
Kersia Skandinavien A/S

Assensvej 156, DK-5500 Middelfart

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2019

CVR No 17 88 85 01

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
31/8 2020

Damien Emeric Albin
Leroux
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Kersia Skandinavien A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2019 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2019.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Middelfart, 31 August 2020

Executive Board

Damien Emeric Albin Leroux
Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Sebastien Bossard
Chairman

Tanguy Le Clerc

Damien Emeric Albin Leroux

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Kersia Skandinavien A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Kersia Skandinavien A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

Independent Auditor's Report

ment, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report

in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Trekantområdet, 31 August 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jan Bunk Harbo Larsen
statsautoriseret revisor
mne30224

Lasse Berg
statsautoriseret revisor
mne35811

Company Information

The Company

Kersia Skandinavien A/S
Assensvej 156
DK-5500 Middelfart

CVR No: 17 88 85 01
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Middelfart

Board of Directors

Sebastien Bossard, Chairman
Tanguy Le Clerc
Damien Emeric Albin Leroux

Executive Board

Damien Emeric Albin Leroux

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Herredsvej 32
DK-7100 Vejle

Management's Review

Financial Statements of Kersia Skandinavien A/S for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report has been prepared under the same accounting policies as last year.

Key activities

The main activity is trading with cleaning- and hygienic products for agriculture.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2019 shows a profit of DKK 1,709,287, and at 31 December 2019 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 4,893,194.

The Company has as at 1 January 2019 merged with Kilco Danmark ApS. The merger has in the annual report been made using the book value method consequently, comparative figures and other disclosures in the Annual Report have not been restated

We have not seen any negative effect on our sales as a result of COVID-19 as our customers operate in the agricultural sector, which has NOT been closed down.

We have chosen to carry out our administrative work from home for a couple of months, and our sales staff have been in contact with their customers by phone from home for a period.

Subsequent events

The implications of COVID-19 with many governments across the world deciding to "close down their countries will have great impact on the global economy. Management considers the implications of COVID-19 a subsequent event occurred after the balance sheet date (31 December 2019), which is therefore a non-adjusting event to the Company.

No further events affecting the Company's financial position have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Gross profit/loss		8,246,403	8,000,327
Staff expenses	2	-5,907,011	-6,114,036
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-10,980	-35,141
Other operating expenses		-1,071	3,818
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		2,327,341	1,854,968
Financial income		9,287	8,133
Financial expenses		-125,386	-189,224
Profit/loss before tax		2,211,242	1,673,877
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-501,955	-385,722
Net profit/loss for the year		1,709,287	1,288,155

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Proposed dividend for the year	1,700,000	0
Retained earnings	9,287	1,288,155
	1,709,287	1,288,155

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Acquired licenses		16,486	27,466
Intangible assets	4	16,486	27,466
Deposits		22,200	22,200
Fixed asset investments		22,200	22,200
Fixed assets		38,686	49,666
Inventories		1,327,929	1,420,277
Trade receivables		3,498,905	3,966,429
Other receivables		395,473	116,195
Deferred tax asset	5	16,166	30,995
Prepayments		135,015	225,237
Receivables		4,045,559	4,338,856
Cash at bank and in hand		5,054,073	4,043,093
Currents assets		10,427,561	9,802,226
Assets		10,466,247	9,851,892

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Share capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		2,693,194	2,612,065
Proposed dividend for the year		1,700,000	0
Equity		4,893,194	3,112,065
Other provisions		0	75,000
Provisions		0	75,000
Other payables		134,312	0
Long-term debt	6	134,312	0
Trade payables		779,968	1,391,773
Payables to group enterprises		2,433,114	2,798,530
Corporation tax		222,495	504,186
Other payables	6	2,003,164	1,970,338
Short-term debt		5,438,741	6,664,827
Debt		5,573,053	6,664,827
Liabilities and equity		10,466,247	9,851,892
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	500,000	2,612,065	0	3,112,065
Net effect from merger and acquisition under the book value method	0	71,842	0	71,842
Adjusted equity at 1 January	500,000	2,683,907	0	3,183,907
Net profit/loss for the year	0	9,287	1,700,000	1,709,287
Equity at 31 December	500,000	2,693,194	1,700,000	4,893,194

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Subsequent events

The implications of COVID-19 with many governments across the world deciding to "close down their countries" will have great impact on the global economy. Management considers the implications of COVID-19 a subsequent event occurred after the balance sheet date (31 December 2019), which is therefore a non-adjusting event to the Company.

No further events affecting the Company's financial position have occurred after the balance sheet date.

	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
2 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	5,400,204	5,683,880
Pensions	418,380	340,317
Other social security expenses	51,113	48,987
Other staff expenses	37,314	40,852
	<u>5,907,011</u>	<u>6,114,036</u>
Average number of employees	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>

3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

Current tax for the year	487,126	371,728
Deferred tax for the year	14,829	13,994
	<u>501,955</u>	<u>385,722</u>

4 Intangible assets

	<u>Acquired licenses</u> DKK
Cost at 1 January	27,466
Disposals for the year	-10,980
Cost at 31 December	<u>16,486</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>16,486</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
5 Deferred tax asset		
Intangible assets	3,627	6,043
Property, plant and equipment	-11,157	-14,827
Inventories	-3,080	-5,179
Trade receivables	-5,556	-530
Provisions	0	-16,502
Transferred to deferred tax asset	16,166	30,995
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Deferred tax asset		
Calculated tax asset	16,166	30,995
Carrying amount	<u>16,166</u>	<u>30,995</u>

6 Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

Other payables

Between 1 and 5 years	134,312	0
Long-term part	134,312	0
Other short-term payables	2,003,164	1,970,338
	<u>2,137,476</u>	<u>1,970,338</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
7 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Rental and lease obligations		
Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:		
Within 1 year	305,016	343,980
Between 1 and 5 years	271,017	257,803
	576,033	601,783

8 Related parties

The Group Annual Report may be obtained at the following address:

Name	Place of registered office
Celtic International	20 Places Vendone, 75001 Paris, Frankrig

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Kersia Skandinavien A/S for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

At 1 January 2019, the Company merged with Kilco Danmark ApS.

The merger took place under the book value method; consequently, comparative figures and other disclosures in the Annual Report have not been restated.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2019 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Leases

All leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Licences are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and recoverable amount. Licences are amortised over the licence period; however not exceeding 5 years.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-8	years
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Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of deposits and is measured at cost.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost based on weighted average prices and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.