

---

# *Kersia Skandinavien A/S*

Olaf Ryes Gade 7K, 1. 1, DK-6000 Kolding

## Annual Report for 2023

---

CVR No. 17 88 85 01

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 30/6 2024

Marc Karel M Van  
Garsee  
Chairman of the  
general meeting

# Contents

	<u>Page</u>
<b>Management's Statement and Auditor's Report</b>	
Management's Statement	1
Independent Practitioner's Extended Review Report	2
<b>Management's Review</b>	
Company information	4
Management's Review	5
<b>Financial Statements</b>	
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	6
Balance sheet 31 December	7
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10

# 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 2023.

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 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

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.

Kolding, 30 June 2024

## Executive Board

Marc Karel M Van Garsse  
CEO

## Board of Directors

Sebastien Bossard  
Chairman

Tanguy Le Clerc

Marc Karel M Van Garsse

# Independent Practitioner's Extended Review Report

To the shareholder of Kersia Skandinavien A/S

## Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the Financial Statements of Kersia Skandinavien A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

## Basis for Conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Practitioner's responsibilities for the extended review of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

## Management's responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

## Practitioner's responsibilities for the extended review of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Financial Statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures to obtain limited assurance in respect of our conclusion on the Financial Statements and, moreover, that we perform supplementary procedures specifically required to obtain additional assurance in respect of our conclusion.

An extended review consists of making inquiries, primarily of Management and others within the enterprise, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures and the supplementary procedures specifically required as well as assessing the evidence obtained.

An extended review is less in scope than an audit and, consequently, we do not express an audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

## 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.

# Independent Practitioner's Extended Review Report

In connection with our extended review 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 extended review, 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 Financial 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.

Trekantområdet, 30 June 2024

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Lasse Berg

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne35811

## Company information

<b>The Company</b>	Kersia Skandinavien A/S Olaf Ryes Gade 7K, 1. 1 6000 Kolding  CVR No: 17 88 85 01 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Middelfart
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Sebastien Bossard, chairman Tanguy Le Clerc Marc Karel M Van Garsse
<b>Executive Board</b>	Marc Karel M Van Garsse
<b>Auditors</b>	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Herredsvej 32 DK-7100 Vejle

# Management's review

## 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 2023 shows a profit of DKK 1,109,032, and at 31 December 2023 the balance sheet of the Company shows a positive equity of DKK 4,464,190.

## Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>2,764,415</b>	<b>2,174,748</b>
Staff expenses	1	-1,234,429	-2,167,400
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment		0	-1,530
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>1,529,986</b>	<b>5,818</b>
Financial income		178,057	4,426
Financial expenses		-301,583	-288,549
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>1,406,460</b>	<b>-278,305</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	-297,428	96,405
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>1,109,032</b>	<b>-181,900</b>
 <b>Distribution of profit</b>			
		2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>			
Retained earnings		1,109,032	-181,900
		<b>1,109,032</b>	<b>-181,900</b>



## Balance sheet 31 December

### Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Deposits		10,350	10,350
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>10,350</b>	<b>10,350</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>10,350</b>	<b>10,350</b>
Trade receivables		4,946,849	4,632,244
Receivables from group enterprises		879,905	1,270,136
Other receivables		14,182	14,041
Deferred tax asset	3	5,716	95,422
Corporation tax		239,530	373,924
Prepayments		0	2,119
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>6,086,182</b>	<b>6,387,886</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>7,541,475</b>	<b>10,073,616</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>13,627,657</b>	<b>16,461,502</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>13,638,007</b>	<b>16,471,852</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		3,964,190	2,855,158
<b>Equity</b>		<b>4,464,190</b>	<b>3,355,158</b>
Other payables		0	6,084
<b>Long-term debt</b>	4	<b>0</b>	<b>6,084</b>
Trade payables		64,711	46,658
Payables to group enterprises		7,246,058	11,827,504
Other payables	4	1,863,048	1,236,448
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>9,173,817</b>	<b>13,110,610</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>9,173,817</b>	<b>13,116,694</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>13,638,007</b>	<b>16,471,852</b>
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	5		
Related parties	6		
Accounting Policies	7		

## Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	500,000	2,855,158	3,355,158
Net profit/loss for the year	0	1,109,032	1,109,032
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>3,964,190</b>	<b>4,464,190</b>



## Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>4. Long-term debt</b>		
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:		
<b>Other payables</b>		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>0</u>	<u>6,084</u>
Long-term part	0	6,084
Other short-term payables	<u>1,863,048</u>	<u>1,236,448</u>
	<b><u>1,863,048</u></b>	<b><u>1,242,532</u></b>

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>5. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations</b>		
<b>Rental and lease obligations</b>		
Lease obligations, period of non-terminability 3 months	0	10,350

## 6. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

### Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
Hyfred S.A.S.	55 boulevard Jules Verger, 35 800 Dinard, France

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 7. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Kersia Skandinavien A/S for 2023 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 accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023 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. Gains and losses 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.

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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Other external expenses

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

## Gross profit

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 costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pensions as well as other social security contributions etc. made to the entity's employees.

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses

## Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

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

## 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 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 fixed assets

### 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
--	-----------

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment and investments 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.

## 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.

## 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, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, 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 liabilities

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