
Aller Aqua China A/S

Allervej 130, DK-6070 Christiansfeld

Annual Report for 2023

CVR No. 35 64 47 41

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 22/5 2024

Hans Erik Bylling
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 Aller Aqua China 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.

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

Christiansfeld, 22 May 2024

Executive Board

Carsten Jørgensen
Manager

Board of Directors

Hans Erik Bylling
Chairman

Anders Carøe Bylling

Carsten Jørgensen

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholders of Aller Aqua China 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 Aller Aqua China 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.

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.

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.

Independent Auditor's report

- 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.

Trekantområdet, 22 May 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Henrik Forthoft Lind
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34169

Henrik Junker Andersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne42818

Company information

The Company	Aller Aqua China A/S Allervej 130 6070 Christiansfeld CVR No: 35 64 47 41 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Kolding
Board of Directors	Hans Erik Bylling, chairman Anders Carøe Bylling Carsten Jørgensen
Executive Board	Carsten Jørgensen
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Herredsvej 32 DK-7100 Vejle

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Gross loss		-11,930	-52,218
Financial income		2,971	448
Financial expenses		-1,000	-2,280
Profit/loss before tax		-9,959	-54,050
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	2,191	12,782
Net profit/loss for the year		-7,768	-41,268
 Distribution of profit			
		2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		-7,768	-41,268
		-7,768	-41,268

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Investments in subsidiaries	3	39,933,239	39,933,239
Fixed asset investments		39,933,239	39,933,239
Fixed assets		39,933,239	39,933,239
Receivables from group enterprises		12,680	11,795
Deferred tax asset		26,787	25,480
Receivables		39,467	37,275
Cash at bank and in hand		191,033	200,993
Current assets		230,500	238,268
Assets		40,163,739	40,171,507

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		40,629,273	40,629,273
Retained earnings		-475,534	-467,766
Equity		40,153,739	40,161,507
Trade payables		10,000	10,000
Short-term debt		10,000	10,000
Debt		10,000	10,000
Liabilities and equity		40,163,739	40,171,507
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Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	40,629,273	-467,766	40,161,507
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-7,768	-7,768
Equity at 31 December	40,629,273	-475,534	40,153,739

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The company's activities primarily include investments in subsidiary.

2. Income tax expense

Deferred tax for the year

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
	-2,191	-12,782
	<u>-2,191</u>	<u>-12,782</u>

3. Investments in subsidiaries

Cost at 1 January

Cost at 31 December

Carrying amount at 31 December

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
	39,933,239	39,933,239
	<u>39,933,239</u>	<u>39,933,239</u>
	<u>39,933,239</u>	<u>39,933,239</u>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes	Ownership
Aller Aqua (Qingdao) Co. Ltd.	Kina	RMB 38.333.133	100%	100%

4. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

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 Hans Erik Bylling Holding ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. 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>
Hans Erik Bylling Holding ApS	Kolding
Aller Aqua Group A/S	Kolding

Notes to the Financial Statements

6. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Aller Aqua China 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.

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.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for office expenses.

Gross loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss comprises of other external expenses.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

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

Financial income and expenses

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

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 Danish group entities. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

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, 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.