ETEX SKA A/S

Annual report 2023

Approved at the annual general meeting 26/4 2024 Tanguy Marc Patrick Vanderborght

Hasselager Centervej 1, 8260 Viby, Denmark, CVR 32 34 79 67, www.skamol.com

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	Etex SKA A/S Hasselager Centervej 1 8260 Viby J	
	CVR No.:	32 34 79 67
	Established:	23 October 2012
	Municipality:	Aarhus
	Financial Year:	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Tanguy Marc Patrick Vanderborght, chairman Melchior Marie Hervé de Vogüé Guillaume Nicolas J Verbiest	
Executive Board	Poul Erik Kamstrup Kristensen	
Auditor	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1 8000 Aarhus C	

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Etex SKA A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Aarhus, 26 April 2024

Executive Board

Poul Erik Kamstrup Kristensen
CEO

Board of Directors

Tanguy Marc Patrick Vanderborght Chairman	Melchior Marie Hervé de Vogüé	Guillaume Nicolas J Verbiest

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Etex SKA 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 and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Etex Ska 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 ("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.

Aarhus C, 26 April 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 33 77 12 31

Keld A. M. Nielsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne40037

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities
The purpose of the company is to be a holding company as well as all companies which, at the discretion of the board, are connected with it.

Profit/loss for the year compared to the expected development
In 2023 a loss has been recognized with DKK ('000) 2.105 and Equity was per 31. december 2023 DKK ('000) 387.024.

Change in accounting policies and classification
The accounting policies have been changed in the following areas:
- Investment in subsidiaries and goodwill

The company's recognition of investments in subsidiaries was previously recognized and measured at net asset value. Accounting policy and classification has changed so that capital shares in subsidiaries are now recognized at cost price.

The reason for the change in practice is due to group policies. The company has been purchased by a new group in the year.

The comparative figures regarding the change in accounting policies and classification have been adjusted. The change in accounting policies and classification is recognized directly in the equity at the beginning, cf. the equity note.

The accumulated impact of the policy changes is at 31 December 2023:

Investment in subsidiaries
The year's result for 2023 has been increased by DKK ('000) 11.966 before tax and DKK ('000) 11.966 after tax, as a result of the increase of income from investments in subsidiaries. The year's result for 2022 is decreased by DKK ('000) 9.981 before tax and DKK ('000) 9.981 after tax.

The total assets at the end of 2023 have been increased by DKK ('000) 194.117, which can be attributed to the accounting item investments in subsidiaries. The assets at the end of 2022 have been increased by DKK ('000) 181.520.

Equity at the end of 2023 has increased by DKK ('000) 181.520 and beginning equity has increased by DKK ('000) 191.739 as a result of a change in practice with retroactive effect.

Significant events after the end of the financial year
No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the Company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
GROSS LOSS		**-57**	**-151**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for tangible and intangible assets		0	-163
OPERATING LOSS		**-57**	**-314**
Other financial income	1	13	53
Other financial expenses	2	-2.819	-1.938
LOSS BEFORE TAX		**-2.863**	**-2.199**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	758	484
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**-2.105**	**-1.715**

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT

Retained earnings		-2.105	-1.715
TOTAL		**-2.105**	**-1.715**

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
Investments in subsidiaries		432.049	432.049
Financial non-current assets		**432.049**	**432.049**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**432.049**	**432.049**
Receivables from group enterprises		1	656
Deferred tax assets		0	14
Prepayments		0	15
Receivables		**1**	**685**
Cash and cash equivalents		**1**	**0**
CURRENT ASSETS		**2**	**685**
ASSETS		**432.051**	**432.734**

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
Share Capital		10.219	10.219
Retained earnings		376.805	378.910
EQUITY		**387.024**	**389.129**
Payables to group enterprises		43.777	0
Non-current liabilities	4	**43.777**	**0**
Bank debt		0	43.339
Debt to Group companies		861	0
Corporation tax payable		0	252
Joint tax contribution payable		354	0
Other liabilities		35	14
Current liabilities		**1.250**	**43.605**
LIABILITIES		**45.027**	**43.605**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**432.051**	**432.734**

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EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023	10.219	197.390	207.609
Net effect of changing accounting policies		181.520	181.520
Adjusted equity at 1 January 2023	**10.219**	**378.910**	**389.129**
Proposed profit allocation		-2.105	-2.105
Equity at 31 December 2023	**10.219**	**376.805**	**387.024**

NOTES

	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000	Note
Other financial income			1
Interest income from group enterprises	13	53	
	13	**53**	
Other financial expenses			2
Interest expenses to group enterprises	1.925	0	
Other interest expenses	894	1.938	
	2.819	**1.938**	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			3
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year	-855	-448	
Adjustment of tax in previous years	97	0	
Adjustment of deferred tax	0	-36	
	-758	**-484**	

Long-term liabilities 4

	31/12 2023 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	31/12 2022 total liabilities
Payables to group enterprises	43.777	0	0	0
	43.777	**0**	**0**	**0**

Contingencies etc. 5

Contingent liabilities
None
Joint liabilities
The Company is jointly and severally liable together with the Parent Company and the other group companies in the joint taxable group for tax on the group's joint taxable income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividend tax, etc.

Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of Etex Holding Denmark ApS, which serves as management Company for the joint taxation.

NOTES

Note

Related parties 6

The Company's related parties include:

Controlling interest

Etex N.V., Gebouw 1K, 1930 Zaventem, Belgien, CVR-no. BE0941244536 is the principal shareholder.

Parent company:

Etex Holding Danmark ApS, cvr nr. 43908642

Transactions with related parties

The Company did not carry out any material transactions that were not concluded on market conditions. According to section 98c, subsection 7 of the Danish Financial Statements Act information is given only on transactions that were not performed on common market conditions.

Consolidated Financial Statements 7

The company is included in the consolidated accounts of Etex N.V., Gebouw 1K, 1930 Zaventem, Belgien, CVR-no. BE0941244536.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Etex SKA A/S for 2023 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Statements Act for Danish enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year, except for the following changes.

Change in accounting policies and classification
The accounting policies have been changed in the following areas:
- Investment in subsidiaries

The company's recognition of investments in subsidiaries was previously recognized and measured at equity method. Accounting policy and classification has changed so that capital shares in subsidiaries are now recognized at cost price.

The reason for the change in practice is due to group policies. The company has been purchased by a new group in the year.

The comparative figures regarding the change in accounting policies and classification have been adjusted. The change in accounting policies and classification is recognized directly in the equity at the beginning, cf. the equity note.
The accumulated impact of the policy changes is at 31 December 2023:

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The total assets at the end of 2023 have been increased by DKK ('000) 194.117, which can be attributed to the accounting item investments in subsidiaries. The assets at the end of 2022 have been increased by DKK ('000) 181.520.

Equity at the end of 2023 has increased by DKK ('000) 181.520 and beginning equity has increased by DKK ('000) 191.739 as a result of a change in practice with retroactive effect.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Recognition and measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost method.

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.

INCOME STATEMENT

Other external expenses
Other external expenses include administrative costs.

Income from investments in subsidiaries
Dividend from subsidiaries is recognised in the financial year in which the dividend is declared. In connection with transfers, potential profits are recognised when the economic rights related to the sold equity interests are transferred, however, at the earliest when the profit has been realised or is regarded as realisable. Moreover, realised losses other than impairments are included where identified.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from securities, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

Tax
The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the Income Statement by the share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BALANCE SHEET

Financial non-current assets
Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. If the cost exceeds the net realisable value, this is written down to the lower value.

Impairment of fixed assets
The carrying amount of fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value,, are assessed annually for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company's share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners' minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Write-off is performed to provide for losses when an objective indication has been assessed to have incurred that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, the write-off is performed at individual level.

Receivables for which there are no objective indication of impairment at individual level are assessed at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered office and credit rating in accordance with the Company's policy for credit risk management. The objective indicators, which are applied for portfolios, are determined based on the historical loss experiences.

Write-off is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including realisable value of any received collaterals. The effective interest rate is used as discount rate for the single receivable or portfolio.

Accruals, assets
Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish Group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff 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 under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the loan period.

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.

All in one

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skamol