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# *Danimex-Food A/S*

Inge Lehmanns Gade 10, DK-8000 Aarhus C

## Annual Report for 2023

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CVR No. 21 35 50 70

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 14/5 2024

Peter Worre Bech  
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 Danimex-Food 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.

Aarhus C, 14 May 2024

## Executive Board

Sabrina Kahina Bech  
CEO

## Board of Directors

Peter Worre Bech  
Chairman

Eric Guy Thierry Delarue

Pascale Denise Delarue

Søren Karim Bech

# Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Danimex-Food 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 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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Danimex-Food 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").

## 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' 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 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 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.

## 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 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.

# Independent Auditor's report

## 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 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.

Aalborg, 14 May 2024

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Rasmus Møllergaard Stenskrøg  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne34161

Steffen Damsgaard Sørensen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne35804

## Company information

<b>The Company</b>	Danimex-Food A/S Inge Lehmanns Gade 10 DK-8000 Aarhus C  CVR No: 21 35 50 70 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 11 December 1998 Financial year: 25th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Aarhus
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Peter Worre Bech, chairman Eric Guy Thierry Delarue Pascale Denise Delarue Søren Karim Bech
<b>Executive Board</b>	Sabrina Kahina Bech
<b>Auditors</b>	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Skelagervej 1A DK-9000 Aalborg
<b>Bankers</b>	Nordea Bank Danmark A/S

# Management's review

## Key activities

The Company's key activities is trading with other enterprises with ingredients and raw materials as well as machinery for the food industry and the agricultural sector in selected export markets.

## Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2023 shows a profit of DKK 8,601,449, and at 31 December 2023 the balance sheet of the Company shows a positive equity of DKK 24,926,916.

## The past year and follow-up on development expectations from last year

The financial year 2023 turned out to be a little better both on turnover and profit than forecasted during last year's General Assembly. From 2023 the entire turnover is done with external customers and our new dealer in Algeria.

During the year Danimex-Food A/S sold 80% of the subsidiary Danimex Algeria EURL, and it is expected to sell the rest in 2026. There is no longer any trade between mother and daughter.

One consequence of the sale was that the bank guarantees from Nordea in favour of Algeria have been cancelled. Thus the financial risk of the group has been reduced considerably.

The result for 2023 is slightly higher than our expectations, and consequently we consider the result satisfactory.

## Special risks - operating risks and financial risks

### Operating risks

We continuously strive to protect ourselves against operating risks, but all trading implies risks.

### Foreign exchange risks

With the sale of the subsidiary in Algeria and the end to internal commerce, the currency risks of the group are almost none. The sales from Danimex-Food A/S to external customers is mainly done in EUR and USD, and the inherent risk is covered by currency swaps and forward currency exchange deals.

## Targets and expectations for the year ahead

The year 2024 has seen a good start. The market situation in on our main market is favourable and the price level of our goods is quite high. The turnover in Danimex-Food A/S is expected to be at the level of DKK 75-90 million.

The result is expected to be around DKK 4.5 million.

## 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>8,968,202</b>	<b>5,622,734</b>
Staff expenses	1	-1,494,225	-1,168,290
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>7,473,977</b>	<b>4,454,444</b>
Income from investments in subsidiaries		3,790,134	1,698,010
Financial income		25,057	290,551
Financial expenses	2	-1,329,527	-1,050,080
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>9,959,641</b>	<b>5,392,925</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-1,358,192	-814,366
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>8,601,449</b>	<b>4,578,559</b>
 <b>Distribution of profit</b>			
		2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>			
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		-6,227,776	1,698,010
Retained earnings		14,829,225	2,880,549
		<b>8,601,449</b>	<b>4,578,559</b>



## Balance sheet 31 December

### Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Investments in subsidiaries	4	0	13,417,528
Investments in participating interests	5	2,324,348	0
Deposits	6	56,655	56,655
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>2,381,003</b>	<b>13,474,183</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>2,381,003</b>	<b>13,474,183</b>
Finished goods and goods for resale		21,300	780,758
Prepayments for goods		1,818,850	1,662,695
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>1,840,150</b>	<b>2,443,453</b>
Trade receivables		19,721,723	10,744,096
Receivables from group enterprises		133,938	3,240,834
Receivables from associates		0	9,697,950
Other receivables		9,563,734	38,142
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>29,419,395</b>	<b>23,721,022</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>9,750,020</b>	<b>4,844,921</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>41,009,565</b>	<b>31,009,396</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>43,390,568</b>	<b>44,483,579</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		1,000,000	1,000,000
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		0	6,971,655
Retained earnings		23,926,916	9,097,691
<b>Equity</b>		<b>24,926,916</b>	<b>17,069,346</b>
Credit institutions		0	4,285,864
Trade payables		12,767,934	14,858,983
Payables to group enterprises		4,014,724	6,919,545
Payables to owners and Management		212,490	493,846
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		1,358,192	814,366
Other payables		110,312	41,629
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>18,463,652</b>	<b>27,414,233</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>18,463,652</b>	<b>27,414,233</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>43,390,568</b>	<b>44,483,579</b>
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## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	1,000,000	6,971,655	9,097,691	17,069,346
Exchange adjustments	0	-743,879	0	-743,879
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-6,227,776	14,829,225	8,601,449
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,926,916</b>	<b>24,926,916</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>1. Staff Expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	1,480,908	1,158,980
Other social security expenses	13,317	9,310
	<u>1,494,225</u>	<u>1,168,290</u>
Average number of employees	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>2. Financial expenses</b>		
Interest paid to group enterprises	210,033	216,650
Other financial expenses	981,695	552,681
Exchange adjustments, expenses	137,799	280,749
	<u>1,329,527</u>	<u>1,050,080</u>
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>3. Income tax expense</b>		
Current tax for the year	1,358,192	814,366
	<u>1,358,192</u>	<u>814,366</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
<b>4. Investments in subsidiaries</b>		
Cost at 1 January	6,445,873	6,445,873
Disposals for the year	-5,156,698	0
Transfers for the year	-1,289,175	0
Cost at 31 December	<u>0</u>	<u>6,445,873</u>
Value adjustments at 1 January	6,971,655	4,236,875
Disposals for the year	-4,140,690	0
Exchange adjustment	-743,879	1,036,770
Net profit/loss for the year	-1,051,913	1,698,010
Transfers for the year	-1,035,173	0
Value adjustments at 31 December	<u>0</u>	<u>6,971,655</u>
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December</b>	<u><b>0</b></u>	<u><b>13,417,528</b></u>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Ownership
Danimex Algeria EURL	Algeria	DZD 250,000,000	0%

During the financial year, the majority of the shares in Danimex Algeria EURL has been sold. Therefore, Investments has been transferred to "Investments in participating interests".

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
<b>5. Investments in participating interests</b>		
Cost at 1 January	0	0
Transfers for the year	2,324,348	0
Cost at 31 December	2,324,348	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	2,324,348	0

Investments in participating interests are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Ownership
Danimex Algeria EURL	Algeria	DZD 250,000,000	20%

## 6. Other fixed asset investments

	Deposits
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	56,655
Cost at 31 December	56,655
Carrying amount at 31 December	56,655

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
<b>7. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations</b>		

### Charges and security

The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:

Nordea has received a floating charge in Danimex-Food A/S in the form of a letter of indemnity of DKK 6,000,000 with security in trade receivables, inventories, equipment and goodwill.

The Company has provided a guarantee for the parent company's bank debt amounting to DKK 0 at 31 December 2023.

Of the company's Cash and Cash equivalents with a total of DKK 9,750,020, DKK 7,500,000 is deposited as secured for the company's trading partner, Dangredion SARL, with its bank connection. The deposit has replaced the previous guarantee with Nordea.

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
<b>7. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations</b>		
<b>Rental and lease obligations</b>		
Rental obligations, non-cancellable period, 6 months. Total amount DKK	94,065	89,260

### Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of SKB Equity ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability

## 8. 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>
LWB Finans ApS	Aarhus

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 9. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Danimex-Food 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.

### Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements for 2023 of LWB FINANS ApS, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

### 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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

### Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

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.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 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 expenses for premises, sales and distribution 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, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

### Staff expenses

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

### Income from investments in subsidiaries and participating interests

Dividends from participating interests are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the participating interest. However, dividends relating to earnings in the participating interest before it was acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the participating interest.

The item "Income from investments in subsidiaries" in the income statement includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

### 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.

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

## Balance sheet

### Investments in subsidiaries and participating interests

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured under the equity method. Investments in participating interests are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

The item “Investments in subsidiaries” in the balance sheet includes the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition of the remaining value of any increases in value and goodwill calculated at the time of acquisition of the enterprises.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred upon distribution of profit to “Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method” under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries with a negative net asset value are recognised at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

## **Other fixed asset investments**

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposits, which are measured at amortised cost.

## **Inventories**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method 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 and costs of completion. 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.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour.

## **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.

## **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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Financial liabilities

Loans, such as mortgage loans and loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

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