraph 1, letters c), d), f), l), m) and paragraph 2, letter b) included in the annual report on Corporate Governance are consistent with the consolidated financial statements of Bolzoni Group as of December 31, 2009.

Bergamo, Italy
March 19, 2010

Reconta Ernst & Young S.p.A.
signed by: Massimo Meloni, partner

BOLZONI

CORPORATE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
at 31/12/2009

BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 2009

BALANCE SHEET *(euros)*	Notes	31/12/2009	31/12/2008
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	16,490,927	18,148,638
Intangible fixed assets	4	1,513,904	1,684,042
Investment in subsidiaries	5	34,057,483	31,962,727
Investment in associated companies	6	61,311	61,311
Credits and other financial assets	7	1,512,077	1,060,208
- *of which related to subsidiaries*	*7*	*1,300,000*	*850,000*
Deferred tax assets	8	393,267	550,740
Total non-current assets		**54,028,969**	**53,467,666**
Current assets			
Inventory	9	5,386,322	7,810,105
Trade receivables	10	12,178,835	18,624,851
- *of which related to subsidiaries*	*10*	*5,036,000*	*8,842,000*
- *of which related to associates*	*10*	*424,350*	*408,689*
Tax receivables	11	432,809	85,544
Other receivables	12	370,557	559,153
Cash and cash equivalent	13	892,366	1,611,468
- *of which towards related parties (Intesa-Sanpaolo)*	*13*	*431,928*	*748,506*
Total current assets		**19,260,889**	**28,691,120**
TOTAL ASSETS		**73,289,858**	**82,158,786**

BALANCE SHEET as at 31 December 2009

BALANCE SHEET *(euros)*	Notes	31/12/2009	31/12/2008
NET EQUITY			
Share capital	14	6,498,479	6,498,479
Reserves	14	31,756,781	29,043,223
Result of the period	14	(520,059)	3,493,375
TOTAL NET EQUITY		**37,735,201**	**39,035,077**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term loans	15	11,068,376	10,406,925
- of which towards related parties (Intesa-Sanpaolo)	*15*	*4,326,761*	*4,902,320*
T.F.R. provision (retirement allowance)	16	2,422,374	2,531,396
Tax payables	20	-	133,647
Deferred tax liability	8	254,330	414,998
Contingency and expenses provisions	17	150,000	135,000
Total non-current liabilities		**13,895,080**	**13,621,966**
Current liabilities			
Trade payables	18	12,979,643	*16,840,816*
- of which related to subsidiaries	*18*	*4,782,000*	*5,062,000*
Payables to banks and current portion of L.T. loans	15	6,780,801	*9,969,760*
- of which towards related parties (Intesa-Sanpaolo)	*15*	*3,575,559*	*4,134,481*
Other payables	19	1,370,401	2,023,204
Tax payables	20	478,837	584,979
Current portion of contingency provision	17	49,895	82,984
Total current liabilities		**21,659,577**	**29,501,743**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**35,554,657**	**43,123,709**
TOTAL NET EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**73,289,858**	**82,158,786**

INCOME STATEMENT for fiscal year ended 31 December 2009

INCOME STATEMENT *(euros)*	Notes	31/12/2009	31/12/2008
Turnover	21	37,632,565	73,736,870
- of which related to subsidiaries and associates	*30*	*11,538,000*	*24,540,071*
Other operating revenue	22	104,372	121,829
Total revenue		**37,736,937**	**73,858,699**
Costs for raw material and consumables	23	(18,402,086)	(36,736,522)
- of which related to subsidiaries	*30*	*(1,836,000)*	*(4,363,321)*
Costs for services	24	(8,633,720)	(17,441,678)
Personnel expenses	25	(8,281,945)	(12,228,968)
Other operating expenses	26	(208,936)	(290,306)
Adjustment of investments	5	(200,000)	-
Gross operating result (Ebitda)		**2,010,250**	**7,161,225**
Amortization	3 - 4	(2,638,962)	(2,643,716)
Provisions and write-downs	10 -17	(139,342)	(146,730)
Operating result		**(568,054)**	**4,370,779**
Financial expenses	27	(816,951)	(1,556,898)
- *of which related to subsidiaries*		*(120,570)*	*(226,649)*
- *of which towards related parties (Intesa-Sanpaolo)*	*30*	*(204,436)*	*(480,546)*
Financial income	27	1,087,678	1,899,184
- *of which related to subsidiaries*		*25,558*	*1,852,460*
- *of which towards related parties (Intesa-Sanpaolo)*	*30*	*1,569*	*13,620*
Exchange rate earnings and losses	27	(83,233)	200,026
Result before tax		**(580,560)**	**4,913,091**
Income tax	8	60,501	(1,419,716)
Result of the period		**(520,059)**	**3,493,375**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME for fiscal year ended 31 December 2009

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	Notes	31/12/2009	31/12/2008
Profit/Loss for the period (A)		**(520,059)**	**3,493,375**
Part of profit/loss with effect on cash flow hedging instruments		-	-
Profit/loss from redetermination of financial activities available for sale		-	-
Other profit/loss of companies calculated with the N.E. method		-	-
Actuarial profit/loss of fixed benefit plans		-	-
Total Other profit/loss (B)		**-**	**-**
Total Overall Profit/loss (A + B)		**(520,059)**	**3,493,375**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the financial year ended 31 December 2009

	Capital	Revaluation reserve	Share premium provision	Legal reserve	Other Reserves	Stock Option reserve	Profit	Total Net Equity
Balances on 31.12. 2007	**6,459,978**	**2,329,967**	**17,095,922**	**863,812**	**6,502,809**	**141,919**	**4,904,091**	**38,298,498**
Profit allocation				245,205	4,658,886		-4,904,091	-
Dividends					-3,100,790			-3,100,790
Increase from stock option (1)	38,501		447,620			-171,956		314,164
Other variations					-208	30,037		29,829
Year result							3,493,375	3,493,375
Balances on 31.12.2008	**6,498,479**	**2,329,967**	**17,543,542**	**1,109,017**	**8,060,698**	**-**	**3,493,375**	**39,035,077**
Balances on 31.12. 2008	**6,498,479**	**2,329,967**	**17,543,542**	**1,109,017**	**8,060,698**	**-**	**3,493,375**	**39,035,077**
Profit allocation				174,668	3,318,707		-3,493,375	-
Dividends					-779,818			-779,818
Other variations								
Year result							-520,059	-520,059
Balances on 31.12.2009	**6,498,479**	**2,329,967**	**17,543,542**	**1,283,685**	**10,599,587**	**-**	**-520,059**	**37,735,201**

(1) Increase in share capital, share premium provision and stock option reserve referred to the stock option plan concluded during the financial year 2008.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2009

(euros)	*Notes*	2009	2008
Net profit of the year		**(520,059)**	**3,493,375**
Adjustment to reconcile net profit with cash flow generated (used) by operating activities:			
Amortization		2,638,962	2,643,716
Accrual to TFR provision (retirement allowance) and financial charges		647,030	751,766
Services paid and actuarial differences		(756,052)	(649,713)
Accrual to contingency and charges provision		64,895	97,984
Use of contingency and charges provision		(82,984)	(95,337)
Net variation of deferred tax		(3,195)	187,219
Net variation of investments		(2,094,757)	-
Variations in operating assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in inventory		2,423,783	3,112,270
(Increase) decrease in trade receivables		6,446,016	4,293,218
(Increase) decrease in other receivables		188,597	(37,949)
Increase (decrease) in trade payables		(4,079,883)	(9,798,498)
Increase (decrease) in other payables		(652,804)	(548,297)
Increase (decrease) in tax payables		(239,788)	(79,987)
(Increase)decrease in tax receivables		(347,266)	610,372
NET CASH FLOW GENERATED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	a)	**3,632,495**	**3,980,139**
Cash flows generated by investment activity:			
Gross investments in tangible activities		(313,256)	(1,024,816)
Disinvestments in tangible activities		-	-
Net investments in intangible activities		(279,147)	(822,066)
NET CASH FLOW USED FOR INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	b)	**(592,403)**	**(1,846,882)**
Cash flows generated by financing activity:			
New loans (repayment) and transfer of short term portions to current liabilities.		(397,382)	(1,395,935)
Net variation of other non-current financing assets/liabilities		-	-
Dividends paid		(779,817)	(3,100,790)
Share capital increase		-	38,501
Other variations to net equity and third party interests		-	305,493
CASH FLOW GENERATED (USED) BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	c)	**(1,177,199)**	**(4,152,731)**
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATES ON NET LIQUID FUNDS		**-**	**-**
NET INCREASE (DECR.) IN NET LIQUID FUNDS	a)+b)+c)	**1,862,893**	**(2,019,474)**
NET LIQUID FUNDS AT START OF YEAR		(2,455,144)	(435,670)
NET LIQUID FUNDS AT END OF YEAR		(592,251)	(2,455,144)
VARIATION		1,862,893	(2,019,474)
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:			
Interest paid		772,409	1,394,042
Income tax paid		301,480	736,318

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Corporate information

Bolzoni S.p.A. is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in Podenzano (PC), località "I Casoni" and its principal activity is in the sector of attachments for fork lift trucks.

The publication of Bolzoni S.p.A.'s (the Company) financial statement for the year ended 31 December 2009 was authorized by the resolution taken by the directors on March 12th 2010.

As at December 31 2009 the majority of Bolzoni SpA's share capital is owned by Penta Holding srl with registered offices in Podenzano, Località I Casoni (Piacenza).

Bolzoni S.p.A. is not subject to management and coordinating activities on behalf of companies or bodies and establishes in full autonomy its general and operational strategic orientations.

2. Basis of Preparation and Accounting Principles

2.1 Basis of preparation

Bolzoni S.p.A.'s financial statement has been prepared in conformity with the International Accounting Standards and related interpretations, as approved by the IASB and enacted according to the procedure indicated in article 6 of Ruling (CE) n° 1606 passed on 19 July 2002.

The accounting principles used for this financial statement are those formally approved by the European Union and ruling on December 31st 2009, in addition to the regulations issued to implement art. 9 of the Legislative Decree n° 38/2005. The figures indicated in the accounting statements are given in euros whereas, in the explanatory notes they are rounded to the nearest thousand of euros, except where indicated.

Information has been supplied according to the specific requirements established in CONSOB's resolution n° 15519 dated July 27 2006, CONSOB's resolution n° 15520 dated July 27 2006 and in Circular n° DEM/6064293 dated July 28 2006.

The financial statement as at 31 December 2009 has been drawn up on the basis of the historic cost, modified where necessary as required for the evaluation of certain financial instruments.

The company financial statement at 31 December 2009 has been prepared with the prospect of a continuation of the Company's activity. Indeed the Company has estimated that, despite a difficult economic and financial context, no significant uncertainties exist regarding its continuity, also considering the actions already identified to adjust to the altered levels of demand and the industrial and financial flexibility of the Company itself

With reference to the Statements, the following should be noted:

- Balance Sheet: the Company differentiates between non-current assets and liabilities and current assets and liabilities;
- Income Statement: the Company presents a classification of costs according to their nature, which is believed to be more representative of the Company's predominantly commercial and distribution activities;
- Cash Flow Statement: it has been drawn up using the indirect method to determine cash flows produced by the activity during the period;
- Variations to Net Equity: the Company includes all variations to net equity including those deriving from transactions with shareholders (distribution of dividends, share capital increases)

The accounting principles adopted in the preparation of this financial report are in conformity with those applied in the preparation of the annual report for the previous financial year except for the adoption of the following principles and interpretations enacted by the E.U. and applicable from 1 January 2009:

- IAS 1 revised "Presentation of Financial Report" approved by the E.U. Commission in December 2008. The application of this principle involves the presentation of an income statement including, in addition to the normal items of an income statement, other items which previously were included directly in net equity and therefore the income statement is then called 'statement of comprehensive income'. Regarding the application of the principle the Company has decided to present the statement of comprehensive income over two statements: the first showing the traditional components of the income statement with the result of the period, and the other, starting from this result, showing in detail the other IAS components previously shown only in the statement of the variations in net equity.

- IAS 23 revised "Financial charges": approved by the E.U. Commission in December 2008, this principle requires the capitalization of those financial charges directly attributable to the acquisition, the construction or the production of 'qualified activities'. This principle has no effect on the Company.
- IFRS7 – Financial instruments: disclosures: The approved principle requires additional disclosures with regards to the estimation of fair value and the risk of liquidity. In the case of estimates according to fair value, emphasis is given to disclosures on the origins of inputs using a fair value on three levels, for each class of financial instruments. In addition, a reconciliation is required between initial and the final balance of the fair value estimate for third level estimates, as for the assessment of significant transfers between the different levels. Furthermore, the enactments clarify the requirements as to disclosure on the risk of liquidity in relation to derivatives and other financial assets used for managing foreign liquidity. Disclosure on fair value estimates is presented in Note 5 and the amendments have not had a significant impact on the risk of liquidity presented in Note 31.
- IFRS 8 – Operating segments: IFRS 8 has replaced IAS 14 "Segment Reporting" since its coming into force. Notes regarding IFRS 8 are illustrated in Note 2.5, including the related comparative information.

Amendments and interpretations applied since 1 January 2009 and not relevant to the Company

Amendments to IFRS 1 – *First time adoption of international accounting standards and IAS 27 Consolidated and separate financial statement*

Amendments to IFRS 1 give an entity the possibility of establishing, in its first financial statement according to IFRS, the 'cost' of its holding in associated, subsidiary and joint-venture companies according to IAS 27 or using a substitute (deemed cost).
Amendment to IAS 27 requires that all the dividends resulting from associates, subsidiaries and joint-ventures be indicated in the separate financial report's income statement. Both amendments will be effective for financial periods starting on or after 1 January 2009. Amendment to IAS 27 should be applied with reference to the future.
The amendments have had no effect on the Bolzoni's financial statement.

IAS 32 *Financial instruments:* Presentation and IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statement – Puttable Instruments and obligations arising on liquidation*

These amendments to IAS 32 and IAS 1 were enacted in February 2008 and came into effect on 1 January 2009. The amendments of the standard envisage one exception, with a very limited application area, which enables the classification of puttable options and similar instruments as capital instruments if they meet specific requirements. The amendments to the standard have not affected the Company's Net Equity or result as it has not issued such instruments.

IAS 7 *Cash Flow Statement*

This explicitly affirms that only expenses resulting from the recognition of an activity can be classified as cash flow from investment activity. This modification will not change the Company's Cash Flow Statement as it does not include any operations of this type.

IAS 8 *Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors*

This specifies that in selecting an accounting policy, the application of the Implementation Guidance is mandatory only when this constitutes an integral part of the related international accounting standard (IFRS).

IAS 10 *Events occurring after the balance sheet date*

This clarifies that the dividends declared after the end of the financial period must not be recognised as liabilities as on the date of the balance sheet there is no obligation.

IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment*

Parts of property, plant and equipment held for rental purposes and which, on termination of the leasing contract, are invariably sold must be classified as inventory at the end of the leasing contract, when they become available for sale. The application of the principle has not had any impact on the Company's financial statement.

IAS 18 *Revenue*

The term 'direct costs' is replaced by 'transaction costs' as established by IAS 39.

IAS 19 *Employee benefits*
Modification to the definition of 'social security costs related to past service', 'yield on the activities of the plan', 'short-term benefits' and 'other long-term benefits'. Reference to recognition of potential liabilities has been eliminated to ensure coherency with IAS 37.

IAS 20 *Government grants*
Financing granted in future at zero interest rate or at lower rates than market will not be exempted from the need to allocate interest. The difference between the amount collected and the amount shown is accounted for under government grant. Furthermore, the terminology has been revised to ensure coherency with the other IFRS. The application of the principle has had no impact on the Company's financial statement.

IAS 27 *Consolidated and separate financial statement*
When the parent accounts for its subsidiaries at the fair value, in accordance with IAS 39, in its own separate financial statement, this treatment continues even when the subsidiary is classified as held for sale. The application of the principle will have no impact on the Company's financial statement.

IAS 29 *Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies*
Reference has been amended to the exception which allows the measurement of assets and liabilities at historical cost, specifying that property, plant and equipment represent an example and not a detailed list. The terminology has also been revised to ensure coherency with the other IFRS.

IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*
Earning per share in the interim financial report falls within the application area of IAS 33.

IAS 39 *Financial instruments: recognition and measurement*
Variations in the circumstances related to derivative financial instruments are not grounds for reclassification and therefore the derivatives cannot be transferred from or included in the category of 'at fair value with variations carried to income statement'. Reference to 'segment' has been eliminated in IAS 39 in the determination of whether an instrument qualifies as hedging item. The use of actual return rate is required in re-measuring a debt instrument as soon as hedge accounting for fair value hedging is no longer applied. The application of the principle has had no impact on the Company's financial statement.

IAS 40 *Property investments*
The area of application has been redefined and it has been established that assets under construction or development in order to be subsequently held as property investments, must be classified as property investments.
If the fair value cannot be reliably calculated, the investment under construction will be calculated at cost until the fair value can be established or until construction has been completed.
It has also been clarified that the fair value of the property investment held through leasing contract reflects the expected financial flows (including the potential rent which is expected to be due). Consequently, if a property evaluation obtained is net of all the expected payments it will be necessary to re-add the possible accounted liabilities deriving from lease contract in order to achieve the fair value of the property investment for accounting reasons.
Lastly, conditions have been revised regarding a voluntary modification of the accounting policies in order to be in line with IAS 8. The application of the principle has not affected the Company's financial statement.

IAS 41 *Agriculture*
Reference to discount rate before tax for determination of fair value has been removed. The prohibition has also been removed regarding the taking into account , for the assessment of fair value, cash flows deriving from any subsequent transformation. Lastly, the term 'costs at sales point' has been replaced by 'sales costs'. The application of the principle has not affected the Company's financial statement as it does not conduct such activities.

IFRS 5 *Non current assets held for sale and discontinued operations*
This modification clarifies that additional disclosures required for non current assets and groups of assets to e disposed of classified as held for sale o related to discontinued operations, are only those requested by the IFRS 5. The disclosure required by other IFRS is only applicable if specifically requested with reference to these types of non current assets or discontinued operations. The application of this principle has not affected the Company's financial statement.

IFRIC 9 *Reassessment of embedded derivatives and* IAS 39 *Financial Instruments:recognition and measurement*

The modification to IFRIC 9 requires the entity to evaluate whether the embedded derivatives should be separated from the primary contract when the entity reclassifies an hybrid financial instrument out of the' fair value through profit or loss' category. The assessment must be made on the basis of the circumstances existing at the time it becomes part of the contract for the first time; it is possible to make a subsequent reassessment on if there is a modification in the contract conditions which significant changes ht cash flows which would otherwise be requested by the contract.

IAS 39 establishes that if an implicit derivative cannot be reliably assessed, the hybrid instrument must be entirely classified according to fair value and the variations accounted for in the income statement. The application of this principle has not had any effect on the Company's financial statement as it does not conduct such activities.

IFRIC 13 *Customer loyalty programmes*

IFRIC 13 requires loyalty award credits (or points) given to customers as part of a customer loyalty programme to be accounted for as a separate component of sales for which they have been granted.

A part of the fair value of sales value should be allocated to loyalty points and deferred. This will later be recognised as income in the financial year in which the points are redeemed. The application of this principle has not affected the Company's financial statement as it does not conduct such activities.

IFRIC 15 *Agreements for construction of Real Estate*

IFRIC 15 was enacted in July 2008 and is effective for financial periods starting on or after 1 January 2009. The interpretation must be applied retrospectively. It clarifies when and how related revenue and connected costs deriving from the sale of real estate should be recognised if an agreement has been reached between builder and buyer before construction begins. Furthermore the interpretation provides indications on how to determine whether an agreement falls within the area of application of IAS 11 or IAS 18. IFRIC 15 has not affected the Company's financial statement as it does not conduct these activities.

IFRIC 16 *Hedging of a net investment in a foreign operation*

IFRIC 16 was enacted in July 2008 and has become effective for financial periods starting on or after 1 October 2008. The interpretation must be applied with the future in mind. IFRIC 16 provides indications on the accounting of hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation. In particular it gives indications on the identification of foreign currency risks qualifying for the application of hedge accounting in hedging of a net investment and on how the entity should determine the amount of exchange rate gains and losses, in connection to both the net investment and to the hedge instrument, which should be reclassified to the income statement once the investment has been sold. The Company does not use hedging instruments and therefore this interpretation is not applicable.

IFRS 2 *Share-based payments – Vesting conditions and cancellations*

This amendment to *IFRS 2 Share-based payments* was published in January 2008 and is effective since 1 January 2009. It clarifies that vesting conditions include an explicit or implicit obligation to provide a service. Any other condition is 'non-vesting' and must be taken in to account to determine the fair value of the assigned capital instrument.

In the event of the premium not maturing as a result of the fact that it does not meet a 'non-vesting condition' which is under the control of the entity or the party, this must be accounted for in the same way as cancellations.

The Company has not performed operations with share-based payments having 'non-vesting conditions' and thereby there have been no effects in the accounting of agreements with share-based payments.

IFRS 3R *Business combinations* and IAS 27R *Consolidated and separate financial statements*

The revised principles were approved January 2008 and are effective for financial periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009.

IFRS 3R introduces numerous modifications to the accounting of business combinations achieved after this date and this will produce effects on the amount of goodwill measured, on the results presented in the period the acquisition takes place and on future results.

IAS 27R regulates the variations in the stake owned in an associate (without this leading toa loss of control). As a result of such transactions any difference between the value of third party stake (sold or purchased) and the fair value of the amount received or paid will be carried directly to net equity and attributed to the majority shareholders. Furthermore, the principle modifies the accounting of losses produced by the associate as well as the loss of control of an associate. Other modifications connected to the previous have affected IAS 7 *Statement of Cash flows*, IAS 12 *Income Taxes*, IAS 21 *Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates,* IAS 28 *Investments in Associates* and IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures.* The changes to IFRS 3R and IAS 27R will produce effects on future business combinations, on operations where there is a loss of control in the associate and on minority transactions. Despite the fact that the principles can be applied in advance, the Company does not intend to take advantage of this possibility.

IAS 39 *Financial instruments: recognition and measurement – Instruments qualifying as hedgeable*

These modifications to IAS 39 have been approved in August 2008 and are effective for financial periods starting on or after 1 July 2009. The revision deals with the designation of unilateral risks of a hedged instrument and the designation of inflation as hedged risk or portion of hedged risk in specific situations. The amendment clarifies that an entity has the option of allocating a portion of the variations in fair value or the variations in cash flows of a financial instrument as hedged instrument. The Company has come to the conclusion that the modification will not have any effects on the financial or income situation as it does not have any operations of this type.

IAS 36 *Impairment of assets*

Whenever discounted cash flows are used to estimate the 'fair value excluding sales costs and addition disclosure is required on the discount rate, in line with the disclosure required when discounted cash flows are used to estimate 'value in use'. This amendment does not directly affect the Company's financial statement because the recoverable amount of its cash-generating units is currently estimated using the 'value in use'. The amendment does not affect the Company.

IAS 38 *Intangible assets*

Expenditures for advertising and promotional activities are recognised as costs when the Company has either the right to exploit the goods or has been rendered a service. This modification does not have any effect on the Company as it has not encountered these types of assets. Reference has been removed to the fact that there could be rare evidence, if ever verifiable, in support of an amortization method for intangible assets other than the linear method.

2.2 Judgements and significant accounting estimations

Judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting principles, the directors have taken decisions based on the following judgements (excluding those involving estimations) with a significant effect on the values indicated in the financial statement.

Judgements and accounting estimations

In accordance with IAS/IFRS principles, the preparation of the financial statement requires estimates and assumptions on behalf of the management which have an effect on the value of assets and liabilities and on their disclosure at the date of the statement. The actual results could however differ from these estimates. The estimates are used for measuring depreciation, write-downs and recovery of value of investments, benefits to employees, taxes and accrual to provisions for contingencies and risks.

Estimates of the Provision for Doubtful Debt and the Inventory Depreciation Provision are based on the losses expected by the Company. If the current economic and financial crisis were to protract or worsen this could possibly deteriorate the financial conditions of the Company's debtors more than has been estimated in this financial statement.

Estimates and assumptions are revised from time to time and the effects of each variation can be seen in the Income Statement in the period in which the review is performed, if the review itself involves only this period, or else in the subsequent periods if the review involves both the current and following years.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Impairment in investments

Investments are subjected to verification for possible depreciation at least once a year; this verification requires an estimate of the utilization value of the cash flow generating unit, which is in turn based on the estimate of the current value of cash flows expected from the unit and on their discounting back on the basis of a suitable discount rate. Further information is available in Note 5.

Amortization (for assets with a defined useful life)

With the aim of calculating amortizations, the residual useful lives of assets are revised from time to time.

2.3 Accounting principles

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historic cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value. Such cost includes costs for replacing part of plant and equipment when that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the assets.

Depreciation, which begins when the assets are available for use, is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the assets and taking into account their residual value. The depreciation rates used, which reflect the useful life generally attributed to the various categories of assets, and which have remained unvaried with respect to the previous financial year, are the following:

Buildings and light constructions	3 %
Plants and equipment	from 10 to 15.5%
Industrial and commercial equipment	from 25% to 30%
Other assets	from 10% to 25%

Land, which normally has an unlimited useful life, is not subject to depreciation.

The carrying value of property, plant and equipment is revised for possible impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable, according to the established depreciation plan. If an indication of this type exists and in the event that the carrying value exceeds the expected realizable value, the assets or the cash-generating units to which the assets have been allocated are revalued until they actually reflect their realizable value.

The residual value of the asset, the useful life and the methods applied are reviewed annually and adjusted if necessary at the end of each financial year.

A tangible asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) are included in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognized.

Leases

Finance leases, which basically transfer to the Company all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the leased item, are capitalized among property, plant and equipment at the inception of the lease, at the fair value of the leased item or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. A debt of the same amount is booked in liabilities and is progressively reduced according to the plan for refunding the portions of capital included in the installments.

Lease payments are apportioned between the 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 charged directly against income. The assets are depreciated according to and at the rates indicated in the previous paragraph.

The lease contracts where the lessor substantially retains all the risks and benefits typical of ownership are classified as operating leases.

The initial negotiation costs incidental to the operating lease contracts are considered as increasing the cost of the leased asset and are measured over the lease term so that they balance the income generated by the same lease.

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

Intangible assets

Acquired intangible assets are recognized as assets, according to the contents of IAS 38 (Intangible Assets) when it is probable that the use of the asset will generate future economic benefits and when the cost of the asset can be reliably determined.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost, whereas those acquired in a business combination are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is charged against profits in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangibles assets are assessed to be either definite or indefinite. Intangible assets with definite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible assets may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization methods for an intangible asset with a definite useful life is reviewed at least at each financial year end or even more frequently if necessary. 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 amortization period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates . The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the income statement in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

The Company has not recognized any intangible assets with indefinite lives in the balance sheet.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs arising from a particular project are capitalized only when the Company can demonstrate 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 technical, financial or other types of resources to complete development and its capacity to reliably measure the expenditure during the development of the asset and the existence of a market for the products and services resulting from the activity or of their use for internal purposes. The capitalized research costs include only those expenses sustained that can be directly attributed to the development process. Following the initial recognition, the development costs are measured at the cost less any accumulated amortization or loss. Any capitalized costs are amortized over the period in which the project is expected to generate income for the Company.

The carrying value of development costs is revised for impairment annually, when the asset is not yet in use or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting year.

A summary of the policies applied by the Company to intangibles assets follows:

	Licences and Patents	*Development costs*
Useful lives	Definite	Definite
Method used	Licences amortized over 3/5 years ; Patents amortized over 10 years	Amortized over 5 years, on a straight-line basis, corresponding to the period of expected future sales deriving from the related project
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Internally generated
Impairment testing/tests on recoverable amounts	Annually or more frequently when there is indication of impairment.	Annually for assets not yet in use and more frequently when there is indication of impairment. The amortization method is revised at each financial year end.

Gains or losses deriving 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 recognized in the income statement when the asset is disposed of.

Impairment of assets

The Company assesses annually at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset (intangible assets, property, plant and equipment owned and finance leased assets) may be impaired. In making this assessment of the assets, both internal and external sources of information are considered. With regards to the former (internal sources) the following are considered: obsolescence or the physical deterioration of the asset; if, during the financial year there have been significant changes in the use of the asset; if the economic trend of the business appears to be worse than expected. With regards to external sources however the following are considered: if the market prices of the asset have significantly dropped; if there are particular technological, market or legislative issues capable of reducing the asset's value.

Regardless of whether there are internal or external indications of impairment loss, goodwill and the other possible intangible assets with indefinite useful life are subjected to impairment testing at least once a year.

In both cases (either the annual check of the carrying value of goodwill or the other tangible and intangible assets with a definite useful life with indications of possible impairment loss) the Company makes an assessment of the recoverable value. The recoverable value is the higher between the fair value of an asset or cash-flow generating unit, net of selling costs, and the value in use; it is determined for each asset, except when the asset does not generate cash flows which are largely independent from those generated by other assets or groups of assets, in which case the Company assesses the recoverable value of the cash-flow generating unit to which the asset belongs. In particular, as goodwill does not generate cash-flows independently from other assets or groups of assets, impairment testing involves the unit of the group of units to which goodwill has been allocated.

Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing the 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.

For the assessment of value in use, the future financial flows are taken from the company business plans approved by Board of Directors, and which form the best assessment that the Company can make of the expected economic conditions during the period covered by the plan. Projections usually cover a period of three years; the long-term growth rate used for assessing the terminal value of the asset or the unit is normally lower than the average, long-term growth rate of the segment, of the Country or of the benchmark market and, if appropriate, may correspond to zero or can even be negative. The future financial flows are assessed by using the current conditions as benchmark: therefore the estimations do not consider either the benefits arising from future re-organisation in which the Company is not yet involved or future investments for improvement or optimization of the asset or unit.

Impairment loss to assets in function (being used) are taken to profit and loss in the cost categories consistent with the function of the asset showing the impairment loss.

At each reporting date the Company also assesses whether there are any indications that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously written-off impairment loss, excluding goodwill, may only be reversed if there have been changes in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. In that case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit and loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining life. In no case can the goodwill amount previously written-down return to the original.

Investments in subsidiary and associated companies

Investments in subsidiary and associated companies are carried at the adjusted cost when there is an impairment. Whenever the Company's possible share of the associated/subsidiary company's losses exceeds the carrying value of the investment, it is necessary to proceed to the cancellation of the investment value and the portion of further impairment is taken to provision in the liabilities in the event of the Company being obliged to account for it.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognized at the cost – plus the additional charges at acquisition – representing the fair value of equivalent paid. After the initial recognition, financial assets are assessed in relation to their operating destination on the basis of the following outline.

Financial assets held for trading

These are financial assets acquired for the scope of obtaining a profit from short term price fluctuations. After initial recognition, these assets are measured at the fair value and the related profit or loss is charged to the income statement. The derivative financial instruments (interest rate swap, options, forward etc…) are classified as held for trading, unless designated as effective hedging.

Financial assets held to maturity

These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments, and a fixed maturity date, for which the Company has the firm intention and ability to hold until maturity.

After initial recognition, these assets are carried at the amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

This cost is calculated as the amount initially recognized less the repayments of capital, plus or minus the accumulated depreciation using the effective interest rate method of any difference between the initially recognized value and the maturity amount. This calculation includes all the fees and points

paid or received between the parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts. For investments carried at the amortized cost, gains and losses are recognized in income when the investments are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization.
The financial assets the Company decides to maintain in its portfolio for an indefinite period are not included in this category.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective discount rate. Gains and losses are recognized in income when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Includes financial assets not classified in the previous categories. After initial recognition these assets are measured at fair value with gains or losses being recognized as a separate component of equity until they are derecognized or until they are determined to be impaired at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is included in the income statement.
In the case of securities that are actively traded in organized financial markets, the fair value is determined by referring to quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date. For those investments where there is no active market, the fair value is determined by using valuation techniques based on recent transaction prices between independent parties; the current market value of another substantially similar instrument; discounted cash flow analysis; option pricing models.
When the fair value cannot be reliably estimated, investments in other companies are left at cost value.
The Company does not own any available-for-sale financial assets.

Inventories

Inventories are evaluated at the lesser between the purchase or production cost and expected net realizable value.
Costs incurred for bringing each product to its present location and stockage are accounted for as follows:

Raw material	– purchase cost based on average weighted cost;
Finished and semi-finished goods	– average production cost for the financial year based on cost of direct materials and labour plus a portion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

The net realizable value is the estimated selling price less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.
If necessary, provisions have been allocated for write-down of materials, finished products, spare parts and other supplies considered obsolete or with a low turnover rate, considering their expected future use and their realizable value.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have a 30-120 days' payment terms, are recognized at the original invoice amount less an allowance for any non-collectable amounts. This provision is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and short term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.
For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are represented by cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognized at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs.
After the initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Gains and losses are recognized in net profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized, as well as through the amortization process.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

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

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party;
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and benefits of the ownership of the assets, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and benefits of the asset but has transferred the control of the asset.

Where the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and benefits of the asset nor transferred the control of the asset, the asset is recognized in the Company's balance sheet to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset itself. The continuing involvement which takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset, is measured at the lesser between the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

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

Where 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced either directly or through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognized in profit or loss.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually, for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for the financial assets that are not individually significant. In the absence of objective evidence of impairment for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the asset is included in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and that group of financial assets is collectively assessed for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement, to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost at the reversal date.

Financial assets carried at cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an unquoted equity instrument that is not carried at fair value because its fair value cannot be reliably measured, or on a derivative asset that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of such an unquoted equity instrument, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

Retribution scheme under the form of investment in capital (Stock option plans)

As established by IFRS2 – Share based payments, these schemes represent a part of the beneficiary's retribution, the cost being represented by the fair value calculated at the grant date of the option and is recorded in the Income Statement at equal amounts for the length of the period going from the said date and the date the option becomes exercisable , and the matching entry is take directly to net equity. Evaluations in fair value subsequent to the assignment date do not have any effect on the initial evaluation.

Provisions for contingencies and charges

Provisions for contingencies and charges are recognized when the Company 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 Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized 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. 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 recognized as a borrowing cost.

Pensions and other post-employment benefits

TFR retirement allowance, calculated in compliance with the laws and current labour contracts, as it is considered a plan with defined benefits in accordance with IAS 19, is determined separately for each company at the end of each financial period using the projected unit credit actuarial valuation method. The actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the income statement, either as labour costs or financial charges depending on the case.

Assets available for sale and liabilities associated with these assets

The non-current assets (or groups of assets and liabilities) are classified as intended for sale if available for immediate sale in the present state, except for recurring transaction conditions for the sale of that type of asset and if the sale is highly probable.

These assets are carried at;

- the lesser between the carrying value and fair value net of sales costs, any impairment loss is take to profit and loss, unless part of a business combination operation, or else
- at fair value net of sales costs (without the possibility of measuring write-downs during initial recognition), if part of a business combination operation.

In any case the depreciation process is interrupted when the asset is classified as available for sale.
The assets and the liabilities directly connected to a group of assets to be sold are distinctly classified in the income statement, as well as the pertinent reserves of accumulated profits or losses directly taken to equity. The net result of sale operations is indicated in a specific item of the profit and loss statement.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized in the Income Statement:

Sale of goods

Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards linked to the ownership of the goods have passed from the company to the buyer.

Services provided

Revenue from services provided (technical servicing, repairs, other services rendered) is recognized with reference to the stage of completion, measured as a percentage of total labour hours, with respect to the hours estimated for each operation.

Interest income

Revenue is recognized as interest accrues (using the effective interest method that is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset).

Dividends

Dividends are recognized when the shareholders' rights to receive the payment is established

Government grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When the grants relate to expense items they are recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grants on a systematic basis to the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Financial charges

Financial charges are taken to income statement when they are incurred.

Income tax

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to taxation authorities. The tax rates and the tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.
Deferred tax liabilities are recognized 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 same time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent of the probability that taxable profit will be available and against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, excepting:

- where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences 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;

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is revised at each balance sheet 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 income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.
Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.
Income tax related to items recognized directly in equity is recognized directly in equity and not in the income statement.
Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable rights exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Value Added Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of VAT except where the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority in which case VAT is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or part of the expense item taken to the income statement. The net amount of VAT that can be recovered from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Derivative financial instruments and hedging

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts to cover risks mainly associated with foreign currency fluctuations. The Company can also use financial instruments to cover interest risks such as Interest Rate Swap, even though none existed at 31 December 2009 and 2008 nor were any drawn up during the two financial periods closed on these dates. These derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. They are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.
Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value on derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are taken directly to net profit or loss for the period.

The fair value of forward currency contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates for contracts with similar maturity profiles. The fair value of interest rate swap contracts is calculated by reference to the market value for similar instruments.
At 31 December 2008 there was a forward contract running for nominal 3 million US dollars maturing on 30th March 2009 which was considered unsuitable for hedge accounting as it was not possible to identify a technical-financial correlation between the characteristics of the stipulated contracts and those of one or more specific financial instruments existing at the balance sheet date.
At 31 December 2009 there are no forward contracts in existence.

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euros (the functional currency) at the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date. All exchange rate differences are taken to the income statement. The non-monetary items assessed in foreign currencies at the historical cost are translated using the exchange rate ruling on the date the transaction is registered. Non monetary items carried in foreign currencies at the fair value are translated using the exchange rate ruling on the date the value is determined.

Variation in the accounting principles

The accounting principles adopted are in line with those applied in the previous financial year.

2.4 Future changes in accounting policies

Interpretations effective in the future

It should be noted that the following standards will take effect from the financial year 2010:

IAS 39 *Financial instruments*
An amendment to IAS 39 was enacted on 31 July 2008 by the IASB applicable retrospectively from 1 January 2010. The amendment clarifies the application of the principle for the definition of the underlying object for hedging in particular situations. The amendment will not affect Bolzoni S.p.A.'s financial statement.

IFRIC 17 *Distribution of non-cash assets to owners*
On July 27 2008 IFRIC issued an interpretation clarifying that a dividend payable is recognised when the dividends have been appropriately authorised and should be measured at the fair value of the net assets to be distributed. Furthermore, an entity should recognise the difference between the dividend paid and the carrying amount of the net assets distributed in profit or loss. The interpretation will have no effect on Bolzoni S.p.A.'s financial statement.

IFRIC 18 *Transfer of assets from customers*
On 29 January 2009 issued an interpretation clarifying the accounting method to be adopted if the entity establishes a contract whereby it receives from its own customer a tangible asset to be used to connect the customer to a network or provide the customer with ongoing access to a supply of goods or services. In some cases the entity receives cash from the customer that must be used only to acquire or construct the item of property, plant and equipment in fulfilment of the contract. The interpretation will have no effect on Bolzoni S.p.A.'s financial statement.

Improvements to the IFRS (so-called 'Improvement Project')
The Company has not applied in advance the amendments made to the standards following the project regarding improvements to IFRS 2007 and believes that they will not have significant effects on the financial statement.

IAS 1 *Presentation of the modified Financial Statement*
This amendment modifies the definition of current liabilities contained in IAS. The previous definition required the classification as current of those liabilities which may be extinguished at any moment through the issue of net equity instruments. This resulted in the presentation under current liabilities of those liabilities related to convertible bonded loans which could be converted in shares by the issue. Following the amendment, in the classification of a liability as current/non current it becomes irrelevant whether the net equity instrument is convertible or not.

IAS 7 *Cash flow statements*
The amendment requires that only those cash flows deriving from expenditures resulting from a recognised asset in the balance sheet can be classified in the financial statement as deriving from

investment activities, whereas the cash flows deriving from expenditures non resulting from a recognised asset (for example, promotional expenses, advertising or staff training) must be classified as deriving from operating activities.

IAS 17 Leasing
As of 1 January 2010 all land covered by existing lease contracts must be assessed separately, with the possible retrospective recognition of a new lease accounted for as if the related contract were of a financial nature.

IAS 38 *Intangible assets*
The amendment to IFRS3 made in 2008 established that there is sufficient information for measuring the fair value of an intangible asset. This amendment also clarified the evaluation methods commonly to be used to measure the fair value of intangible assets for which there is not an active benchmark market; in particular, these methods include alternatively the estimate of the discounted net cash flows produced by the assets, the estimated costs that the entity has avoided thanks to ownership of the asset instead of its use through a licence contract with a third party, or the necessary costs for recreating or replacing the asset.

IAS 39 *Financial instruments: recognition and measurement*
The amendment limits the non-applicability exception to forward contracts between a buyer and the selling shareholder for the purpose of selling a company sold in a company combination at a future date of purchase when the completion of the company combination does not depend on further actions of one of the two parties but only on the passing of a considerable period of time. The amendment also clarifies that IAS 39 is also applicable to option contracts which allow one of the two parties to have more or less control over future events which could result in the control over an entity.

The following table contains the list of the main international accounting standards and the interpretations approved by IASB which will be applied for the first time during the next financial years.

Description	Effective from
IAS 32 - Financial instruments	1 January 2011
IAS 24 – Related party disclosures	1 January 2011
IFRS 9 – Financial instruments	1 January 2013
IFRIC 14 - Prepayments of minimum contribution funding	1 January 2011
IFRIC 19 - Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments	1 January 2011

IFRIC 9 *Reassessment of embedded derivatives*

The amendment excludes from the application of IFRIC 9 the embedded derivatives in contracts acquired during business combinations when entities under common control or joint ventures are formed.

IFRIC 14 – IAS 19 *Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset – minimum funding requirements and their interaction*

IAS 19 *Employee benefits* establishes a limit on defined benefit assets accounted for in the financial statement. This interpretation provided guidelines on how to assess this limit and clarifies the impact on assets and liabilities related to a defined benefit plan deriving from the existence of the minimum funding requirements of a contractual or statutory nature. This interpretation is not applicable to the Company.

IFRIC 19 – *Extinguishing financial liabilities with equity instruments*

This interpretation provides guidelines on how to account for extinguishing financial liabilities with own equity instruments (debt for equity swap) that is to say, when an entity renegotiates the terms of a debt with its own financier who accepts the entity's shares or other equity instruments in order to extinguish – totally or partly – the debt.
The interpretation clarifies that:
- the shares issued are part of the amount paid to extinguish the financial liability;
- the shares issues are assessed at fair value. If the fair value cannot be reliably calculated the shares issues must be assessed so as to reflect the fair value of the liability being extinguished;
- the difference between the accounting value of the financial liability being extinguished and the initial assessment of the shares issued must be recorded by the entity in the income statement for the period.

This interpretation, which will come into effect from 1 July 2010, has not yet been enacted by the European Union and a significant impact is not expected on the figures in the Company's financial statement as a consequence of its application.

IAS 24 revised – *Related party disclosures*

IAS 24 revised simplifies the disclosure requirements regarding related parties where public bodies are present and provides a new definition for related parties, simplified and coherent,
This standard, which will come into effect on 1 January 2011, has not yet been enacted by the European Union. No significant impact is expected on the disclosures provided by the Company following the future application of this standard.

2.5 Segment information

The Company operates in a single segment made up of attachments for fork lift trucks.

3. Tangible Fixed Assets

	01.01.09	Addition	Deprec.	Decrease (1)	31.12.08
Land	721	-	-	-	721
Buildings	6,899	12	-	-	6,911
Plant and machinery	23,458	415	-	(150)	23,723
Equipment	3,462	64	-	(2)	3,524
Other assets	3,121	72	-	(43)	3,150
Historical cost of property, plant and machinery	**37,661**	**563**	**-**	**(195)**	**38,029**
Land	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	(1,528)	-	(208)	-	(1,736)
Plant and machinery	(12,381)	-	(1,627)	120	(13,888)
Equipment	(3,175)	-	(128)	2	(3,301)
Other assets	(2,428)	-	(227)	42	(2,613)
Depr. reserve for property, plant and machinery	**(19,512)**	**-**	**(2,190)**	**164**	**(21,538)**
Land	721	-	-	-	721
Buildings	5,371	12	(208)	-	5,175
Plant and machinery	11,077	415	(1,627)	(30)	9,835
Equipment	287	64	(128)	-	223
Other assets	693	72	(227)	(1)	537
Net value of property, plant and machinery	**18,149**	**563**	**(2,190)**	**(31)**	**16,491**

(1): Due to sales

The value of Property, Plant and Machinery generated internally, entirely attributed to item 'Plant and Machinery', amounts to 174 thousand euros (2008: 139 thousand euros) and is represented by raw material, semi-finished products and personnel costs and related social security.
The investments made during 2009 in Plant and Machinery refer to the purchase of machine tools and equipment necessary for a continual modernization process aimed at increasing productivity and efficiency.

Below is a summary of the gross and net carrying values of the fixed assets acquired through lease contracts in the previous years and whose effects have been included in the previous table.

	31.12.2009		31.12.2008	
	Gross value	Net value	Gross value	Net value
Plant and machinery	3,223	17	3,223	51
Equipment	45	-	45	-
Other assets	677	9	677	14
Total	**3,945**	**26**	**3,945**	**65**

4. Intangible fixed assets

	01.01.09	Addition	Other variations	31.12.09
Development costs	969	172	-	1,141
Patent rights	100	8	-	108
Licences	2,767	91	-	2,858
Others	200	8	-	208
Assets under construction	6	-	-	6
Gross value of Intangible Fixed Assets	**4,042**	**279**	**-**	**4,321**
Development costs	(444)	(95)	-	(539)
Patent rights	(83)	(9)	-	(92)
Licences	(1,631)	(345)	-	(1,976)
Others	(200)	-	-	(200)
Assets under construction	-	-	-	-
Accumulated amortization for Intangible Fixed Assets	**(2,358)**	**(449)**	**-**	**(2,807)**
Development costs	525	77	-	602
Patent rights	17	(1)	-	16
Licences	1,136	(254)	-	882
Others	-	8	-	8
Assets under construction	6	-	-	6
Net Value of Intangible Fixed Assets	**1,684**	**(170)**	**-**	**1,514**

The value of intangible fixed assets generated internally and capitalized in 2009, and attributed entirely to the item 'Development costs' amounts to 172 thousand euros and includes related personnel costs and social security. These projects mainly refer to the development of new technical solutions for existing products.

As at 31 December 2009 development costs included 487 thousand euros referring to running projects whose amortization has not yet started.

5. Investments in subsidiaries

The Company has the following investments in subsidiary companies:

	Location	% of invest.	Type of ownership	31.12.08	Incr. Decr.	Write down	31.12.09
Bolzoni Auramo Inc.	USA	100	Direct	6,505	-	-	6,505
Bolzoni Ltd	UK	100	Direct	205	225	-	430
Bolzoni Auramo Polska	Poland	60	Direct	50	-	-	50
Bolzoni Auramo S.l.	Spain	100	Direct	683	1,250	-	1,933
Bolzoni Auramo S.r.l.	Italy	100	Direct	253	100	200	153
Bolzoni Auramo Shanghai	China	60	Direct	500	220	-	720
Bolzoni Auramo S.a.r.l.	France	100	Direct	376	-	-	376
Auramo Oy	Finland	100	Direct	13,119	-	-	13,119
Bolzoni Auramo Bv	Netherlands	51	Direct	-	-	-	-
Bolzoni Auramo Pty	Australia	100	Direct	47	500	-	547
Bolzoni Auramo Sa	Chile	100	Direct	-	-	-	-
Bolzoni Auramo Canada Ltd	Canada	100	Direct	122	-	-	122
Bolzoni Auramo GmbH	Germany	100	Direct	589	-	-	589
Bolzoni Auramo Ab	Sweden	100	Direct	722	-	-	722
Hans H. Meyer GmbH	Germany	100	Direct	8.791	-	-	8,791
Meyer S.a.r.l. (1)	France	100	Indirect	-	-	-	-
Meyer Ltd (2)	UK	100	Indirect	-	-	-	-
TOTAL				**31,962**	**2,295**	**200**	**34,057**

(1) owned by Hans H Meyer GmbH for a value of 202,498 €.
(2) owned by Hans H. Meyer GmbH for a value of 0€ following write-down

The increased cost of investment in Bolzoni Ltd is due to the increase in share capital following the resolution of the Board of Directors on December 15, 2009 through the waiver of 200 thousand pounds.

The increased cost of investment in Bolzoni Auramo S.l. is due to increase in share capital following the resolution of the Board of Directors on August 27, 2009 through bank transfer.

The increased cost of investment in Bolzoni Auramo S.r.l. is due to increase in share capital following the resolution of the Board of Directors on December 15, 2009 through bank transfer.

The increased cost of investment in Bolzoni Auramo Shanghai is due to the increase in share capital following the resolution of the Board of Directors on December 19, 2008 through bank transfer. in March 2009 and authorised by the Chinese government in the course of 2009

The increased cost of investment in Bolzoni Auramo Pty is due to the increase in share capital following the resolution of the Board of Directors on March 11, 2009 through the waiver of 400 thousand euros from the loan given to the Australian subsidiary and remaining 100 thousand euros by bank transfer.

From a comparison between the book value of investments and the corresponding part of net equity negative differences have emerged for the following companies:

	Investment value	Net Equity	Difference
Bolzoni Auramo Inc.	6,505	2,321	(4,184)
Bolzoni Ltd	430	212	(218)
Bolzoni Auramo S.l.	1,933	329	(1,604)
Bolzoni Auramo S.r.l.	153	49	(104)
Auramo Oy	13,119	7,407	(5,712)
Bolzoni Auramo Pty	547	101	(446)
Hans H. Meyer GmbH	8,791	5,351	(3,440)

On 31 December 2009 impairment tests were performed on the above companies on the basis of the 3 year Business Plan approved by the Board of Directors. The results highlighted the need to proceed to a write-down of 200 thousand euros for the subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo S.r.l.

With reference to the impairment tests it should be noted that to determine the value in use the following assumptions have been considered:

- growth rate used to extrapolate projections of the cash flows beyond the three year period covered by budget plans ranges from 0% to 2%. These growth rates are in line with the average long-term growth rates expected for markets in which the investees operate;
- discount rates applied to projections of cash flows range from 7% and 7.5%. These rates, from which tax effects have been deducted, have been determined, in line with those used in the previous financial year, with an increase in risk premium in consideration of the particular economic period.

On 31 December 2009 a sensitivity analysis has been performed on the recoverable value of investments in the main Group companies, based on the assumption of a one percentage point change in WACC; no critical points emerged and it was not considered necessary to further reduce the value other than ad described above.

6. Investments in associated companies

The Company holds the following investments in associated companies:

	2009	2008
Eurolift Pty Ltd	46	46
Meyer Italia srl	15	15
Total	**61**	**61**

During the year 2009 there have been no variations to the values of investments in associated companies.

The following table sums up the main financial information regarding the investment in Eurolift Pty Ltd:

	2009	2008
Portion of the associate's equity:		
Current assets	247	189
Non-current assets	13	13
Current liabilities	(45)	(46)
Non-current liabilities	-	(2)
Net assets	215	154
Portion of the associate's revenue and result:		
Revenue	411	295
Profit	20	5

The following table sums up the main financial information regarding the investment in Meyer Italia S.r.l.:

	2008	2007
Portion of the associate's equity:		
Current assets	447	444
Non-current assets	177	55
Current liabilities	(412)	(396)
Non-current liabilities	(200)	(91)
Net assets	13	12
Portion of the associate's revenue and result:		
Revenue	727	770
Profit	(3)	(4)

7. Credits and other financial assets (non-current)

	31.12.2008	Increases	Decreases	31.12.2009
Finan. credits towards subsidiaries	850	1,000	550	1,300
Finan.credits towards associates	200	-	-	200
Guarantee deposits	10	2	-	12
Total	**1,060**	**1,002**	**550**	**1,512**

Details on the residual amount of interest-bearing loans (Euribor 3 months + 1.5% spread), given out to the single subsidiaries, renewable and with maturity on 31.12.2010, are provided below:

Subsidiaries	31.12.2009	31.12.2008
Bolzoni Auramo Canada Ltd	300	350
Bolzoni Auramo Pty	-	400
Bolzoni Auramo Sa	-	100
Hans H. Meyer GmbH	1,000	-
Total	**1,300**	**850**

The loans were given in euros. None of the credits have a contract life of more than 5 years.

8. Taxation

8.1 Deferred tax

Deferred tax at 31st December 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

	Balance Sheet 2009	Balance Sheet 2008	Income Statement 2009
Deferred tax liability			
Stock adjustment	30	107	(77)
Capitalization of internal costs	110	141	(31)
Sundry	114	167	(53)
	254	**415**	(161)
Deferred tax assets			
Inventory devaluation	83	78	5
IPO costs	145	290	(145)
Sundry	165	183	(18)
	393	**551**	158
Deferred tax income /(expense)			**320**

The payment of dividends to the shareholders of Bolzoni S.p.A. has no effect on income tax.

8.2 Income tax

The major components of income tax for the years which ended 31st December 2009 and 2008 are:

	2009	2008
Income statement		
Current income tax		
Current income tax charge	(56)	1,233
Substitute tax		
Substitute tax	-	-
Deferred income tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(5)	187
Income tax	**(61)**	**1,420**

A reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by the domestic tax rate for the years ended 31st December 2009 and 2008 gives the following:

IRES/Income tax	2009 Amount	2009 Rate	2008 Amount	2008 Rate
Theoretical tax rate		27.50%		27.50%
Result before tax	(581)		4,913	
Theoretical tax charge	**(160)**		**1,351**	
Plus variations:				
Tax free or non-taxable income	27		29	
Exchange rate fluctuations	179		-	
Depreciation	-		-	
Company cars	106		100	
Non-deductible costs	594		499	
Other plus variations for IAS purposes	493		444	
Minus variations				
IPO costs	(461)		(461)	
Exchange rate fluctuations	-		(289)	
Tax depreciation	-		(1)	
Dividends from subsidiaries	(1,011)		(1,720)	
Other minus variations	(165)		(471)	
Other minus variations for IAS purposes	(217)		(110)	
Taxable amount	**(1,036)**		**2,933**	
CURRENT IRES	**(285)**	**N.R.**	**807**	**16.42%**

IRAP	2009 Amount	2009 Rate	2008 Amount	2008 Rate
Theoretical tax rate		3.90%		3.90%
Difference between production values and costs	(581)		4,913	
Theoretical tax charge	**(23)**		**192**	
Plus variations:				
Personnel costs	5,828		12,125	
Other plus variations	756		569	
Minus variations:				
Other minus variations	(286)		(5,182)	
Taxable amount	**5,717**		**12,425**	
CURRENT IRAP	**223**	**-38.38%**	**485**	**9.86%**

9. Inventory

	2009	2008
Raw material	1,844	3,065
Obsolescence provision for raw material	(87)	(95)
Net raw materials	**1,757**	**2,970**
Semi-finished products	3,059	3,964
Obsolescence provision for semi-finished products	(144)	(123)
Net semi-finished products	**2,915**	**3,841**
Finished products	749	1,031
Obsolescence provision for finished products	(35)	(32)
Net finished products	**714**	**999**
Total inventory at lesser between cost and net realizable value	**5,386**	**7,810**

The substantial drop in value of inventory is the result of a scrupulous reduction policy necessary in order to best deal with the difficult economic situation.

Below are the variations in the stock obsolescence provision during the periods under consideration:

	31.12.2008	Increase	Decrease	31.12.2009
Obsolescence provision for raw material	95	-	8	87
Obsolescence provision for semi-finished products	123	21	-	144
Obsolescence provision for finished products	32	3	-	35
Total	**250**	**24**	**8**	**266**

The decreases in the provision are the result of a careful policy adopted with regards to inventory and scrapping during the financial year.

10. Trade receivables (current)

	2009	2008
Trade receivables	4,479	5,337
Bills subject to collection	2,387	4,122
Bad debt provision	(147)	(85)
Total third party receivables	***6,719***	***9,374***
Receivables from subsidiaries	5,036	8,842
Receivables from associates	424	409
Total trade receivables	**12,179**	**18,625**

The drop in trade receivables is due to lower turnover during the financial period.

Below the trade receivables are divided according to due date:

	2009	2008
Receivables not yet due	9,003	13,150
Receivables 30 days overdue	937	2,786
Receivables 60 days overdue	259	650
Receivables 90 days overdue	138	144
Receivables more than 90 days overdue	1,842	1,895
Total trade receivables	**12,179**	**18,625**

Below are the variations to the bad debt provision:

	2009	2008
Bad debt provision on 01.01	**85**	**39**
Accruals for the year	74	46
Use of provision	12	-
Amounts written-off because not used	-	-
Exchange rate adjustments	-	-
Bad debt provision on 31.12.	**147**	**85**

For the terms and the conditions concerning related party receivables, refer to note 32. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on a 30-120 days' terms. We would like to point out that these amounts are covered by a credit insurance.

Below are details of receivables related to the single subsidiaries and associated companies:

	31.12.2009	31.12.2008	Variations
Auramo Oy	84	107	(23)
Bolzoni Auramo AB	48	55	(7)
Bolzoni Auramo GmbH	178	310	(132)
Bolzoni Auramo Pty Ltd	383	604	(221)
Bolzoni Auramo SA	-	36	(36)
Bolzoni Auramo Polska	117	176	(59)
Bolzoni Auramo Canada Ltd	73	100	(27)
Bolzoni Auramo SL	471	1,342	(871)
Bolzoni Auramo Inc.	1,843	2,467	(624)
Bolzoni Ltd	384	1,162	(778)
Bolzoni Auramo Srl	352	386	(34)
Bolzoni Auramo Sarl	778	905	(127)
Bolzoni Auramo BV	74	154	(80)
Bolzoni Auramo Shanghai	3	1,011	(1,008)
Hans H Meyer GmbH	248	27	221
Meyer Italia Srl	101	65	36
Eurolift Pty Ltd	135	182	(47)
Auramo South Africa	188	162	26
Total	**5,460**	**9,251**	**(3,791)**

11. Tax receivables

	2009	2008
IRES tax receivables	337	39
IRAP tax receivables	-	47
Other tax receivables	96	-
Total	**433**	**86**

The item 'Other tax receivables' includes a tax credit of 57 thousand euros for development costs Law 296 and refund of IRAP deductibility for 39 thousand euros related to years 2004 and 2005. Refund for 2006 and 2007 has been requested but has not yet been included in the balance sheet because the timing for refund is uncertain.

12. Other receivables

	2009	2008
VAT receivables	-	214
Advance to suppliers	32	16
Prepaid expenses	20	74
INPS credit for CIGO (temporary lay-off)	167	-
Sundry	152	255
Total	**371**	**559**

The item 'Sundry' includes the INAIL credit for higher prepayments in 2009 with respect to calculated cost.

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	2009	2008
Cash in hand and bank accounts	11	10
Short term deposits	881	1,601
Total	**892**	**1,611**

Short term deposits have a variable interest rate.

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

	2009	2008
Cash in hand and bank accounts	892	1,611
Bank overdrafts and advance on collectable bills subject to final payment (note 15)	(1,485)	(4,066)
Total	**(593)**	**(2,455)**

14. Share capital and reserves

	2009	2008
Ordinary shares 0.25 euro each	25,993,915	25,993,915

During the financial year 2009 there have been no variations to share capital.
For details regarding net equity movements please refer to the 'Table showing Variations to Net Equity'.

	Amount	Possible use	Available Portion	Tax restraints	Use for loss hedging	Other uses
A) Share capital	6,498				None	None
B) Share premium reserve	17,544	A – B - C			None	None
C) Legal reserve	1,284	B			None	None
C) Other reserves	10,599	A – B - C			None	Distribution of dividends
C) IAS reserves	-	A – B - C			None	Stock options
D) Revaluation reserve	2,330	A – B - C			None	None
Total	**38,255**					
Year's profit	**(520)**					
Total net equity	**37,735**					

Key: A) share capital increase, B) hedging against losses, C) distribution to shareholders.

15. Interest bearing loans and borrowings

	Actual interest rate %	Maturity	31.12.2009	31.12.2008
Short term				
Bank overdrafts		On request	7	15
Advance on collectable bills subject to final payment		30-90 days	485	1,798
Advance on foreign payments			1,000	2,268
Euro 7,750,000 bank loan	Euribor +0.70	2009	1,107	1,107
Euro 4,000,000 bank loan	Euribor +1.50	2009	164	-
Euro 6,500,000 unsecured loans	Euribor +0.40	2009	629	1.760
Euro 8,500,000 unsecured loans	Euribor +0.30	2009	2,268	1,688
Euro 4,500,000 unsecured loans	Euribor +0.25	2009	1,121	1,031
Government loan 394/81	1.72	2009	-	303
			6,781	**9,970**
Medium/long term				
Euro 7,750,000 bank loan	Euribor +0.70	2010	-	1,107
Euro 4,000,000 unsecured loans	Euribor +1.50	2019	3,800	--
Euro 2,000,000 unsecured loans	Euribor +0.40	2010	-	420
Euro 2,500,000 unsecured loans	Euribor +0.40	2011	504	1,220
Euro 1,500,000 unsecured loans	Euribor +0.30	2011	358	701
Euro 7,000,000 unsecured loans	Euribor +0.30	2012	2,437	3,865
Euro 3,000,000 unsecured loan	Euribor +0.25	2012	1,125	1,875
Euro 1,500,000 unsecured loan	Euribor +0.40	2013	844	1,219
Euro 2,000,000 unsecured loan	Euribor +1.30	2014	2,000	-
			11,068	**10,407**

7,750,000 euro bank loan
This loan, given by Mediocredito (Intesa Sanpaolo group) and secured by a first degree mortgage on the property in Podenzano, is repayable in half yearly instalments at fixed principal value.

4,000,000 euro bank loan
This loan, given by Cariparma, and secured by a second degree mortgage on the property in Podenzano, is repayable in half yearly instalments at fixed principal value.

6,500,000 euro bank loans
The loans are unsecured and are repayable in half yearly instalments .

8,500,000 euro bank loans
The loans are unsecured and repayable in half yearly instalments.

4,500,000 euro bank loans
The loans are unsecured and repayable in half yearly instalments.

2,000,000 euro bank loan
The loan is unsecured and repayable in half yearly instalments.

Government loan in accordance with Law 394/81
This loan, secured by a bank guarantee, was completely repaid in December 2009.
Some loans are subject to the observance of the following covenants calculated (based on the consolidated financial statement):

Loan	*Covenants*	*2009*	*Limit*
6.500 €/000	Net financial debts/Net equity	0.70	1.50
6.500 €/000	Net financial debts/Gross operating margin	(9.07)	3.50

As indicated in the above table one of the due covenants has passed its limit. Any non-observance could result, among other things, in the possible early repayment of the loan (residual debt of 3.1 million of which 1.1 million due in 2010 and therefore already included in the short term loans). The 6.5 million total includes the new unsecured loan of 2 million taken out with the same Banking Institute. Furthermore, 2 million have been approved which will be disbursed in the first quarter of 2010. The covenants for the new loans are the same as the previous ones but the non-observance of one of the two indicators will not have any consequence. In view of the relations with the Banking Institute and the agreements for new loans we do not foresee any request for early repayment.

Net financial position	*31.12.2009*	*31.12.2008*	*Variation*
A. Cash on hand	11	10	(1)
B. Current bank accounts	882	1,602	720
- *of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo*	*432*	*749*	*317*
D. LIQUIDITY	**893**	**1,612**	**719**
F. Current bank debts	(1,492)	(4,090)	(2,598)
- *of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo*	*(1,000)*	*(1,000)*	-
G. Current part of non-current indebtedness	(5,289)	(5,880)	(591)
- *of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo*	*(2,576)*	*(3,135)*	*(559)*
I. CURRENT FINANCIAL INDEBTEDNESS	**(6,781)**	**(9,970)**	**(3,189)**
J. CURRENT NET FINANCIAL POSITION	**(5,888)**	**(8,358)**	**(2,470)**
N. NON-CURRENT NET FINANCIAL POSITION	**(11,069)**	**(10,407)**	**662**
- *of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo*	*(4,327)*	*(4,902)*	*(575)*
O. NET FINANCIAL POSITION	**(16,957)**	**(18,765)**	**(1,808)**
- of which related to Intesa Sanpaolo	***(7,471)***	***(8,288)***	***817***

16. T.F.R. retirement allowance fund

Below are the variations to this fund:

	2009	2008
T.F.R. retirement allowance fund at 01.01	**2,531**	**2,429**
Current cost of the service	539	620
Financial charges	107	132
Actuarial earnings/(losses)	(30)	195
(Benefit paid out/transfer of funds)	(725)	(845)
T.F.R. retirement allowance at 31.12	**2,422**	**2,531**

Following the reform of TFR retirement allowance introduced by the 2007 Budget Law, Bolzoni S.p.A. will no longer need to make a provision for employees but will be obliged to pay the amount matured to the INPS Treasury Fund unless otherwise allocated by the employee. Thus, the TFR allowance matured as at December 31 2006 must be discounted back without taking in account future economic career developments of the employees whereas, the amounts maturing from January 1st 2007 will be treated as defined contribution plan. In view of the new Italian regulation scheme, an evaluation was made by a registered actuary on the TFR accrued as at December 31st 2009. As a result of this evaluation in the 2007 financial statement a part of the provision amounting to 287 thousand euros was released to Income statement (deducted from staff costs).

To determine liabilities the actuary has used the method called Projected Unit Credit Cost which can be broken down into the following phases:

- on the basis of a series of possible financial solutions (for example, increase in the cost of life), estimates have been made regarding the possible future benefits which could be paid to each employee included in the programme in the event of retirement, death, disablement, resignation etc.

Furthermore,

- the current average value of future benefits paid has been calculated at the evaluation date, on the basis of annual interest rate adopted and the possibilities of each sum actually being paid out;
  - the company's liability has been defined by identifying the portion of the current average value for the future sum paid referring to service matured in the company by the employee at the evaluation date;
  - based on the liability determined at the previous point, and the reserve allocated in the financial statement in accordance with Italian civil laws, the reserve considered as being valid for the IAS purposes has been identified.

Below are details of possible scenarios:

Demographic theories	Executives	Non Executives
Probability of death	Mortality rate tables(named RG48) for the Italian population as measured by the General State Accounting Office	Mortality rate tables (named RG48) for the Italian population as measured by the General State Accounting Office.
Probability of disablement	Tables, divided according to sex, adopted in the INPS model for projections up to 2010	Tables, divided according to sex, adopted in the INPS model for projections up to 2010
Probability of resignation	7.5% in each year	7.5% in each year
Probability of retirement	Achievement of the first of the pension requirements valid for Mandatory General Insurance	Achievement of the first of the pension requirements valid for Mandatory General Insurance
Probability for an employee of: -receiving advance payment of 70% of the accrued retirement allowance at the start of the year	3.0% in each year	3.0% in each year

Financial theories	Executives	Non Executives
Increase in the cost of life	2.00% per annum	2.00% per annum
Discounting rate	4.45% per annum	4.45% per annum
Increase in TFR retirement allowance	3.00% per annum	3.00% per annum

17. Provision for contingencies and charges

	31.12.08	Incr.	Decr.	31.12.09	Within 12 months	After 12 months
Agents' termination benefit provision	135	15	-	150	-	150
Product Warranty provision	83	50	83	50	50	-
Total	**218**	**65**	**83**	**200**	**50**	**150**

Agents' termination benefit provision

The aim of this provision is to deal with the related liability matured by agents.

Product warranty provision

This provision has been created to meet charges in connection with product warranties sold during the financial year and which are expected to be incurred the following year. The determination of the necessary provision is based on passed experience over the last five years indicating the average impact of costs incurred for warranty servicing with respect to the pertinent turnover.

18. Trade payables

	2009	2008
Domestic suppliers	7,700	10,988
Foreign suppliers	498	791
Branch suppliers	4,782	5,062
	12,980	**16,841**

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on a 90 day basis.
For terms and conditions for related parties, see Note 31.
Domestic supplier payables at 31 December 2009 include 267 thousand euros related to investments in tangible and intangible fixed assets made during the second semester of the year (Notes 3 and 4).

Below are details of payables related to the single subsidiary companies:

	31.12.2009	31.12.2008	Variations
Auramo Oy	3,685	3,829	(144)
Bolzoni Auramo AB	213	203	10
Bolzoni Auramo GmbH	2	9	(7)
Bolzoni Auramo SA	-	3	(3)
Bolzoni Ltd	40	4	36
Bolzoni Auramo SL	110	784	(674)
Bolzoni Auramo Inc.	20	5	15
Bolzoni Auramo Canada Ltd	5	2	3
Bolzoni Auramo Srl	4	18	(14)
Bolzoni Auramo Sarl	655	128	527
Bolzoni Auramo BV	7	14	(7)
Bolzoni Auramo Shanghai	7	33	(26)
Bolzoni Auramo Pty Ltd	-	19	(19)
Hans H Meyer GmbH	34	11	23
Total	**4,782**	**5,062**	**(280)**

The above includes the following three interest bearing loans, at variable rate, with maturity during the year:

- 3.5 million euros obtained by Auramo Oy
- 0.2 million euros obtained by Bolzoni Auramo AB
- 0.63 million euros obtained by Bolzoni Auramo Sarl

19. Other payables

	2009	2008
Payables to employees for wages	345	525
Payables to employees for matured but untaken holidays	95	429
Sundry payables	21	23
Other accrued expenses	26	121
VAT	45	-
Other short term liabilities	341	136
Social security payables	497	789
Total	**1,370**	**2,023**

Payables to employees for wages have decreased to 345 thousand euros mainly due to staff cuts.

20. Payables to taxation authorities

	2009	2007
Tax withheld at source on Employees pay	326	485
Substitute tax	134	234
Sundry	19	-
Total	**479**	**719**
- *within the financial period*	*479*	*585*
- *after the financial period*	*-*	*134*

Substitute tax refers to adjustment of the tax values with those contained in the financial statements, as established by Law n° 244 passed on 24 th December 2007 (2008 Budget Law). With regards to this tax the amount of 134 thousand euros will be paid within 12 months.

INCOME STATEMENT

21. Revenue

Below is a break down of revenue according to geographic area.

2008	Europe	North America	R.O.W.	Total
Revenue	63,036	5,406	5,295	73,737

2009	Europe	North America	R.O.W.	Total
Revenue	32,392	2,657	2,584	37,633

Compared to the previous year, revenue in Europe has dropped by 48.6%, by 50.9 % in the U.S.A. and by 51.2% in the rest of the world.

22. Other revenue

	2009	2008
Sundry income	87	46
Gains on equity	7	13
Contingent assets	10	63
Total	**104**	**122**

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23. Costs for raw material and consumable supplies

	2009	2008
Raw material	3,534	7,512
Commercial goods	2,002	3,640
Semi-finished products	10,200	18,063
Other purchases for production	1,091	4,266
Sundry purchases	57	295
Additional expenses	114	263
Finished products	1,404	2,698
Total	**18,402**	**36,737**

Lower costs for raw material and consumable supplies is the result of lower turnover and lower inventory recorded in 2009 (see note 9).

24. Service costs

	2009	2008
Industrial services	5,334	12,150
Commercial services	1,397	2,799
General services	1,645	2,260
Costs related to use of third party assets	258	233
Total	**8,634**	**17,442**

The drop in costs for industrial services is the result of lower amount of sub-contracting during 2009 and of a careful reduction of general and commercial expenses.

25. Personnel costs

	2009	2008
Wages and salaries	5,761	8,413
Social security	1,941	2,895
TFR retirement allowance (note 16)	539	620
Sundry costs	41	301
Total	**8,282**	**12,229**

The lower personnel costs is the result of Cassa Integrazione Guadagni Ordinaria (Temporary Lay Off) and the drop in the headcount, in view of the lower turnover.

Following table shows the average number of employees in Bolzoni SpA**:**

	31.12.2009	31.12.2008	Variation
Top Managers	6	5	1
First-line managers	5	5	-
White collar	86	94	(8)
Blue collar	149	163	(14)
Total	**246**	**267**	**(21)**

26. Other operating costs

	2009	2008
Tax and duty	54	55
Losses on sale of fixed assets	9	38
Sundry	146	197
Total	**209**	**290**

The item 'Sundry' includes recorded costs of administrative and legal nature, association fees and donations.

27. Financial income and charges

	2009	2008
Financial charges	(816)	(1,557)
Financial income	1,087	1,899
Net financial income (charges)	**271**	**342**

Net financial income/charges have decreased compared to the previous financial year, due to the higher interest rates during the period.

27.1 Financial charges	2009	2008
Interest on short-term payables (overdrafts and credit disinvestment)	20	99
Interest on medium/long term loan payables	544	1,216
Charges other than above (lease contracts and sundry)	172	242
Write-down of loans	80	-
Total	**816**	**1,557**

27.2 Financial income	2009	2008
Interest income from customers	34	70
Interest income from financial assets	3	18
Dividends from subsidiaries	1,050	1,796
Dividends from associated companies	-	15
	1,087	**1,899**

Dividends were paid out by the subsidiaries Bolzoni Auramo S.a.r.l. (450 thousand euros) and Auramo Oy (600 thousand euros),

27.3 Exchange rate gains and losses	2009	2008
Exchange rate gains	448	1,023
Exchange rate losses	(531)	(823)
	(83)	**200**

Variations are essentially due to effects deriving of variations in the exchange rates of the US and English currencies during 2009. These variations have produced effects both on the result of exchange rate handling and on the adjustment of items in foreign currencies to balance sheet date exchange rates.

28. Dividends

Dividends approved and paid out during the year amount to € 779,817 (2008: € 3,100,789). In view of the result for the year no proposal will be made to the Annual Shareholder Meeting regarding the payment of dividends (2008: dividend of € 0.03 per share)

29. Commitments and contingencies

Capital commitments

As at December 31st 2009 and December 31st 2008 the value of the Company's commitments was not material.

Legal litigations

Following the inspection made in March 2003 by the Inland Revenue of Piacenza, on June 13th 2006 the Regional Tributary Commission issued their verdict in favour of Bolzoni S.p.A. On November 24, 2006 the State Law Officers made an appeal to the Supreme Court against the verdict pronounced by the Regional Tributary Commission. Bolzoni S.p.A. has not recognized any provision as, supported by the favourable verdict and by the opinion of its lawyer, it believes the objection to be without grounds.

As at December 31st 2009 no new facts emerged with regards to this litigation.

During the financial year 2008 the Tax Police made an inspection on financial years 2006 and subsequent. The notification report dated 3.7.2008 does not evidence any irregularities of a certain importance. The Company has opened discussions with the competent offices in order to settle the litigation and is convinced that the matter can be closed without the payment of significant sums.

Guarantees granted

Bolzoni S.p.A. has granted the following guarantees as at 31st December 2009:

- it has destined some land and buildings as guarantee against two bank loans (see note 15);
- it has granted comfort letters to a bank on a loan given to the subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo Inc. for the amount of US$ 500,000 (2008: US$ 500,000);
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 2,000,000 (2008: € 2,000,000) in favour of the subsidiary Auramo OY;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 630,000 (2008: € 630,000) in favour of the subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo S.a.r.l.;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 237,370 (2008: € 237,370) in favour of the subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo S.a.r.l.;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 750,000 (2008: € 750,000) in favour of the subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo GmbH;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 750,000 (2008: € 750,000) in favour of the subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo S.l.;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 850,000 (2008: € 850,000) in favour of the subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo S.l.;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 300,000 (2008: € 300,000) in favour of the subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo S.l.;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 750,000 (2008: € 750,000) in favour of the subsidiary Hans H. Meyer GmbH.;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 1,013,000 (2008: € 750,000) in favour of the subsidiary Hans H. Meyer GmbH.;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 3,200,000 (2008: € 3,200,000) in favour of the subsidiary Hans H. Meyer GmbH.;
- it has granted a surety to a supplier for the amount of € 100,000 (2008: € 100,000) in favour of the subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo Shanghai;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 650,000 (2008: € 650,000) in favour of the associated company Meyer Italia Srl;

- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 1,500,000 (2008: € 0) in favour of the subsidiary Hans H. Meyer GmbH.;
- it has granted a surety to a bank for the amount of € 1,000,000 (2008: € 0) in favour of the subsidiary Hans H. Meyer GmbH.;
- it has granted a surety to a supplier for the amount of € 500,000 (2008: € 0) in favour of another supplier; and
- it has granted a surety to a supplier for the amount of € 300,000 (2008: € 0) in favour of another supplier.

30. Information on related parties

The following table indicates the total values of transactions with related parties for the relevant financial year :

Related parties		Sales to related parties	Purchases from related parties	Related parties receivables	Related parties payables
Subsidiaries	2009	11,538	1,836	5,036	4,782
	2008	23,269	4,363	8,842	5,062
Associates	2009	604	36	236	13
	2008	1,271	-	409	1
Directors – other related companies : Intesa-Sanpaolo Group	2009	-	205	432	7,902
	2008	–	480	748	9,037

Subsidiary companies

For details regarding receivables and payables see notes 10 and 18.

Associated companies

The Company owns the following investments:

- 24.5% interest in Eurolift Pty (2008: 24.5%)
- 40% interest in Auramo South Africa (2008: 40%) owned through Auramo Oy
- 30% interest in Meyer Italia srl (2008: 30%)

Terms and conditions of transactions between related parties

Transactions between related parties are performed at normal market prices and conditions. Outstanding balances at year end are unsecured, interest free and are settled in cash. No guarantees have been provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 December 2009 the Company has not made any provision for doubtful debts referring to amounts owed by related parties (2008: Euro 0).

Transactions with other related parties

Directors – other related parties

As at 31 December 2009 the Intesa-San Paolo group holds less than 5% of share capital of Bolzoni S.p.A. (2008: below 5%) and a manager of the Intesa-Sanpaolo group (Davide Turco) is a member of the Board of the Company. Bolzoni S.p.A. maintains business relations of a financial nature with the Intesa-Sanpaolo Group and, consequently, as at 31st December 2009, the total value of debts towards the Intesa-Sanpaolo group amounted to approximately 7.5 million euros (2008: € 8.3 million). Intesa-Sanpaolo group also holds a mortgage right of the value of 10.85 million euros on the property situated in Podenzano as guarantee for a loan.

31. Financial risk management: objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial instruments, other than derivatives, include bank loans, short term deposit and cash bank accounts. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise funds for the Company's operations. The Company has various other financial instruments, such as trade payables and receivables, which arise directly from its operations.

During the financial year, the Company has also entered into derivative transactions, including principally forward currency contracts. The purpose is to manage the interest rate and currency risks arising from the Company's operations and its sources of finance.

The Company's policy is, and has been throughout the year under review, that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.
The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are those in connection with interest rates, liquidity, exchange rates and credits. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees on the policies for handling each of these risks and they are summarised below. The Company's accounting principles in relation to derivatives are set out in note 2.2.

Interest rate risk

With a part of its loans in euro at a floating interest rate, the Company believes it is exposed to the risk that a possible increase in rates could increase future financial charges.

	Variations in presumptions	Effect on gross profit before tax
2009	0.25 BPS	(45)
	-0.25 BPS	45
2008	0.25 BPS	(51)
	-0.25 BPS	51

As at December 31, 2009 the Company does not have any Interest Rate Swap contracts running which foresee the exchange of the difference between variable and one or more fixed rate interest amounts, calculated by reference to an agreed notional principal amount.

Foreign currency risk

The Company has identified its exposure to foreign currency risks mainly in connection with future collection of amounts in foreign currency (principally USD) as their subsequent translation could take place at potentially unfavourable conditions, with a negative impact on the year's results.

The following table shows the sensitivity of profit before tax (due to the variations in the fair value of current assets and liabilities) and net equity towards possible reasonable variations in foreign currency exchange rates, whilst maintaining all the other variables stable.

	Currency	Increase/ Decrease	Effect on gross profit before tax	Effect on Net Equity
2009	*USD*	+ 5%	(88)	(64)
	USD	- 5%	98	71
	GBP	+ 5%	(28)	(21)
	GBP	- 5%	31	23
	SEK	+ 5%	1	1
	SEK	- 5%	5	4
	$ CAN	+ 5%	(3)	(3)
	$ CAN	- 5%	3	2
2008	*USD*	+ 5%	(166)	(120)
	USD	- 5%	184	133
	GBP	+ 5%	(56)	(41)
	GBP	- 5%	62	45
	SEK	+ 5%	(2)	(2)
	SEK	- 5%	3	2
	$ CAN	+ 5%	(4)	(3)
	$ CAN	- 5%	5	4

The Company has entered into derivative financial contracts which hedge against exchange rate risks produced by cash flow from sales in foreign currency transactions with its American subsidiary Bolzoni Auramo Inc: more specifically, the instruments used are essentially forward currency contracts and Put options.

Following the expansion of its activities towards Asian markets, the Company is also exposed to foreign currency risks related to purchases of raw materials settled in both Chinese Yuan (CNY) and US Dollars (USD); these operations are however minimal.

As these derivative contracts are generally drawn up after the invoicing of sales or of the purchases generating the related cash flows and as it is not possible to identify a close correlation between the maturity of the derivative contracts and the dates of the underlying financial cash flows, the contracts under examination can therefore be classified as net hedging operations on trade receivables/ payables in foreign currency. Consequently, in the course of the financial period, they have been recognized as financial assets held for trading and are therefore accounted for and assessed at fair value. The fair value variations are charged to income statement under financial income and charges. At December 31st 2009 there are no derivative contracts.

Risk of variations in price of raw material

The Company's exposure to the price risk is considered to be limited as the Company adopts a policy of partial hedging against the risk of fluctuations in the cost of raw materials thanks to supplier contracts at fixed prices for a period varying from three to six months and which mainly involve steel.

Credit risk

The Company only trades with known and creditworthy customers. During the year 2009 the Company has also taken out insurance to protect itself from insolvency risks and which covers almost its entire exposure.

With respect to the credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Company, which include cash and cash equivalents, available-for-sale financial assets and certain derivative instruments, the maximum risk is equivalent to the carrying amount of these assets in the event of default of the counterparty. These are normally primary national and international financial institutions.

Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts, bank loans, debentures, finance leases and hire purchase contracts with purchase option.

Financial instruments - Fair value

Below is a comparison between the carrying amounts and the fair value of all the Company's financial instruments as indicated in the financial statement, divided according to category:

	Carrying amount		*Fair value*	
	2009	*2008*	*2009*	*2008*
Financial assets				
Cash in hand	893	1,611	893	1,611
Financial liabilities				
Bank overdrafts and advance on collectable bills subject to final payment	(1,485)	(1,799)	(1,485)	(1,799)
Advance on foreign business	(1,000)	(2,283)	(1,000)	(2,283)
Loans:				
at variable rates	(15,365)	(15,991)	(15,365)	(15,991)
at fixed rates	-	(303)	-	(303)
Forward currency contracts*	-	-	-	-

* accounted for at fair value in financial statement.

Fair Value

Fair value of derivatives and loans has been calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows at the prevailing interest rates. The fair value of loans at fixed rates has been calculated using the market interest rates.

Interest rate risk

The following table shows the carrying amount, according to maturity date, of the Company's financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk:

Year ended 31st December 2009

Fixed rate	<1 year	>1<2 yrs	>2<3 yrs	>3<4 yrs	>4<5 yrs	> 5 yrs	Total
Government loan L. 394/81	-	-	-	–	–	–	-
Variable rate	***<1 year***	***>1<2 yrs***	***>2<3 yrs***	***>3<4 yrs***	***>4<5 yrs***	***> 5 yrs***	***Total***
Liquid funds	893	-	-	-	-	-	893
Overdraft on bank accounts	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	(7)
Advance on foreign business	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,000)
Advance on collectable bills subject to final payment	(485)	-	-	-	-	-	(485)
Bank loan of Euro 7,500,000	(1,107)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,107)
Bank loan of Euro 2,000,000	(748)	(750)	(375)	-	-	-	(1,873)
Bank loan of Euro 1,500,000	(373)	(375)	(375)	(94)	-	-	(1,217)
Bank loan of Euro 2,000,000	-	(500)	(500)	(500)	(500)	-	(2,000)
Bank loan of Euro 2,000,000	(420)	-	-	-	-	-	(420)
Bank loan of Euro 1,000,000	(209)	(107)	-	-	-	-	(316)
Bank loan of Euro 2,500,000	(496)	(523)	(549)	-	-	-	(1,568)
Bank loan of Euro 1,500,000	(506)	(398)	-	-	-	-	(904)
Bank loan of Euro 1,500,000	(308)	(322)	(83)	-	-	-	(713)
Bank loan of Euro 1,500,000	(343)	(357)	-	-	-	-	(700)
Bank loan of Euro 1,500,000	(304)	(318)	(164)	-	-	-	(786)
Bank loan of Euro 1,500,000	(311)	(318)	(161)	-	-	-	(790)
Bank loan of Euro 4,000,000	(164)	(407)	(416)	(427)	(438)	(2,112)	(3,964)

Credit risk

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Company.

32. Remuneration of Directors and Statutory Auditors

The following table indicates the remuneration of the directors and statutory auditors for the year 2009:

Name	*Amount*	*Description*
Emilio Bolzoni	175	Director's fee
Roberto Scotti	175	Director's fee
Luigi Pisani	25	Director's fee
Franco Bolzoni	25	Director's fee
Pierluigi Magnelli	25	Director's fee
Davide Turco	25	Director's fee
Karl Peter Otto Staack	24	Director's fee
Carlo Baldi	9	Director's fee
Raimondo Cinti	24	Director's fee
Giovanni Salsi	24	Director's fee
Paolo Mazzoni	17	Director's fee
Total	**548**	
Giorgio Picone	20	Auditor's fee
Fiorenzo Salvini	13	Auditor's fee
Benvenuto Girometti	4	Auditor's fee
Maria Gabriella Anelli	9	Auditor's fee
Total	**46**	

33. Other information

The Company has not carried out any operations to favour the purchase or the subscription of shares in accordance with article 2358, paragraph 3 of the Civil Code

The Company appointed its auditors in March 2006. Below is a summary of fees paid during the financial period in exchange for services rendered to the Company by the following:

a) by the auditing company for auditing services

b) by the auditing company for services other than above, divided between verification services necessary for the issue of certifications and other services, separated according to type;

c) by companies belonging to the auditing company's network, for services divided according to type.

Type of service	*Subject providing the service*	*Fees (thousands of euros)*
Accounting audit	Parent's auditors	86
Certification service	Parent's auditors	3

34. Significant non recurring events and operations

In compliance with Consob's Release N° DEM/6064293 on 28 July 2006, it should be noted that during the course of the financial year 2009 no events occurred and no non-recurring operations were carried out.

35. Transactions deriving from uncharacteristic and/or unusual operations

In compliance with Consob's Release N° DEM/6064293 on 28 July 2006, it should be noted that during the course of the financial year 2009 there were no transactions deriving from uncharacteristic and/or unusual operations.

36. Events after the balance sheet date

The positive trend already recorded in our market during the fourth quarter 2009 continues during the first months of 2010 even though far from the volumes registered in 2007 and 2008.

The reorganisation process was completed in 2009 for all the foreign companies within the Group and in the first quarter of 2010 in Italy we continue making use of the available social shock absorbers

For further information on events after the balance sheet date please see the Management Report.

Register of Companies 00113720338
Rea.87382

BOLZONI S.P.A.

Registered offices in CASONI DI GARIGA - 29027 PODENZANO (PC)

Share capital Euro 6,498,478.75 fully paid

Board of Statutory Auditors Report to Annual General Meeting

(in conformity with art. 153 of Leg.D. 58 of 24.2.1998)

Gentlemen,

the Financial Statement for the year 2009 consisting of Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Statement of the Variations to Net Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Notes to the Financial Statement is being submitted to your approval; this documentation, together with the Management Report, was made available to us within the terms established by art. 2429, paragraph 1, of the Civil Code.
The Board of Statutory Auditors has examined the Financial Statement at 31.12.2009 which, involving a listed company, was drawn up in compliance with the IAS/IFRS accounting principles.
In examining the documentation, the Board of Statutory Auditors also acknowledges that the financial statement's figures at 31.12.2009 are compared with those of the previous year, already displayed in accordance with the IAS/IFRS principles.
Your Company is also required to prepare the Consolidated Financial Statement in accordance with and following Leg.D. 127/1991 in compliance with the international accounting standards.
After this necessary foreword, the Board of Statutory Auditors declares that:

1. Being a listed company and in compliance with article 2409-*bis* and subsequent of the Civil Code, the auditing activity on its accounts was performed by Reconta Ernst & Young S.p.A. , an Auditing company enrolled in the special register established under art. 161 Leg.D. 58/98, following nomination by the Shareholders Assembly on 23.3.2006.

2. During the financial year ended on 31/12/2009 we the Board of Auditors carried out the supervisory activity as established by the law. Within the limits of our responsibility, we acquired information on and we supervised over the adequacy of the company's organisational structure, the observance of the principles regarding correct administration and the adequacy and timing of disclosures required by we the Board during our control activity, in fulfilment of the obligations established by art. 114, paragraph 1 of the Leg. D. n° 58/98, through information collec ted from persons in charge of various functions and meetings with the auditing firm, aimed at a mutual exchange of relevant data and information and to this end, we have no particular observations to make. Through information acquired from the persons responsible for the respective functions, from the examination of the company documents, the analysis of the results of the work performed by the auditing firm and by the bodies and the functions responsible for internal control, we supervised over the adequacy of the internal control system and the administration-accounting system, as well as the reliability of the latter to correctly represent the management facts.
   By attending – with *at least one of the members of the Board of Statutory Auditors*, *usually the Chairman* – the meetings (4 during the financial year 2009) of the Internal Control Committee, the activities performed by the Group's Internal auditing function were examined , as well as those of the Compliance and Risk Management functions, with the aim of checking their adequacy and of making an evaluation of the actual functioning of the internal control system. From the Report made by the Internal Control Committee on its activity during the second semester of 2009 – with regards to the adequacy of the internal control system and its actual functioning – it emerges that the structure of the Internal Control and Risk Management functions, as currently provided for in reorganisation and improvement projects, once fully operational, fulfils the requirement of a substantial adequacy in relation to the structure of the Bolzoni Group whereas, with regards to the reality of the control activity

performed, there are no observations for proposal. Through information acquired from the persons responsible for the respective functions, from the examination of the documentation transmitted and the examination of the auditing book, we have acquired and supervised over, within the limits of our responsibility, the adequacy of the company's organisational structure, as well as on the adequacy of the orders given to the subsidiary companies for the fulfilment of disclosure obligations.

3. Within the Group the Company's role is to coordinate and manage.

4. The Parent is not subject to management and coordination activities on behalf of companies or bodies and establishes its general and operational strategic orientations in full autonomy.

5. We the Board of Statutory Auditors have verified that the Company, in compliance with art 114, paragraph 2, and articles from 184 to 187 *quinquies* of Leg.Decree 58/98, has to all intents and purposes given adequate instructions to the subsidiary companies in order to promptly obtain the information required to meet the disclosure obligations established by the law and in particular those regarding rules covering market abuse.

6. During the year, we the Board of Auditors have attended the meetings of the Company's Board of directors and, in observance of the statutory provisions, we were periodically informed by the directors regarding the state of the company management. From this disclosure it emerged that during the financial year 2009 the Company has been obliged to resort to CIGO (Temporary Staff Redundancy) from 27 March 2009 until 31 December 2009, in the various forms permitted by current regulations, for a total of 13,060 working days. The most important operations from the economic, financial and capital point of view, performed by the Company during the year, and in observance of the law and the articles of association, have been the following;

   - On 11.3.2009 the Company's Board of Directors resolved to fully subscribe to the increase in the share capital of Bolzoni Auramo Pty (100% ownership) amounting to € 500,000.
   - On 16.3.2009 the Company's Board of Directors approved the report drawn up in accordance with art. 73 of Rules for Issuers regarding the purchase of company shares for presentation to the Annual General Meeting. The Board of Statutory Auditors notes that this resolution has had no effects at all.
   - On 29.6.2009 the Board of Directors approved the reorganisation plan for Auramo Oy.
   - On 27.8.2009 the Company's Board of Directors resolved to fully subscribe to the increase in the share capital of Bolzoni Auramo SL Spain (100% ownership) amounting to € 1.250.000.
   - On 11.11.2009 the Company's Board of Directors approved the adaptation of the "Guidelines of the internal control system".
   - On 15.12.2009 the Company's Board of Directors resolved to fully subscribe to the increase in the share capital of Bolzoni Auramo Ltd amounting to £ 200.000 and Bolzoni Auramo srl amounting to € 100,000 (both subsidiaries with 100% ownership).

   More specifically, we inform you that in the course of 2009 the Board of Directors held 16 meetings.

7. The Board of Statutory Auditors did not discover any uncharacteristic and/or unusual operations, including those performed with related parties or within the group. Regarding the overall area of the operations with related parties performed during the financial year 2009, we ascertained the absence of uncharacteristic or unusual operations capable of raising doubts regarding the accuracy and the completeness of the information, conflict of interest, preservation of the corporate assets and the protection of the shareholders' interests.

8. In the Financial Statement the Directors adequately indicate and illustrate the main operations performed with related parties or within the Group so please refer to paragraph 30 of the document also for a description of their characteristics.

9. With regards to the Organisation and Management Model (MOG) drawn up in compliance with the Leg. D. n° 231/01, the Board of Statutory Auditors takes note that it is still the same Model approved by the Board of Directors on 26 March 2008. In the course of the financial year 2009 the Supervisory Body held four meetings.

10. Since May 2006 the Company has adhered to the corporate governance code issued by Borsa S.p.A.; the Company has also drawn up its annual report on the Corporate Governance system, approved by the Board of Directors on 12 March 2010;

11. On 19 March 2010, in compliance with art. 2409-*ter* of the Civil Code, the Auditing Firm issued its report certifying that the financial statement as at 31/12/2009 is the true and correct representation of the company's financial and economic situation;

12. The Board of Statutory auditors has not received any complaints under article 2408, of the Civil Code;

13. The Board of Statutory auditors has not received any instances.

14. During the financial period ended 31/12/2009 your Company has not given any other assignments to the Auditing Firm other than accounting control activity as established by the law.

15. In the course of the financial year we the Board of Statutory Auditors , have not expressed opinions as established by the law.

16. Through direct verification and information collected from the Auditing company, the Board of Statutory Auditors ascertained the observance of laws and rules with regards to the preparation of the Company's financial statement and the related management report. To this purpose we believe we should highlight the fact that, pursuant to the amendments to art. 156 of Leg.Decree n° 53 dated 24 February 1998 (so-called Testo Unico della Finanza) due to art. 2, paragraph 4, of the Leg.Decree n° 32 dated 2 February 2007 it is the responsibility of the Auditing Firm to judge the coherency between the Management Report and the Company Financial Report. To this end we inform you that the report of the Auditing Firm on the 2009 Financial Report does not highlight any remarks in relation to the above.
    Moreover, the Board of Statutory Auditors examined the evaluation principles adopted in the preparation of the presented financial statement in order to verify its conformity to legal requirements and to the corporate-economic conditions.

17. The balance sheet shows a negative operating result for the period of € -520,059 which can be broken down as follows:

Assets	Euro	73,289,858
Liabilities	Euro	35,554,657
- Net equity (excluding the year's loss)	Euro	38,255,261
- Operating profit/loss	**Euro**	**- 520,059**

In brief, the income statement presents the following values:

Total income	Euro	37,736,937
Production costs	Euro	- 35,526,687
Adjustments to value of investments	Euro	- 200,000
Gross Operating Result	**Euro**	**2,010,250**
Amortisation	Euro	- 2,638,962
Accruals and depreciation	Euro	- 139,342
Operating Result	**Euro**	**- 568,054**
Financial costs	Euro	- 816,951
Financial revenue	Euro	1,087,678
Losses from exchange rates	Euro	- 83,233
Result before tax	**Euro**	**- 580,560**
Tax on earnings	Euro	- 60,501
Profit or Loss for financial year	**Euro**	**- 520,059**

18. The Company has capitalized costs for internal production sustained in the course of the financial year for the amount of €174,250, broken down into € 149,263 for material and € 24,987 for internal labour.

The cost of staff used amounting to € 172,019 has also been capitalized in item Development costs. These costs have been deducted from the specific items in the income statement.

19. With reference to "Document of Banca d'Italia, Consob and Isvap on the application of the IAS/IFRS" n°4 dated 3 March 2010 in which a greater level of transparency is required in some disclosure areas, and more precisely:
    I. impairment test, evaluation of other intangible assets and investments;
    II. evaluation of capital stock classified as "available for sale";
    III. classification of financial liabilities when the contractual clauses determining the loss of benefit of the due date are not observed;

    the Company has performed impairment tests on some of its investments where negative differences have emerged between the book value and the corresponding net equity amounts . The impairment tests have been performed on the following companies: Bolzoni Auramo Inc., Bolzoni Ltd, Bolzoni Auramo s.l., Bolzoni Auramo s.r.l., Auramo Oy, Bolzoni Auramo Pty and Hans H. Meyer GmbH. The result of these tests is that only in the case of Bolzoni Auramo s.r.l. has it been necessary to write-down the investment for the amount of € 200,000 which has been booked in the income statement.

20. The Board of Statutory Auditors maintained close contacts with the Auditing company, with meetings held in the company offices, during which no important aspects emerged requiring specific analysis; during the meetings and from the information mutually exchanged regarding the verifications made, we were not informed of the existence of reprehensible facts.

21. Further to our activity of supervision and control no significant facts emerged worthy of being highlighted or mentioned in this report.

22. During the financial period the Board of Statutory Auditors held 6 meetings and attended the meetings of the Board of Directors as previously specified, as well as the Shareholders Meeting held on 21.4.2009.

23. In accordance with the provisions contained in art. 144-*quinquiesdecies* of the Ruling for the implementation of Legislative Decree n° 58 of 24 February 1998 regarding Rules for Issuers – adopted by Consob with resolution n° 11971 on 14 May 1999 and subsequent modifications – attached to this Report you will find the list of the offices held by each member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Bolzoni SpA in the companies specified in Libro V, Titolo V, Capi V, VI and VII of the Civil Code at the date of 29 March 2010.

24. In reference to the above, the Board of Statutory Auditors does not have any grounds for preventing the approval of the financial statement at 31 December 2009, and has no objections with regards to the proposed resolution presented by the Board of Directors for covering the loss of the financial year.

Casoni di Gariga, 29 March 2010

The Board of Statutory Auditors

Dott. Giorgio Picone
Dott. ssa Maria Gabriella Anelli
Dott. Fiorenzo Salvini

In compliance with the provision contained in art. 144-*quinquiesdecies* of the Ruling for the implementation of the Legislative Decree n° 58 of 24 February 1998, concerning Rules for Issuers – adopted by Consob with resolution n° 11971 of 14 May 1999 and subsequent modifications, below is a list of the offices held by each member of the Bolzoni S.p.A.'s Board of Statutory Auditors in those Companies specified under Libro V, Titolo V, Capi V, VI and VII of the Civil Code.

Dott. Giorgio Picone

COMPANY	**OFFICE HELD**	**UNTIL**	**CATEGORY OF COMPANY**[1]	**WEIGHT** (see Note 1)
Unipol Gruppo Finanziario S.p.A.	Effective auditor	April 2010	Issuer	1
Bolzoni s.p.a.	Chairman Board of Statutory Auditors	April 2010	Issuer	1
UGF Merchant – Banca per le Imprese S.p.A.	Chairman Board of Statutory Auditors	April 2012	Public Interest [2]	0,45
Salumi Boschi F.lli s.p.a.	Effective auditor	April 2012	Medium	0,40
Mineralbirra s.r.l.	Chairman Board of Statutory Auditors	April 2012	Medium	0,40
Meverin s.r.l.	Chairman Board of Statutory Auditors	April 2010	Medium	0,40
Goccia di Carnia s.p.a	Effective auditor	April 2010	Medium	0,40
Opem s.p.a.	Effective auditor	April 2012	Medium	0,40
S.A.C.I. s.r.l.	Effective auditor	April 2010	Small	0
SACIFIN s.r.l.	Chairman Board of Statutory Auditors	April 2011	Small	0
Soc. Agricola Santa Teresa s.r.l.	Effective auditor	April 2011	Small	0
Italiana Parcheggi s.p.a.	Chairman Board of Statutory Auditors	April 2011	Small	0
Penta Holding s.p.a.	Effective auditor	April 2012	Small	0
Impresa Edile Casino Di Marore s.r.l.	Chairman Board of Statutory Auditors	April 2012	Small	0
Milltex s.p.a.	Effective auditor	April 2010	Small	0
Altogarda Parcheggi e Mobilità s.p.a.	Effective auditor	April 2012	Small	0

Giorgio Picone

Total n° of offices: 16; Total offices in Issuers: 2; Total overall weight : 4,45

[1] As indicated in Appendix 5-bis of "Rules for Issuers", in application of art. 148-bis, paragraph 1 of Leg.D. 58/1998

[2] Company controlled by Unipol Gruppo Finanziario S.p.A.

Dott. Fiorenzo Salvini

COMPANY	OFFICE HELD	UNTIL	CATEGORY OF COMPANY[1]	WEIGHT (see Note 1)
Bolzoni s.p.a.	Effective auditor	April 2010	Issuer	1
Penta Holding s.p.a.	Effective auditor	April 2012	Small	0
Scriba Srl	Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors	April 2011	Small	0
Diara Srl	Sole director		Small	0
Gescon Srl	Member of Board of Directors		Small	0
Studio Resmini Engineering Srl	Member of Board of Directors		Small	0
O.M.B.M. Spa	Official receiver			
Sintra Srl in Concordato Preventi	Court appointed iquidator			

Salvini Fiorenzo

<u>Total n°of offices 8; Total Offices in Issuers: 1; Total overall weight: 1</u>

Dott.ssa Maria Gabriella Anelli

COMPANY	OFFICE HELD	UNTIL	CATEGORY OF COMPANY[1]	WEIGHT (see Note 1)
Bolzoni Spa	Alternate Auditor	April 2010	Issuer	1
RDB Hebel Spa	Effective Auditor	April 2010	Small	0

Anelli Maria Gabriella

<u>Total n°of offices : 2; Total offices in Issuers: 1; Total overall weight: 1</u>

Ernst & Young

Independent auditors' report
pursuant to Article 156 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of February 24, 1998
(Translation from the original Italian text)

To the Shareholders
of Bolzoni S.p.A.

1. We have audited the financial statements of Bolzoni S.p.A. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, comprising the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the cash flow statement and the related explanatory notes. The preparation of these financial statements in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with art. 9 of Italian Legislative Decree n° 38/2005 is the responsibility of the Bolzoni S.p.A.'s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

2. Our audit was made in accordance with auditing standards and procedures recommended by CONSOB (the Italian Stock Exchange Regulatory Agency). In accordance with such standards and procedures, we planned and performed our audit to obtain the information necessary to determine whether the financial statements are materially misstated and if such financial statements, taken as a whole, may be relied upon. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, as well as assessing the appropriateness and correct application of the accounting principles and the reasonableness of the estimates made by management. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

   With respect to the financial statements of the prior year, presented for comparative purposes, which have been restated to apply IAS 1, reference should be made to our report dated March 16, 2009.

3. In our opinion, the financial statements of Bolzoni S.p.A. at December 31, 2009 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with art. 9 of Italian Legislative Decree n° 38/2005; accordingly, they present clearly and give a true and fair view of the financial position, the results of operations and the cash flows of Bolzoni S.p.A. for the year then ended.

4. The management of Bolzoni S.p.A. is responsible for the preparation of the Management Report and the annual report on Corporate Governance, published on the web site of Bolzoni S.p.A. in the section "Investor Relations - Corporate Governance", in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consistency of the Management Report and on the information reported in compliance with art. 123-bis of Italian Legislative Decree n° 58/1998, paragraph 1, letters c), d), f), l), m) and paragraph 2, letter b) in the annual report on Corporate Governance, with the financial statements, as required by law. For this purpose, we have performed the procedures required under Auditing Standard n. 001 issued by the Italian Accounting Profession (CNDCEC) and recommended by CONSOB. In our opinion the Management Report and the information reported in compliance with art. 123-bis of Italian Legislative Decree n° 58/1998, paragraph 1, letters c), d), f), l), m) and paragraph 2, letter b) included in the annual report on Corporate Governance are consistent with the financial statements of Bolzoni S.p.A. as of December 31, 2009.

Bergamo, Italy
March 19, 2010

Reconta Ernst & Young S.p.A.
signed by: Massimo Meloni, partner

2009 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BOLZONI GROUP COMPANIES

AURAMO OY

PROFIT AND LOSS	In Euro AURAMO OY
Turnover	9.933.000
Other operating revenues	54.000
Cost for raw materials and consumables	3.904.000
Cost of services and use of third parties' assets	2.655.000
Personnel costs	4.134.000
Other operating expenses	88.000
Incomes from invest. in affiliated valued at NE	88.000
Gross operating result (EBITDA)	**-706.000**
Write-offs and revaluations	0
Provisions	-19.000
Depreciations and amortizations	949.000
Operating result (EBIT)	**-1.636.000**
Financial incomes and expenses	12.000
Gain or losses on exchange rate	32.000
Result before taxes	**-1.592.000**
Income taxes	43.000
Result of the period	**-1.635.000**

Net profit for the period	**-1.635.000**

AURAMO OY

	In Euro
ASSETS	**AURAMO OY**
Non current assets:	
Property, plant and machinery	1.059.000
Leased tangible assets	0
Goodwill	0
Other intangible assets	1.241.000
Investments	0
Investment in associated company at net equity	520.000
Long term financial assets availables for sales	0
Deferred tax assets	33.000
Non current derivative financial instruments	0
Non current other financial receivables	3.500.000
Financial assets held to maturity	59.000
Non current trade receivables and other receivab.	0
Non current other receivables	0
Non current assets to be dismissed	0
Total	**6.412.000**
Currents Assets	
Stocks	1.705.000
Trade receivables and other receivables current	3.149.000
Other receivable current portion	110.000
Tax receivables	63.000
Other financial receivables current portion	0
Financial assets available for sales current port.	0
Derivative financial instruments current portion	0
Marketable securities valued at fair value	0
Cash and cash equivalent	206.000
Total	**5.233.000**
Total Assets	**11.645.000**

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	
Shareholders equity	
Share capital	565.000
Share Premium reserve	938.000
Own share reserve	0
Other reserves	7.538.000
Net results of the period	-1.635.000
Total net group equity	**7.406.000**
Non-current liabilities	
LT Interest bearing loans - non current portion	0
LT Derivative instruments - non current portion	0
Deferred tax liabilities non current	270.000
Post-employment benefits non current portion	0
Provisions non current portion	0
Other liabilities - non current portion	0
Total	**270.000**
Current liabilities	
Trade payables	866.000
Other payables current portion	647.000
Payables to taxation authorities	129.000
ST Interest bearing loans - current portion	2.285.000
ST Derivative instruments - current portion	0
Provisions current portion	42.000
Total	**3.969.000**
Total Liabilities	**11.645.000**

B.A. AB

	In Euro
PROFIT AND LOSS	**BOLZONI AURAMO AB**
Turnover	2.247.843
Other operating revenues	0
Cost for raw materials and consumables	1.405.090
Cost of services and use of third parties' assets	285.406
Personnel costs	317.045
Other operating expenses	0
Incomes from invest. in affiliated valued at NE	0
Gross operating result (EBITDA)	**240.302**
Write-offs and revaluations	0
Provisions	0
Depreciations and amortizations	46.893
Operating result (EBIT)	**193.409**
Financial incomes and expenses	3.672
Gain or losses on exchange rate	-15.405
Result before taxes	**181.677**
Income taxes	49.906
Result of the period	**131.771**
Net profit for the period	**131.771**

B.A. AB

	In Euro
ASSETS	**BOLZONI AURAMO AB**
Non current assets:	
Property, plant and machinery	138.802
Leased tangible assets	0
Goodwill	0
Other intangible assets	0
Investments	0
Investment in associated company at net equity	0
Long term financial assets availables for sales	0
Deferred tax assets	0
Non current derivative financial instruments	0
Non current other financial receivables	200.000
Financial assets held to maturity	0
Non current trade receivables and other receivab.	0
Non current other receivables	0
Non current assets to be dismissed	0
Total	**338.802**
Currents Assets	
Stocks	259.949
Trade receivables and other receivables current	686.793
Other receivable current portion	18.533
Tax receivables	0
Other financial receivables current portion	0
Financial assets available for sales current port.	0
Derivative financial instruments current portion	0
Marketable securities valued at fair value	0
Cash and cash equivalent	107.491
Total	**1.072.766**
Total Assets	**1.411.568**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	
Shareholders equity	
Share capital	9.754
Share Premium reserve	1.951
Own share reserve	0
Other reserves	826.618
Net results of the period	131.771
Total net group equity	**970.094**
Non-current liabilities	
LT Interest bearing loans - non current portion	0
LT Derivative instruments - non current portion	0
Deferred tax liabilities non current	0
Post-employment benefits non current portion	0
Provisions non current portion	0
Other liabilities - non current portion	0
Total	**0**
Current liabilities	
Trade payables	229.809
Other payables current portion	207.374
Payables to taxation authorities	4.292
ST Interest bearing loans - current portion	0
ST Derivative instruments - current portion	0
Provisions current portion	0
Total	**441.475**
Total Liabilities	**1.411.568**

B.A BV

	In Euro
PROFIT AND LOSS	**BOLZONI AURAMO BV**
Turnover	1.328.000
Other operating revenues	3.000
Cost for raw materials and consumables	885.000
Cost of services and use of third parties' assets	287.000
Personnel costs	187.000
Other operating expenses	0
Incomes from invest. in affiliated valued at NE	0
Gross operating result (EBITDA)	**-28.000**
Write-offs and revaluations	0
Provisions	0
Depreciations and amortizations	1.000
Operating result (EBIT)	**-29.000**
Financial incomes and expenses	1.000
Gain or losses on exchange rate	0
Result before taxes	**-28.000**
Income taxes	-5.000
Result of the period	**-23.000**
Net profit for the period	**-23.000**

B.A BV

	In Euro
ASSETS	**BOLZONI AURAMO BV**
Non current assets:	
Property, plant and machinery	1.000
Leased tangible assets	0
Goodwill	0
Other intangible assets	0
Investments	0
Investment in associated company at net equity	0
Long term financial assets availables for sales	0
Deferred tax assets	0
Non current derivative financial instruments	0
Non current other financial receivables	0
Financial assets held to maturity	0
Non current trade receivables and other receivab.	0
Non current other receivables	0
Non current assets to be dismissed	0
Total	**1.000**
Currents Assets	
Stocks	137.000
Trade receivables and other receivables current	269.000
Other receivable current portion	16.000
Tax receivables	6.000
Other financial receivables current portion	0
Financial assets available for sales current port.	0
Derivative financial instruments current portion	0
Marketable securities valued at fair value	0
Cash and cash equivalent	125.000
Total	**553.000**
Total Assets	**554.000**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	
Shareholders equity	
Share capital	18.000
Share Premium reserve	0
Own share reserve	0
Other reserves	325.000
Net results of the period	-23.000
Total net group equity	**320.000**
Non-current liabilities	
LT Interest bearing loans - non current portion	0
LT Derivative instruments - non current portion	0
Deferred tax liabilities non current	0
Post-employment benefits non current portion	0
Provisions non current portion	0
Other liabilities - non current portion	0
Total	**0**
Current liabilities	
Trade payables	180.000
Other payables current portion	48.000
Payables to taxation authorities	6.000
ST Interest bearing loans - current portion	0
ST Derivative instruments - current portion	0
Provisions current portion	0
Total	**234.000**
Total Liabilities	**554.000**

PROFIT AND LOSS	In Euro BOLZONI AURAMO GMBH
Turnover	5.597.000
Other operating revenues	56.000
Cost for raw materials and consumables	3.986.000
Cost of services and use of third parties' assets	762.000
Personnel costs	906.000
Other operating expenses	17.000
Incomes from invest. in affiliated valued at NE	0
Gross operating result (EBITDA)	**-18.000**
Write-offs and revaluations	6.000
Provisions	0
Depreciations and amortizations	28.000
Operating result (EBIT)	**-52.000**
Financial incomes and expenses	-73.000
Gain or losses on exchange rate	0
Result before taxes	**-125.000**
Income taxes	-44.000
Result of the period	**-81.000**
Net profit for the period	**-81.000**

B.A GMBH

ASSETS	In Euro BOLZONI AURAMO GMBH
Non current assets:	
Property, plant and machinery	28.000
Leased tangible assets	0
Goodwill	181.000
Other intangible assets	16.000
Investments	0
Investment in associated company at net equity	0
Long term financial assets availables for sales	0
Deferred tax assets	24.000
Non current derivative financial instruments	0
Non current other financial receivables	0
Financial assets held to maturity	0
Non current trade receivables and other receivab.	0
Non current other receivables	0
Non current assets to be dismissed	0
Total	**249.000**
Currents Assets	
Stocks	1.015.000
Trade receivables and other receivables current	807.000
Other receivable current portion	0
Tax receivables	11.000
Other financial receivables current portion	2.000
Financial assets available for sales current port.	0
Derivative financial instruments current portion	0
Marketable securities valued at fair value	0
Cash and cash equivalent	42.000
Total	**1.877.000**
Total Assets	**2.126.000**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	
Shareholders equity	
Share capital	1.000.000
Share Premium reserve	0
Own share reserve	0
Other reserves	-265.000
Net results of the period	-81.000
Total net group equity	**654.000**
Non-current liabilities	
LT Interest bearing loans - non current portion	0
LT Derivative instruments - non current portion	0
Deferred tax liabilities non current	4.000
Post-employment benefits non current portion	0
Provisions non current portion	2.000
Other liabilities - non current portion	0
Total	**6.000**
Current liabilities	
Trade payables	816.000
Other payables current portion	91.000
Payables to taxation authorities	18.000
ST Interest bearing loans - current portion	513.000
ST Derivative instruments - current portion	0
Provisions current portion	28.000
Total	**1.466.000**
Total Liabilities	**2.126.000**

B.A LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS	In Euro BOLZONI AURAMO LTD
Turnover	2.653.050
Other operating revenues	37.035
Cost for raw materials and consumables	1.878.682
Cost of services and use of third parties' assets	600.415
Personnel costs	415.240
Other operating expenses	25.812
Incomes from invest. in affiliated valued at NE	0
Gross operating result (EBITDA)	**-230.066**
Write-offs and revaluations	2.245
Provisions	0
Depreciations and amortizations	59.480
Operating result (EBIT)	**-291.791**
Financial incomes and expenses	0
Gain or losses on exchange rate	0
Result before taxes	**-291.791**
Income taxes	0
Result of the period	**-291.791**
Net profit for the period	**-291.791**

B.A LIMITED

ASSETS	In Euro BOLZONI AURAMO LTD
Non current assets:	
Property, plant and machinery	476.298
Leased tangible assets	0
Goodwill	0
Other intangible assets	0
Investments	0
Investment in associated company at net equity	0
Long term financial assets availables for sales	0
Deferred tax assets	0
Non current derivative financial instruments	0
Non current other financial receivables	166.648
Financial assets held to maturity	0
Non current trade receivables and other receivab.	0
Non current other receivables	0
Non current assets to be dismissed	0
Total	**642.946**
Currents Assets	
Stocks	552.866
Trade receivables and other receivables current	791.578
Other receivable current portion	19.142
Tax receivables	46.166
Other financial receivables current portion	0
Financial assets available for sales current port.	0
Derivative financial instruments current portion	0
Marketable securities valued at fair value	0
Cash and cash equivalent	275.870
Total	**1.685.621**
Total Assets	**2.328.567**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	
Shareholders equity	
Share capital	1.103.479
Share Premium reserve	0
Own share reserve	0
Other reserves	-600.001
Net results of the period	-291.791
Total net group equity	**211.688**
Non-current liabilities	
LT Interest bearing loans - non current portion	0
LT Derivative instruments - non current portion	0
Deferred tax liabilities non current	0
Post-employment benefits non current portion	0
Provisions non current portion	0
Other liabilities - non current portion	0
Total	**0**
Current liabilities	
Trade payables	1.665.353
Other payables current portion	378.336
Payables to taxation authorities	65.308
ST Interest bearing loans - current portion	7.882
ST Derivative instruments - current portion	0
Provisions current portion	0
Total	**2.116.879**
Total Liabilities	**2.328.567**

B.A. PTY

	In Euro
PROFIT AND LOSS	**BOLZONI AURAMO PTY**
Turnover	1.301.504
Other operating revenues	2.254
Cost for raw materials and consumables	945.421
Cost of services and use of third parties' assets	180.858
Personnel costs	317.206
Other operating expenses	563
Incomes from invest. in affiliated valued at NE	0
Gross operating result (EBITDA)	**-140.292**
Write-offs and revaluations	0
Provisions	0
Depreciations and amortizations	19.156
Operating result (EBIT)	**-159.448**
Financial incomes and expenses	-7.324
Gain or losses on exchange rate	285.091
Result before taxes	**118.319**
Income taxes	0
Result of the period	**118.319**
Net profit for the period	**118.319**

B.A. PTY

	In Euro
ASSETS	**BOLZONI AURAMO PTY**
Non current assets:	
Property, plant and machinery	41.229
Leased tangible assets	0
Goodwill	0
Other intangible assets	0
Investments	0
Investment in associated company at net equity	0
Long term financial assets availables for sales	0
Deferred tax assets	0
Non current derivative financial instruments	0
Non current other financial receivables	0
Financial assets held to maturity	0
Non current trade receivables and other receivab.	0
Non current other receivables	0
Non current assets to be dismissed	0
Total	**41.229**
Currents Assets	
Stocks	717.766
Trade receivables and other receivables current	368.566
Other receivable current portion	4.373
Tax receivables	0
Other financial receivables current portion	0
Financial assets available for sales current port.	0
Derivative financial instruments current portion	0
Marketable securities valued at fair value	0
Cash and cash equivalent	104.948
Total	**1.195.652**
Total Assets	**1.236.882**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	
Shareholders equity	
Share capital	1.444.903
Share Premium reserve	0
Own share reserve	0
Other reserves	-1.462.022
Net results of the period	118.319
Total net group equity	**101.199**
Non-current liabilities	
LT Interest bearing loans - non current portion	17.491
LT Derivative instruments - non current portion	0
Deferred tax liabilities non current	0
Post-employment benefits non current portion	48.726
Provisions non current portion	0
Other liabilities - non current portion	0
Total	**66.217**
Current liabilities	
Trade payables	974.513
Other payables current portion	62.469
Payables to taxation authorities	15.617
ST Interest bearing loans - current portion	16.867
ST Derivative instruments - current portion	0
Provisions current portion	0
Total	**1.069.465**
Total Liabilities	**1.236.882**

	In Euro
PROFIT AND LOSS	**BOLZONI AURAMO SA**
Turnover	0
Other operating revenues	0
Cost for raw materials and consumables	0
Cost of services and use of third parties' assets	0
Personnel costs	0
Other operating expenses	0
Incomes from invest. in affiliated valued at NE	0
Gross operating result (EBITDA)	**0**
Write-offs and revaluations	0
Provisions	0
Depreciations and amortizations	0
Operating result (EBIT)	**0**
Financial incomes and expenses	0
Gain or losses on exchange rate	-29.976
Result before taxes	**-29.976**
Income taxes	0
Result of the period	**-29.976**
Net profit for the period	**-29.976**

B.A. SA

	In Euro
ASSETS	**BOLZONI AURAMO SA**
Non current assets:	
Property, plant and machinery	
Leased tangible assets	
Goodwill	
Other intangible assets	
Investments	
Investment in associated company at net equity	
Long term financial assets availables for sales	
Deferred tax assets	
Non current derivative financial instruments	
Non current other financial receivables	
Financial assets held to maturity	
Non current trade receivables and other receivab.	
Non current other receivables	0
Non current assets to be dismissed	0
Total	**0**
Currents Assets	
Stocks	
Trade receivables and other receivables current	
Other receivable current portion	
Tax receivables	
Other financial receivables current portion	
Financial assets available for sales current port.	
Derivative financial instruments current portion	
Marketable securities valued at fair value	
Cash and cash equivalent	
Total	**0**
Total Assets	**0**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	
Shareholders equity	
Share capital	
Share Premium reserve	
Own share reserve	
Other reserves	29.976
Net results of the period	-29.976
Total net group equity	**0**
Non-current liabilities	
LT Interest bearing loans - non current portion	
LT Derivative instruments - non current portion	
Deferred tax liabilities non current	
Post-employment benefits non current portion	
Provisions non current portion	
Other liabilities - non current portion	
Total	**0**
Current liabilities	
Trade payables	
Other payables current portion	
Payables to taxation authorities	
ST Interest bearing loans - current portion	
ST Derivative instruments - current portion	
Provisions current portion	
Total	**0**
Total Liabilities	**0**

CHECK: -

B.A. SARL

	In Euro
PROFIT AND LOSS	**BOLZONI AURAMO SARL**
Turnover	5.820.000
Other operating revenues	93.000
Cost for raw materials and consumables	4.348.000
Cost of services and use of third parties' assets	572.000
Personnel costs	759.000
Other operating expenses	71.000
Incomes from invest. in affiliated valued at NE	0
Gross operating result (EBITDA)	**163.000**
Write-offs and revaluations	4.000
Provisions	0
Depreciations and amortizations	36.000
Operating result (EBIT)	**123.000**
Financial incomes and expenses	18.000
Gain or losses on exchange rate	0
Result before taxes	**141.000**
Income taxes	77.000
Result of the period	**64.000**
Net profit for the period	**64.000**

B.A. SARL

	In Euro
ASSETS	**BOLZONI AURAMO SARL**
Non current assets:	
Property, plant and machinery	235.000
Leased tangible assets	0
Goodwill	0
Other intangible assets	0
Investments	0
Investment in associated company at net equity	0
Long term financial assets availables for sales	0
Deferred tax assets	12.000
Non current derivative financial instruments	0
Non current other financial receivables	642.000
Financial assets held to maturity	0
Non current trade receivables and other receivab.	0
Non current other receivables	0
Non current assets to be dismissed	0
Total	**889.000**
Currents Assets	
Stocks	167.000
Trade receivables and other receivables current	1.344.000
Other receivable current portion	13.000
Tax receivables	114.000
Other financial receivables current portion	3.000
Financial assets available for sales current port.	0
Derivative financial instruments current portion	0
Marketable securities valued at fair value	0
Cash and cash equivalent	603.000
Total	**2.244.000**
Total Assets	**3.133.000**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	
Shareholders equity	
Share capital	198.000
Share Premium reserve	2.000
Own share reserve	0
Other reserves	1.299.000
Net results of the period	64.000
Total net group equity	**1.563.000**
Non-current liabilities	
LT Interest bearing loans - non current portion	15.000
LT Derivative instruments - non current portion	0
Deferred tax liabilities non current	29.000
Post-employment benefits non current portion	28.000
Provisions non current portion	0
Other liabilities - non current portion	0
Total	**72.000**
Current liabilities	
Trade payables	1.176.000
Other payables current portion	295.000
Payables to taxation authorities	3.000
ST Interest bearing loans - current portion	24.000
ST Derivative instruments - current portion	0
Provisions current portion	0
Total	**1.498.000**
Total Liabilities	**3.133.000**

B.A. SHANGHAI

	In Euro
PROFIT AND LOSS	**BOLZONI AURAMO SH**
Turnover	1.355.644
Other operating revenues	804
Cost for raw materials and consumables	943.548
Cost of services and use of third parties' assets	215.742
Personnel costs	205.537
Other operating expenses	3.286
Incomes from invest. in affiliated valued at NE	0
Gross operating result (EBITDA)	**-11.665**
Write-offs and revaluations	0
Provisions	0
Depreciations and amortizations	45.327
Operating result (EBIT)	**-56.992**
Financial incomes and expenses	516
Gain or losses on exchange rate	4.582
Result before taxes	**-51.894**
Income taxes	0
Result of the period	**-51.894**
Net profit for the period	**-51.894**

B.A. SHANGHAI

	In Euro
ASSETS	**BOLZONI AURAMO SH**
Non current assets:	
Property, plant and machinery	225.668
Leased tangible assets	0
Goodwill	0
Other intangible assets	0
Investments	0
Investment in associated company at net equity	0
Long term financial assets availables for sales	0
Deferred tax assets	0
Non current derivative financial instruments	0
Non current other financial receivables	0
Financial assets held to maturity	0
Non current trade receivables and other receivab.	0
Non current other receivables	0
Non current assets to be dismissed	0
Total	**225.668**
Currents Assets	
Stocks	983.759
Trade receivables and other receivables current	351.711
Other receivable current portion	14.243
Tax receivables	0
Other financial receivables current portion	0
Financial assets available for sales current port.	0
Derivative financial instruments current portion	0
Marketable securities valued at fair value	0
Cash and cash equivalent	182.105
Total	**1.531.818**
Total Assets	**1.757.486**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	
Shareholders equity	
Share capital	1.176.990
Share Premium reserve	0
Own share reserve	0
Other reserves	527.932
Net results of the period	-51.894
Total net group equity	**1.653.028**
Non-current liabilities	
LT Interest bearing loans - non current portion	0
LT Derivative instruments - non current portion	0
Deferred tax liabilities non current	0
Post-employment benefits non current portion	0
Provisions non current portion	0
Other liabilities - non current portion	0
Total	**0**
Current liabilities	
Trade payables	82.876
Other payables current portion	16.408
Payables to taxation authorities	5.175
ST Interest bearing loans - current portion	0
ST Derivative instruments - current portion	0
Provisions current portion	0
Total	**104.458**
Total Liabilities	**1.757.486**

B.A. SL

	In Euro
PROFIT AND LOSS	**BOLZONI AURAMO SL**
Turnover	3.867.295
Other operating revenues	57.562
Cost for raw materials and consumables	2.917.383
Cost of services and use of third parties' assets	638.108
Personnel costs	1.822.689
Other operating expenses	116.644
Incomes from invest. in affiliated valued at NE	0
Gross operating result (EBITDA)	**-1.569.966**
Write-offs and revaluations	0
Provisions	-7.419
Depreciations and amortizations	81.014
Operating result (EBIT)	**-1.643.562**
Financial incomes and expenses	-51.154
Gain or losses on exchange rate	-688
Result before taxes	**-1.695.404**
Income taxes	5.430
Result of the period	**-1.700.833**
Net profit for the period	**-1.700.833**

	In Euro
ASSETS	**BOLZONI AURAMO SL**
Non current assets:	
Property, plant and machinery	680.470
Leased tangible assets	117.855
Goodwill	0
Other intangible assets	1.251
Investments	0
Investment in associated company at net equity	0
Long term financial assets availables for sales	0
Deferred tax assets	29.312
Non current derivative financial instruments	0
Non current other financial receivables	29.305
Financial assets held to maturity	0
Non current trade receivables and other receivab.	0
Non current other receivables	0
Non current assets to be dismissed	0
Total	**858.194**
Currents Assets	
Stocks	535.330
Trade receivables and other receivables current	1.193.024
Other receivable current portion	9.111
Tax receivables	29.488
Other financial receivables current portion	0
Financial assets available for sales current port.	0
Derivative financial instruments current portion	0
Marketable securities valued at fair value	0
Cash and cash equivalent	21.579
Total	**1.788.533**
Total Assets	**2.646.727**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	
Shareholders equity	
Share capital	2.000.000
Share Premium reserve	0
Own share reserve	0
Other reserves	29.893
Net results of the period	-1.700.833
Total net group equity	**329.059**
Non-current liabilities	
LT Interest bearing loans - non current portion	247.748
LT Derivative instruments - non current portion	0
Deferred tax liabilities non current	0
Post-employment benefits non current portion	0
Provisions non current portion	0
Other liabilities - non current portion	0
Total	**247.748**
Current liabilities	
Trade payables	1.069.294
Other payables current portion	39.848
Payables to taxation authorities	36.032
ST Interest bearing loans - current portion	924.745
ST Derivative instruments - current portion	0
Provisions current portion	0
Total	**2.069.920**
Total Liabilities	**2.646.727**

B.A. SRL

PROFIT AND LOSS	In Euro BOLZONI AURAMO SRL
Turnover	1.162.000
Other operating revenues	2.000
Cost for raw materials and consumables	859.000
Cost of services and use of third parties' assets	128.000
Personnel costs	229.000
Other operating expenses	21.000
Incomes from invest. in affiliated valued at NE	0
Gross operating result (EBITDA)	**-73.000**
Write-offs and revaluations	0
Provisions	0
Depreciations and amortizations	18.000
Operating result (EBIT)	**-91.000**
Financial incomes and expenses	-6.000
Gain or losses on exchange rate	0
Result before taxes	**-97.000**
Income taxes	5.000
Result of the period	**-102.000**
Net profit for the period	**-102.000**

B.A. SRL

	In Euro
ASSETS	**BOLZONI AURAMO SRL**
Non current assets:	
Property, plant and machinery	45.000
Leased tangible assets	0
Goodwill	0
Other intangible assets	0
Investments	0
Investment in associated company at net equity	0
Long term financial assets availables for sales	0
Deferred tax assets	0
Non current derivative financial instruments	0
Non current other financial receivables	0
Financial assets held to maturity	0
Non current trade receivables and other receivab.	0
Non current other receivables	0
Non current assets to be dismissed	0
Total	**45.000**
Currents Assets	
Stocks	46.000
Trade receivables and other receivables current	688.000
Other receivable current portion	2.000
Tax receivables	15.000
Other financial receivables current portion	0
Financial assets available for sales current port.	0
Derivative financial instruments current portion	0
Marketable securities valued at fair value	0
Cash and cash equivalent	0
Total	**751.000**
Total Assets	**796.000**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	
Shareholders equity	
Share capital	50.000
Share Premium reserve	0
Own share reserve	0
Other reserves	101.000
Net results of the period	-102.000
Total net group equity	**49.000**
Non-current liabilities	
LT Interest bearing loans - non current portion	0
LT Derivative instruments - non current portion	0
Deferred tax liabilities non current	10.000
Post-employment benefits non current portion	111.000
Provisions non current portion	0
Other liabilities - non current portion	0
Total	**121.000**
Current liabilities	
Trade payables	464.000
Other payables current portion	50.000
Payables to taxation authorities	0
ST Interest bearing loans - current portion	112.000
ST Derivative instruments - current portion	0
Provisions current portion	0
Total	**626.000**
Total Liabilities	**796.000**

B.A. POLSKA

PROFIT AND LOSS	In Euro BOLZONI AURAMO SPZOO
Turnover	862.388
Other operating revenues	7.852
Cost for raw materials and consumables	580.160
Cost of services and use of third parties' assets	98.156
Personnel costs	121.021
Other operating expenses	13.857
Incomes from invest. in affiliated valued at NE	0
Gross operating result (EBITDA)	**57.046**
Write-offs and revaluations	462
Provisions	0
Depreciations and amortizations	4.619
Operating result (EBIT)	**51.965**
Financial incomes and expenses	2.310
Gain or losses on exchange rate	-8.776
Result before taxes	**45.498**
Income taxes	0
Result of the period	**45.498**
Net profit for the period	**45.498**

B.A. POLSKA

	In Euro
ASSETS	**BOLZONI AURAMO SPZOO**
Non current assets:	
Property, plant and machinery	16.324
Leased tangible assets	0
Goodwill	0
Other intangible assets	0
Investments	0
Investment in associated company at net equity	0
Long term financial assets availables for sales	0
Deferred tax assets	0
Non current derivative financial instruments	0
Non current other financial receivables	0
Financial assets held to maturity	0
Non current trade receivables and other receivab.	0
Non current other receivables	0
Non current assets to be dismissed	0
Total	**16.324**
Currents Assets	
Stocks	119.138
Trade receivables and other receivables current	197.101
Other receivable current portion	120.356
Tax receivables	0
Other financial receivables current portion	0
Financial assets available for sales current port.	0
Derivative financial instruments current portion	0
Marketable securities valued at fair value	0
Cash and cash equivalent	104.276
Total	**540.870**
Total Assets	**557.193**

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	
Shareholders equity	
Share capital	84.266
Share Premium reserve	0
Own share reserve	0
Other reserves	59.540
Net results of the period	45.498
Total net group equity	**189.304**
Non-current liabilities	
LT Interest bearing loans - non current portion	0
LT Derivative instruments - non current portion	0
Deferred tax liabilities non current	0
Post-employment benefits non current portion	0
Provisions non current portion	0
Other liabilities - non current portion	0
Total	**0**
Current liabilities	
Trade payables	280.911
Other payables current portion	60.665
Payables to taxation authorities	26.313
ST Interest bearing loans - current portion	0
ST Derivative instruments - current portion	0
Provisions current portion	0
Total	**367.889**
Total Liabilities	**557.193**

B.B.A. INC.

	In Euro
PROFIT AND LOSS	**BOLZONI AURAMO INC**
Turnover	5.390.197
Other operating revenues	3.589
Cost for raw materials and consumables	3.880.798
Cost of services and use of third parties' assets	625.866
Personnel costs	1.384.513
Other operating expenses	93.306
Incomes from invest. in affiliated valued at NE	0
Gross operating result (EBITDA)	**-590.697**
Write-offs and revaluations	0
Provisions	0
Depreciations and amortizations	289.965
Operating result (EBIT)	**-880.662**
Financial incomes and expenses	-7.895
Gain or losses on exchange rate	0
Result before taxes	**-888.557**
Income taxes	0
Result of the period	**-888.557**
Net profit for the period	**-888.557**

B.B.A. INC.

	In Euro
ASSETS	**BOLZONI AURAMO INC**
Non current assets:	
Property, plant and machinery	1.526.447
Leased tangible assets	0
Goodwill	0
Other intangible assets	192.281
Investments	0
Investment in associated company at net equity	0
Long term financial assets availables for sales	0
Deferred tax assets	0
Non current derivative financial instruments	0
Non current other financial receivables	0
Financial assets held to maturity	0
Non current trade receivables and other receivab.	0
Non current other receivables	0
Non current assets to be dismissed	0
Total	**1.718.728**
Currents Assets	
Stocks	1.971.401
Trade receivables and other receivables current	982.924
Other receivable current portion	110.371
Tax receivables	0
Other financial receivables current portion	0
Financial assets available for sales current port.	0
Derivative financial instruments current portion	0
Marketable securities valued at fair value	0
Cash and cash equivalent	114.536
Total	**3.179.231**
Total Assets	**4.897.959**

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	
Shareholders equity	
Share capital	347.078
Share Premium reserve	0
Own share reserve	0
Other reserves	2.862.735
Net results of the period	-888.558
Total net group equity	**2.321.255**
Non-current liabilities	
LT Interest bearing loans - non current portion	0
LT Derivative instruments - non current portion	0
Deferred tax liabilities non current	0
Post-employment benefits non current portion	0
Provisions non current portion	0
Other liabilities - non current portion	0
Total	**0**
Current liabilities	
Trade payables	2.170.623
Other payables current portion	59.003
Payables to taxation authorities	0
ST Interest bearing loans - current portion	347.078
ST Derivative instruments - current portion	0
Provisions current portion	0
Total	**2.576.704**
Total Liabilities	**4.897.959**

B.B.A. LTD

PROFIT AND LOSS	In Euro BOLZONI AURAMO LTD CADADA
Turnover	1.038.992
Other operating revenues	22.710
Cost for raw materials and consumables	684.461
Cost of services and use of third parties' assets	131.845
Personnel costs	250.443
Other operating expenses	3.785
Incomes from invest. in affiliated valued at NE	0
Gross operating result (EBITDA)	**-8.832**
Write-offs and revaluations	0
Provisions	0
Depreciations and amortizations	11.986
Operating result (EBIT)	**-20.818**
Financial incomes and expenses	-8.201
Gain or losses on exchange rate	40.374
Result before taxes	**11.355**
Income taxes	0
Result of the period	**11.355**
Net profit for the period	**11.355**

B.B.A. LTD

ASSETS	In Euro BOLZONI AURAMO LTD CADADA
Non current assets:	
Property, plant and machinery	85.933
Leased tangible assets	0
Goodwill	0
Other intangible assets	0
Investments	0
Investment in associated company at net equity	0
Long term financial assets availables for sales	0
Deferred tax assets	0
Non current derivative financial instruments	0
Non current other financial receivables	0
Financial assets held to maturity	0
Non current trade receivables and other receivab.	0
Non current other receivables	0
Non current assets to be dismissed	0
Total	**85.933**
Currents Assets	
Stocks	300.106
Trade receivables and other receivables current	205.579
Other receivable current portion	3.305
Tax receivables	0
Other financial receivables current portion	61.475
Financial assets available for sales current port.	0
Derivative financial instruments current portion	0
Marketable securities valued at fair value	0
Cash and cash equivalent	244.580
Total	**815.045**
Total Assets	**900.978**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY	
Shareholders equity	
Share capital	565.838
Share Premium reserve	0
Own share reserve	0
Other reserves	-164.713
Net results of the period	11.355
Total net group equity	**412.480**
Non-current liabilities	
LT Interest bearing loans - non current portion	300.000
LT Derivative instruments - non current portion	0
Deferred tax liabilities non current	0
Post-employment benefits non current portion	0
Provisions non current portion	0
Other liabilities - non current portion	0
Total	**300.000**
Current liabilities	
Trade payables	148.731
Other payables current portion	39.767
Payables to taxation authorities	0
ST Interest bearing loans - current portion	0
ST Derivative instruments - current portion	0
Provisions current portion	0
Total	**188.498**
Total Liabilities	**900.978**

MEYER GMBH

	In Euro
PROFIT AND LOSS	**MEYER GROUP**
Turnover	18.749.700
Other operating revenues	1.415.130
Cost for raw materials and consumables	8.108.484
Cost of services and use of third parties' assets	3.207.600
Personnel costs	11.056.213
Other operating expenses	67.408
Incomes from invest. in affiliated valued at NE	815
Gross operating result (EBITDA)	**-2.274.060**
Write-offs and revaluations	135.766
Provisions	7.991
Depreciations and amortizations	913.488
Operating result (EBIT)	**-3.331.304**
Financial incomes and expenses	-569.245
Gain or losses on exchange rate	-117.048
Result before taxes	**-4.017.596**
Income taxes	-1.096.596
Result of the period	**-2.921.000**
Net profit for the period	**-2.921.000**

MEYER GMBH

		In Euro
ASSETS		**MEYER GROUP**
Non current assets:		
Property, plant and machinery		6.437.000
Leased tangible assets		159.000
Goodwill		22.000
Other intangible assets		2.357.000
Investments		0
Investment in associated company at net equity		0
Long term financial assets availables for sales		0
Deferred tax assets		904.000
Non current derivative financial instruments		0
Non current other financial receivables		0
Financial assets held to maturity		0
Non current trade receivables and other receivab.		0
Non current other receivables		0
Non current assets to be dismissed		0
	Total	**9.879.000**
Currents Assets		
Stocks		3.085.000
Trade receivables and other receivables current		4.344.000
Other receivable current portion		280.000
Tax receivables		234.000
Other financial receivables current portion		0
Financial assets available for sales current port.		246.000
Derivative financial instruments current portion		0
Marketable securities valued at fair value		0
Cash and cash equivalent		192.000
	Total	**8.381.000**
Total Assets		**18.260.000**

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Shareholders equity		
Share capital		1.023.000
Share Premium reserve		0
Own share reserve		0
Other reserves		7.205.000
Net results of the period		-2.921.000
	Total net group equity	**5.307.000**
Non-current liabilities		
LT Interest bearing loans - non current portion		3.502.000
LT Derivative instruments - non current portion		0
Deferred tax liabilities non current		1.247.000
Post-employment benefits non current portion		622.000
Provisions non current portion		0
Other liabilities - non current portion		758.000
	Total	**6.129.000**
Current liabilities		
Trade payables		1.725.000
Other payables current portion		681.000
Payables to taxation authorities		137.000
ST Interest bearing loans - current portion		2.687.000
ST Derivative instruments - current portion		0
Provisions current portion		1.594.000
	Total	**6.824.000**
Total Liabilities		**18.260.000**