

**Skamol 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 41 33 37 15, [www.skamol.com](http://www.skamol.com)



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**COMPANY DETAILS**

<b>Company</b>	SKAMOL A/S Hasselager Centervej 1 8260 Viby J  CVR No.: 41 33 37 15 Established: 22 April 1922 Municipality: Aarhus Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Tanguy Marc Patrick Vanderborght, chairman Melchior Marie Hervé de Vogüé Guillaume Nicolas J Verbiest Julius Petersen Lone Ragnhild Løhde
<b>Executive Board</b>	Poul Erik Kamstrup Kristensen Simon Plagborg
<b>Auditor</b>	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 SKAMOL 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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Simon Plagborg  
CCO

### Board of Directors

\_\_\_\_\_  
Tanguy Marc Patrick  
Vanderborght  
Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
Melchior Marie Hervé de Vogüé

\_\_\_\_\_  
Guillaume Nicolas J Verbiest

\_\_\_\_\_  
Julius Petersen

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lone Ragnhild Løhde

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of SKAMOL 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 Skamol 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

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	2023 DKK millions	2022 DKK millions	2021 DKK millions	2020 DKK millions	2019 DKK millions
<b>Income statement</b>					
Net revenue.....	522	570	451	356	361
Operating profit/loss of main activities..	58	63	21	22	27
Financial income and expenses, net.....	-17	-13	-10	-7	-5
Profit/loss for the year.....	48	40	29	21	31
<b>Balance sheet</b>					
Total assets.....	505	514	553	572	558
Equity.....	160	112	105	321	319
Investment in property, plant and equipment.....	23	10	4	7	7
<b>Key ratios</b>					
Return on invested capital.....	20,5	23,2	11,0	11,6	14,7
Equity ratio.....	31,7	21,8	19,0	56,1	57,2
Return on equity.....	35,3	36,7	13,6	6,6	10,3

The comparative figures have not been adjusted for the change of accounting policy for the years 2019-2021 where investments in subsidiaries in the income statement were recognised as a proportional share of their results and the company's change of accounting policies for leases to IFRS 16. The company's recognition of leases was previously recognized and measured as a lease cost in the income statement.

The ratios stated in the list of key figures and ratios have been calculated as follows:

Invested capital:	$\text{NWC} + \text{intangible and tangible assets (ex goodwill)} - \text{provisions} - \text{other operating liabilities, non-current}$
Return on invested capital:	$\frac{\text{Operating Profit/loss adjusted for goodwill amortisation} \times 100}{\text{Average invested capital}}$
Equity ratio:	$\frac{\text{Equity, at year-end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets, at year-end}}$
Return on equity:	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

## MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

### Principal activities

Sales of specialty insulation systems to segments within Industry and Building.

### Objectives and strategy

Skamol was acquired by ETEX NV. during 2023. The company's Management and new Board of Directors are continuously evaluating Skamol's strategy, which addresses growth areas within Skamol's target markets.

### Development in activities and financial and economic position

#### *Market development and sales*

In 2023 Skamol's turnover was DKK 522 million against DKK 570 million in 2022 and adjusted EBITDA amounted to DKK 109 million in 2023 compared to DKK 98 million in 2022. The turnover has decreased in 2023 because of an activity reduction compared to 2022, but the EBITDA has increased which was a consequence of a disciplined execution of the strategy.

#### *Manufacturing and product development*

During 2023, Skamol has completed a number of investment projects in order to increase and upgrade capacity, and reduce production costs. A significant investment was initiated during 2023 to upgrade a key facility in Denmark including increasingly use of electricity as an energy source in order to significantly reduce natural gas consumption and reduce CO2 emissions. The investment is expected to be completed during 2025.

### Profit/loss for the year compared to the expected development

Even though the turnover has decreased in 2023, the EBITDA has increased compared to 2022, together with a positive cashflow from operations.

### Result, Balance and Cash Flow

In 2023 the turnover decreased to DKK 522 million (DKK 570 million). EBITDA before one time items (adjusted EBITDA) amounted to DKK 109 million (DKK 98 million) corresponding to 20.9 % (17.2 %) of the turnover. Depreciations and amortizations were DKK 32.7 million (DKK 31.4 million).

The total assets were DKK 505 million (DKK 514 million).

At the end of 2023 Skamol employed 191 employees (174 employees).

### Change in accounting policies and classification

The accounting policies have been changed in the following areas:

- Investment in subsidiaries and goodwill
- Leases
- Revenue

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 company's recognition of leases was previously recognized and measured as a lease cost in the income statement. Accounting policy and classification has changed so that leases are measured and recognized in Other plant, fixtures and equipment and as lease debt.

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.



## MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

### Profit/loss for the year compared to the expected development (continued)

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) 18.201 before tax and DKK ('000) 18.201 after tax, as a result of the increase of income from investments in subsidiaries. The year's result for 2022 is increased by DKK ('000) 18.374 before tax and DKK ('000) 18.374 after tax.

The total assets at the end of 2023 have been decreased by DKK ('000) 1.501, which can be attributed to the accounting item investments in subsidiaries. The assets at the end of 2022 have been decreased by DKK ('000) 19.704.

#### Leases

The year's result for 2023 has been reduced by DKK ('000) 836 before tax and DKK ('000) 836 after tax, as a result of the change in the policy for leases. The year's result for 2022 is reduced by DKK ('000) 88 before tax and DKK ('000) 88 after tax.

The total assets at the end of 2023 have been increased by DKK ('000) 4.438, which can be attributed to the accounting item Other plant, fixtures and equipment. The total debt at the end of 2023 have been decreased by DKK ('000) 4.535, which can be attributed to and as lease debt.

The assets at the end of 2022 have been increased by DKK ('000) 5.190 and debt has been increased by ('000) 5.278.

Equity at the end of 2023 has increased by DKK ('000) 28.741. and beginning equity has decreased by DKK ('000) 19.287 as a result of a change in practice with retroactive effect.

#### Revenue

The company has changed its accounting policies for revenue to IFRS 15, the change in accounting policies has not had an effect on the income statement, assets or equity, this year or previous year.

### Significant events after the end of the financial year

After the closing of the financial year no other subsequent events have occurred, which have material impact of Skamol's financial position.

### Risks

#### *Financial Risk*

The interestbearing debt amounted to DKK 217 million at the end of 2023. Net interestbearing debt amounted to DKK 210 million.

Skamol has a net cash position 20 million at the end of 2023.

The company follows a financial policy, which operates with a low risk profile so that currency and credit risks only occur due to commercial circumstances.

As an international company, Skamol A/S and subsidiaries are exposed to risks related to currency transactions in connection with the purchase and sale of goods and services. It is Skamol Group aim to isolate those risks in Skamol A/S by trading with the subsidiaries in their national currency. Skamol's main currencies are EUR, USD, PLN, AUD, and NOK.

Since the acquisition by ETEX NV. the key funding requirements have been managed through ETEX NV.

#### *Risk management*

The company focuses on both internal and external risks.

Internal risks are mitigated through policies and procedures that address the issues. Furthermore, the company works with risk management through internal KPI follow-up.

The development of Skamol's IT infrastructure is an important priority for the company. During 2023 a

## MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

### Risks (continued)

key focus has been on aligning Skamol's IT infrastructure and IT security policies to those of ETEX NV.

Continuous improvements are of high importance to Skamol, and Skamol has worked on initiatives to improve productivity during 2023. This work will continue into 2024.

### Future expectations

Overall, Skamol estimates that there continues to be growth potential for Skamol's systems worldwide.

In 2024 Skamol expects it to be challenging to realize turnover and EBITDA at the same level as for 2023 due to short term market development.

### Corporate social responsibility (CSR) report

Skamol has defined policies regarding corporate social responsibility, including policies on

- Sustainability with environmental and climate related matters through development of products with increased energy efficiency and lifetime, and through continuous work on reduction of energy consumption and waste in production;
- Caring about people through focused work on health and safety and continuous people development and process optimisation, and by applying a Code of Conduct supporting a company culture that promotes integrity, our values, ethical guidelines and the Skamol policies;
- Respecting human rights through applying a Code of Conduct internally and in the cooperation with suppliers requiring compliance with the ILO Conventions, and national laws and regulations;
- Preventing corruption, bribery and money laundering by applying a Code of Conduct internally and in the cooperation with suppliers requiring compliance with all applicable laws and regulations on bribery, corruption and money laundering, by conducting integrity due diligences on all M&A processes and on an assessed risk basis in regard to customers and suppliers and by applying a whistle blower policy and procedure to encourage staff, board members and others to report suspected or actual violations of laws, regulations or Skamol's Code of Conduct without retribution.

For the company's corporate social responsibility report refer to Etex N.V., Gebouw 1K, 1930 Zaventem, Belgien, CVR-no. BE0941244536.

### Report of target figures and policies for the under-represented gender

Gender distribution within Management

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Number of members of the Board of Directors... Under-represented gender, share in % of the Board of Directors, excl. employee elected members.....	5 0%	7 0%	7 0%	7 0%	7 0%
Number of people at other management levels..... Under-represented gender, share in % at other management levels.....	26 23%	28 25%	23 30%	18 28%	28 25%

## MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

### Report of target figures and policies for the under-represented gender (continued)

#### Target figures for the Board of Directors

Target figures in % for the Board of Directors excl. employee elected members.....	33%
Year, in which the target figures are expected to be met.....	2024

#### Status of meeting the target figures set for the Board of Directors

In Skamol A/S the Board of Directors has outlined target figures for number of under-represented gender in the top management segment. It is the Board's goal that if possible the mix of the Board shall be balanced so that each gender as a minimum is represented by 1 member appointed by the general assembly. It is the target to reach the defined goal at the end of 2024, so this is aligned with a natural exchange of the Board composition. The composition of the board during 2023 did not change the gender composition, thus the target was not reached this year.

#### Target figures for other management levels

Target figures in % for the other management levels.....	50%
Year, in which the target figures are expected to be met.....	2024

#### Policy for other management levels

At other management levels in the group it is Skamol's intention to increase the share of the underrepresented gender towards a balanced make-up between male and female representatives. It is the policy of the company to aim for a diversified organisation through an unprejudiced selection process where no candidate is deselected due to gender, age, nationality etc. Candidates are solely selected based on experience, competences and performance.

Skamol has at the end of 2023 a share of 23 % female representatives at other management level, compared to 25 % at the end of 2022. During 2023 Skamol has made efforts to continue to pay attention to making job advertisements equally attractive for men and women - both for internal and external candidates

#### Policy for data ethics

Skamol does not apply sophisticated technologies such as artificial intelligence or machine learning. Skamol handles ordinary data in the form of customer, supplier and employee data. Data is handled in accordance with GDPR and Skamol's policies related to privacy and information integrity and security. Considering the limited handling of data, Skamol has not made specific policies in relation to data ethics but reassesses the need to do so on an ongoing basis.

## INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
<b>NET REVENUE</b> .....	1	<b>521.553</b>	<b>569.658</b>
Expenses for raw materials and consumables.....		-255.926	-318.350
Other external expenses.....		-56.748	-47.457
<b>GROSS PROFIT/LOSS</b> .....		<b>208.879</b>	<b>203.851</b>
Staff costs.....	2	-117.830	-108.457
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for tangible and intangible assets.....		-32.674	-31.447
Other operating expenses.....		0	-742
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b> .....		<b>58.375</b>	<b>63.205</b>
Income from investments in subsidiaries.....		17.760	3.882
Other financial income.....	3	923	176
Other financial expenses.....	4	-16.746	-13.285
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX</b> .....		<b>60.312</b>	<b>53.978</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	5	-12.284	-13.815
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR</b> .....	6	<b>48.028</b>	<b>40.163</b>

## BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
Development projects completed, including patents and similar rights originating from development projects.....		18.662	20.712
Acquired concessions, patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights.....		5.822	8.184
Goodwill.....		44.211	54.792
Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets.....		8.510	5.112
<b>Intangible assets.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>77.205</b>	<b>88.800</b>
Land and buildings.....		38.833	38.099
Production plant and machinery.....		27.234	22.432
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....		6.618	12.083
Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayments for tangible fixed assets.....		31.364	10.737
<b>Property, plant and equipment.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>104.049</b>	<b>83.351</b>
Investments in subsidiaries.....		160.641	160.642
<b>Financial non-current assets.....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>160.641</b>	<b>160.642</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>341.895</b>	<b>332.793</b>
Raw materials and consumables.....		11.424	13.556
Work in progress.....		418	695
Finished goods and goods for resale.....		39.656	26.044
<b>Inventories.....</b>		<b>51.498</b>	<b>40.295</b>
Trade receivables.....		66.582	80.004
Receivables from group enterprises.....		18.395	37.402
Other receivables.....		4.612	7.428
Corporation tax receivable.....		155	0
Prepayments.....	10	1.375	2.830
<b>Receivables.....</b>		<b>91.119</b>	<b>127.664</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents.....</b>		<b>20.333</b>	<b>13.727</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>162.950</b>	<b>181.686</b>
<b>ASSETS.....</b>		<b>504.845</b>	<b>514.479</b>

## BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000
Share Capital.....	11	43.095	43.095
Reserve for development costs.....		21.195	20.143
Retained earnings.....		95.668	48.692
<b>EQUITY.....</b>		<b>159.958</b>	<b>111.930</b>
Provision for deferred tax.....	12	11.538	12.425
<b>PROVISIONS.....</b>		<b>11.538</b>	<b>12.425</b>
Debt to mortgage credit institution.....		0	176.000
Lease liabilities.....		2.544	2.644
Payables to group enterprises.....		205.000	0
Other payable .....		7.541	7.386
<b>Non-current liabilities.....</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>215.085</b>	<b>186.030</b>
Debt to mortgage credit institution.....		0	70.485
Lease liabilities.....		1.991	2.634
Trade payables.....		46.196	72.085
Debt to Group companies.....		48.991	34.096
Corporation tax payable.....		0	2.535
Other liabilities.....		21.086	22.259
<b>Current liabilities.....</b>		<b>118.264</b>	<b>204.094</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>333.349</b>	<b>390.124</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>504.845</b>	<b>514.479</b>
<b>Contingencies etc.</b>	<b>14</b>		
<b>Related parties</b>	<b>15</b>		
<b>Significant events after the end of the financial year</b>	<b>16</b>		
<b>Consolidated Financial Statements</b>	<b>17</b>		
<b>Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting</b>	<b>18</b>		

## EQUITY

	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023.....	43.095	20.143	67.979	131.217
Net effect of changing accounting policies.....			-19.287	-19.287
<b>Adjusted equity at 1 January 2023.....</b>	<b>43.095</b>	<b>20.143</b>	<b>48.692</b>	<b>111.930</b>
Proposed profit allocation, see note 6.....			48.028	48.028
<b>Other legal bindings</b>				
Revaluations in the year.....		1.052	-1.052	0
<b>Equity at 31 December 2023.....</b>	<b>43.095</b>	<b>21.195</b>	<b>95.668</b>	<b>159.958</b>

## NOTES

	2023 DKK '000	2022 DKK '000	Note
<b>Net revenue</b>			<b>1</b>
<b>Segment details (geography)</b>			
Turnover, EU-countries.....	336.882	319.683	
Turnover, non-EU countries.....	184.671	249.975	
	<b>521.553</b>	<b>569.658</b>	
<b>Staff costs</b>			<b>2</b>
Average number of full time employees	191	174	
Wages and salaries.....	108.244	101.050	
Pensions.....	9.586	7.407	
	<b>117.830</b>	<b>108.457</b>	
Remuneration of Executive Board.....	15.742	6.947	
Remuneration of Supervisory Board.....	499	762	
	<b>16.241</b>	<b>7.709</b>	
<b>Other financial income</b>			<b>3</b>
Interest income from group enterprises.....	71	51	
Other interest income.....	852	125	
	<b>923</b>	<b>176</b>	
<b>Other financial expenses</b>			<b>4</b>
Interest expenses to group enterprises.....	10.944	467	
Other interest expenses.....	5.802	12.818	
	<b>16.746</b>	<b>13.285</b>	
<b>Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>			<b>5</b>
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	13.556	14.447	
Adjustment of tax in previous years.....	-385	561	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	-887	-1.193	
	<b>12.284</b>	<b>13.815</b>	
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>			<b>6</b>
Retained earnings.....	48.028	40.163	
	<b>48.028</b>	<b>40.163</b>	



## NOTES

			Note
<b>Intangible assets</b>			<b>7</b>
	Development projects completed, including patents and similar rights originating from development projects	Acquired concessions, patents, licences, trademarks and similar rights	
Cost at 1 January 2023.....	39.037	22.215	
Transfer.....	0	441	
Additions.....	2.830	209	
<b>Cost at 31 December 2023.....</b>	<b>41.867</b>	<b>22.865</b>	
Amortisation at 1 January 2023.....	18.326	14.031	
Amortisation for the year.....	4.879	3.012	
<b>Amortisation at 31 December 2023.....</b>	<b>23.205</b>	<b>17.043</b>	
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....</b>	<b>18.662</b>	<b>5.822</b>	
	Goodwill	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	
Cost at 1 January 2023.....	162.084	5.112	
Transfers to/from other items.....	0	-645	
Additions.....	0	4.043	
<b>Cost at 31 December 2023.....</b>	<b>162.084</b>	<b>8.510</b>	
Amortisation at 1 January 2023.....	107.292	0	
Amortisation for the year.....	10.581	0	
<b>Amortisation at 31 December 2023.....</b>	<b>117.873</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....</b>	<b>44.211</b>	<b>8.510</b>	

Development in ongoing projects include production, products and market development. We have 2 big projects which are expected to be completed in 2024. The projects are progressing as planned by using the resources that the management has set aside for the development.

## NOTES

			Note
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>			<b>8</b>
	Land and buildings	Production plant and machinery	
Cost at 1 January 2023.....	87.175	282.682	
Transferred.....	0	5.670	
Additions.....	5.089	6.779	
<b>Cost at 31 December 2023.....</b>	<b>92.264</b>	<b>295.131</b>	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2023.....	49.076	260.250	
Depreciation for the year.....	4.355	7.647	
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023...</b>	<b>53.431</b>	<b>267.897</b>	
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....</b>	<b>38.833</b>	<b>27.234</b>	
Finance lease assets.....	291	2.546	
	Other plant, fixtures and equipment	Tangible fixed assets in progress and prepayments for tangible fixed assets	
Cost at 1 January 2023.....	43.645	10.737	
Transferred.....	143	-5.609	
Additions.....	5.115	26.236	
<b>Cost at 31 December 2023.....</b>	<b>48.903</b>	<b>31.364</b>	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2023.....	36.752		
Depreciation for the year.....	5.533		
<b>Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023...</b>	<b>42.285</b>		
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....</b>	<b>6.618</b>	<b>31.364</b>	
Finance lease assets.....	1.602		
<b>Financial non-current assets</b>			<b>9</b>
		Investments in subsidiaries	
Cost at 1 January 2023.....		170.850	
<b>Cost at 31 December 2023.....</b>		<b>170.850</b>	
Revaluation at 1 January 2023.....		-10.209	
<b>Revaluation at 31 December 2023.....</b>		<b>-10.209</b>	
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2023.....</b>		<b>160.641</b>	

## NOTES

Note

**Fixed asset investments (continued)**

9

**Investments in subsidiaries In each subsidiaries own currency**

Name and domicil	Share Capital	Ownership
Skamol Americas Inc., USA - USD.....	3.310.000	100 %
Skamol Europe GmbH, Germany - EUR.....	50.000	100 %
Skamol Polska S.p.Z.o.o, Poland - PLN.....	12.505.000	100 %
Skamol Eastern Europe S.p.Z.o.o, Poland - PLN.....	800.000	100 %
Skamol France SAS, France - EUR.....	50.000	100 %
Skamol (Shanghai) Trading Co. Ltd., China - CNY.....	641.690	100 %
Skamol Asia Pacific PTY Ltd., Australia - AUD.....	110	100 %
NCM Core ApS, Aarhus - DKK.....	40.000	100 %
Skamol United Kingdom Ltd., UK - GBP.....	30.000	100 %
Skamol Italia SRL, Italy - EUR.....	10.000	100 %
Skamol Spain Trading S.L., Spain - EUR.....	25.000	100 %

**Equity and net result in subsidiaries In each subsidiaries own currency**

Name and domicil	Equity	Net result
Skamol Americas Inc., USA - USD.....	3.168.961	123.119
Skamol Europe GmbH, Germany - EUR.....	375.035	51.983
Skamol Polska S.p.Z.o.o, Poland - PLN.....	82.536.041	8.346.774
Skamol Eastern Europe S.p.Z.o.o, Poland - PLN.....	4.444.922	1.748.780
Skamol France SAS, France - EUR.....	174.752	18.638
Skamol (Shanghai) Trading Co. Ltd., China - CNY.....	3.225.069	-2.988.466
Skamol Asia Pacific PTY Ltd., Australia - AUD.....	2.062.992	233.856
NCM Core ApS, Aarhus - DKK.....	341.056	-2.268
Skamol United Kingdom Ltd., UK - GBP.....	34.957	1.697
Skamol Italia SRL, Italy - EUR.....	33.395	15.920
Skamol Spain Trading S.L., Spain - EUR.....	26.202	356

**Prepayments**

10

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

**Share Capital**

11

Allocation of share capital:

Ordinary, 430.950 unit in the denomination of 100 DKK.....	43.095	43.095
	<b>43.095</b>	<b>43.095</b>

**Provision for deferred tax**

12

The provision for deferred tax is related to differences between the carrying amount and tax value of securities, receivables, intangible and tangible fixed assets, including recognised finance lease contracts.

## NOTES

			Note
Deferred tax, beginning of year.....	12.425	13.618	
Deferred tax of the year, income statement.....	-887	-1.193	
<b>Provision for deferred tax 31 December 2023.....</b>	<b>11.538</b>	<b>12.425</b>	

**Long-term liabilities**

13

	31/12 2023 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	31/12 2022 total liabilities
Debt to mortgage credit institution.....	0	0	0	220.000
Lease liabilities.....	4.535	1.991	820	5.278
Payables to group enterprises.....	205.000	0	0	0
Frozen holiday pay.....	7.541	0	7.541	7.386
	<b>217.076</b>	<b>1.991</b>	<b>8.361</b>	<b>232.664</b>

**Contingencies etc.**

14

**Contingent liabilities**

The company has entered into rent liabilities, which at the time of the balance sheet amount to DKK ('000) 250 in the notice period.

**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.

**Related parties**

15

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.

**Significant events after the end of the financial year**

16

After the closing of the financial year no other subsequent events have occurred, which have material impact of Skamol's financial position.

**NOTES****Note****Consolidated Financial Statements****17**

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

**Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting****18**

The Company has not prepared statement for fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting. A statement has been prepared for the Group.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of SKAMOL A/S for 2023 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Statements Act for Danish large-size enterprises in reporting class C .

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year. There has been other minor changes to the comparative figures, except for the mentioned changes below. The other minor changes do not affect the resultat of the year or equity.

### Change in accounting policies and classification

The accounting policies have been changed in the following areas:

- Investment in subsidiaries and goodwill
- Leases
- Revenue

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 company's recognition of leases was previously recognized and measured as a lease cost in the income statement. Accounting policy and classification has changed so that leases are measured and recognized in Other plant, fixtures and equipment and as lease debt.

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) 18.201 before tax and DKK ('000) 18.201 after tax, as a result of the increase of income from investments in subsidiaries. The year's result for 2022 is increased by DKK ('000) 18.374 before tax and DKK ('000) 18.374 after tax.

The total assets at the end of 2023 have been decreased by DKK ('000) 1.501, which can be attributed to the accounting item investments in subsidiaries. The assets at the end of 2022 have been decreased by DKK ('000) 19.704.

#### Leases

The year's result for 2023 has been reduced by DKK ('000) 836 before tax and DKK ('000) 836 after tax, as a result of the change in the policy for leases. The year's result for 2022 is reduced by DKK ('000) 88 before tax and DKK ('000) 88 after tax.

The total assets at the end of 2023 have been increased by DKK ('000) 4.438, which can be attributed to the accounting item Other plant, fixtures and equipment. The total debt at the end of 2023 have been decreased by DKK ('000) 4.535, which can be attributed to and as lease debt.

The assets at the end of 2022 have been increased by DKK ('000) 5.190 and debt has been increased by ('000) 5.278.

Equity at the end of 2023 has increased by DKK ('000) 28.741. and beginning equity has decreased by DKK ('000) 19.287 as a result of a change in practice with retroactive effect.

#### Revenue

The company has changed its accounting policies for revenue to IFRS 15, the change in accounting policies has not had an effect on the income statement, assets or equity, this year or previous year.

## 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.

### Revenue

Information on business segments and geographical segments is based on the Group's risks and returns and its internal financial reporting system. Business segments are regarded as the primary segments.

## INCOME STATEMENT

### Net revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised on the basis of transfer of control, which according to IFRS 15 takes place at the time when control of the product/service delivered passes to the customer.

Control is considered passed to the customer when:

- a binding sales agreement has been made;
- delivery has been made before the end of the financial year;
- the selling price has been determined; and
- payment has been received or may with reasonable certainty be expected to be received.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include other production, sales, delivery and administrative costs, including costs of energy, marketing, premises, loss on bad debts, operating lease expenses, etc

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions, and other costs of social security etc., for the Company's employees.

### Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses include items of a secondary nature in relation to the Group's and the Company's activities. Losses from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets are also included.

### 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, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

### 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.

## BALANCE SHEET

### Intangible fixed assets

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life which is estimated to 5-20 years. The period of amortisation is determined based on an assessment of the acquired Company's position in the market and earnings profile, and the industry-specific conditions.

Patents and licences are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and the recoverable amount. Patents are amortised over the remaining patent period and licences are amortised over the period of the agreement, however, no more than 5-20 years.

Development projects comprise costs, including wages and salaries, and amortisation, which directly or indirectly can be related to the Company's development activities and which fulfil the criteria for recognition in the Balance Sheet.

The accounting item is measured at the lower of the capitalised costs less accumulated amortisation and recoverable amount.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life after completion of the development work. The amortisation period is normally 10 years.

Intangible fixed assets are generally written down to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

Profit or loss from sale of intangible fixed assets is calculated at the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount at the time of the sale. Profit and loss are recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.

### Tangible fixed assets

Land and buildings, production plant and machinery, other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.



## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life
Buildings.....	50 years
Other buildings.....	15-50 years
Production plant and machinery.....	8-20 years
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	3-5 years
Own Moler deposits.....	20 years

Profit or loss on sale of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the Income Statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

### Leases

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the net present value of the lease payments computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as determined for the other fixed assets of the Company.

The Company has chosen to apply the exemptions concerning short-term, low-value leases. Therefore, such lease assets are not recognised as assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

The capitalised residual lease liability is recognised in the Balance Sheet as a liability and the interest portion of the lease payment is recognised in the Income Statement over the contract period.

All other lease contracts are considered to be operating leases. Payments related to operating leases and other rental agreements are recognised in the Income Statement over the contract period. The Company's total liability relating to operating leases and rental agreements is disclosed as contingencies etc.

### 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 intangible fixed and tangible assets together with 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.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable amount is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to the lower amount.

The cost of merchandise as well as raw materials and consumables is calculated at acquisition price with addition of transportation and similar costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct payroll cost and other direct and other indirect production costs include indirect materials and payroll and maintenance and depreciation of the machines, factory buildings and equipment used in the production process, the cost of factory administration and management and capitalised development costs relating to the products.

The net realisable value of inventories is stated at the expected sales price less direct completion costs and costs incurred to execute the sale and is determined with due regard to marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price of the inventories.

### Receivables

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

Receivables are measured at nominal value. The value is impaired to meet expected losses.

### Accruals, assets

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

### 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.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Foreign currency translation

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

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the Income Statement as a financial income or expense.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the Balance Sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date and the exchange rate at the date when the receivables or payables come into existence recognised in the Income Statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT

With reference to Section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement. A cash flow statement has been prepared for the Group.

# All in one



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