



B.S. Specialslanger A/S

Smedeholm 7-9
2730 Herlev
CVR No. 65822512

Annual report 01.10.2023 - 30.09.2024

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 07.03.2025

Mads Nicolai Søbørg Sørensen
Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

B.S. Specialslanger A/S
Smedeholm 7-9
2730 Herlev

Business Registration No.: 65822512
Registered office: Herlev
Financial year: 01.10.2023 - 30.09.2024

Board of Directors

Ellen Margrethe Søeborg Sørensen
Mads Nicolai Søeborg Sørensen

Executive Board

Henrik Trzepacz

Bank

Danske Bank Finanscenter Storkøbenhavn
Hovedvejen 107
2600 Glostrup

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
2300 Copenhagen S

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of B.S. Specialslanger A/S for the financial year 01.10.2023 - 30.09.2024.

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 Entity's financial position at 30.09.2024 and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year 01.10.2023 - 30.09.2024.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Herlev, 07.03.2025

Executive Board

Henrik Trzepacz

Board of Directors

Ellen Margrethe Søeborg Sørensen

Mads Nicolai Søeborg Sørensen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of B.S. Specialslanger A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of B.S. Specialslanger A/S for the financial year 01.10.2023 - 30.09.2024, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 30.09.2024 and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year 01.10.2023 - 30.09.2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

København, 07.03.2025

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556

Claus Jorch Andersen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne33712

Management commentary

Primary activities

As in previous years, the Company's primary activity is production and sale of specialised hoses for the industrial market.

Profit for the year amounts to DKK 1,872 thousand against a profit of DKK 2,876 thousand in 2022/23. Managements considers profit for the year satisfactory.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2023/24

	Notes	2023/24 DKK	2022/23 DKK
Gross profit/loss		13,652,753	14,793,070
Staff costs	1	(10,026,826)	(10,244,741)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2	(147,640)	(132,742)
Operating profit/loss		3,478,287	4,415,587
Other financial expenses		(1,047,725)	(697,499)
Profit/loss before tax		2,430,562	3,718,088
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	(558,451)	(842,428)
Profit/loss for the year		1,872,111	2,875,660
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		1,500,000	2,000,000
Retained earnings		372,111	875,660
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		1,872,111	2,875,660

Balance sheet at 30.09.2024

Assets

	Notes	2023/24 DKK	2022/23 DKK
Land and buildings		9,065,538	9,101,413
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		1,367,968	1,390,733
Property, plant and equipment	4	10,433,506	10,492,146
Fixed assets		10,433,506	10,492,146
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		10,420,178	10,264,134
Inventories		10,420,178	10,264,134
Trade receivables		5,587,335	5,826,635
Receivables from group enterprises		586,334	569,545
Other receivables		18,563	0
Prepayments		222,162	187,427
Receivables		6,414,394	6,583,607
Cash		7,543	4,407
Current assets		16,842,115	16,852,148
Assets		27,275,621	27,344,294

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2023/24 DKK	2022/23 DKK
Contributed capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		5,496,405	5,124,294
Proposed dividend		1,500,000	2,000,000
Equity		7,496,405	7,624,294
Deferred tax		2,117,700	1,733,000
Provisions		2,117,700	1,733,000
Mortgage debt		3,737,571	4,207,096
Joint taxation contribution payable		173,751	1,284,428
Other payables		409,992	398,270
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	5	4,321,314	5,889,794
Current portion of non-current liabilities other than provisions	5	571,829	571,143
Bank loans		6,820,406	4,742,826
Trade payables		1,779,606	1,850,330
Payables to group enterprises		106,213	74,305
Joint taxation contribution payable		1,284,428	728,970
Other payables		2,777,720	4,129,632
Current liabilities other than provisions		13,340,202	12,097,206
Liabilities other than provisions		17,661,516	17,987,000
Equity and liabilities		27,275,621	27,344,294
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	7		
Contingent liabilities	8		
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Statement of changes in equity for 2023/24

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	500,000	5,124,294	2,000,000	7,624,294
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	372,111	1,500,000	1,872,111
Equity end of year	500,000	5,496,405	1,500,000	7,496,405

Cash flow statement for 2023/24

	Notes	2023/24 DKK	2022/23 DKK
Operating profit/loss		3,478,287	4,415,587
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses		147,640	132,742
Working capital changes	6	(221,619)	1,004,783
Cash flows from ordinary operating activities		3,404,308	5,553,112
Financial expenses paid		(1,047,725)	(697,449)
Taxes refunded/(paid)		(1,150,029)	(575,134)
Cash flows from operating activities		1,206,554	4,280,529
Acquisition etc. of property, plant and equipment		(89,000)	(329,235)
Cash flows from investing activities		(89,000)	(329,235)
Free cash flows generated from operations and investments before financing		1,117,554	3,951,294
Repayments of loans etc.		1,620,463	(2,955,450)
Incurrence of debt to group enterprises		(734,881)	506,455
Dividend paid		(2,000,000)	(1,500,000)
Cash flows from financing activities		(1,114,418)	(3,948,995)
Increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		3,136	2,299
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of year		4,407	2,108
Cash and cash equivalents end of year		7,543	4,407
Cash and cash equivalents at year-end are composed of:			
Cash		7,543	4,407
Cash and cash equivalents end of year		7,543	4,407

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2023/24	2022/23
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	9,110,275	9,425,786
Pension costs	771,279	672,417
Other social security costs	145,272	146,538
	10,026,826	10,244,741
Average number of full-time employees	17	18

2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2023/24	2022/23
	DKK	DKK
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	147,640	132,742
	147,640	132,742

3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2023/24	2022/23
	DKK	DKK
Current tax	173,751	1,284,428
Change in deferred tax	384,700	(442,000)
	558,451	842,428

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	DKK	DKK
Cost beginning of year	12,984,621	4,481,803
Additions	0	89,000
Cost end of year	12,984,621	4,570,803
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(3,883,208)	(3,091,070)
Depreciation for the year	(35,875)	(111,765)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(3,919,083)	(3,202,835)
Carrying amount end of year	9,065,538	1,367,968

5 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	Due within 12 months 2023/24 DKK	Due within 12 months 2022/23 DKK	Due after more than 12 months 2023/24 DKK	Outstanding after 5 years 2023/24 DKK
Mortgage debt	571,829	571,143	3,737,571	1,494,791
Joint taxation contribution payable	0	0	173,751	0
Other payables	0	0	409,992	0
	571,829	571,143	4,321,314	1,494,791

6 Changes in working capital

	2023/24 DKK	2022/23 DKK
Increase/decrease in inventories	(156,044)	(129,649)
Increase/decrease in receivables	186,000	668,459
Increase/decrease in trade payables etc.	(251,575)	465,973
	(221,619)	1,004,783

7 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2023/24 DKK	2022/23 DKK
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	103,606	53,298

8 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement in which S&K Group A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, as well as obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed companies' total known liability in the joint taxation arrangement is stated in the financial statements of the administration company.

9 Assets charged and collateral

Mortgage debt and bank loans are secured by way of mortgage on properties. Bank debt is secured by way of a deposited mortgage deed registered to the mortgagor on properties of DKK 4,500 thousand nominal. The carrying amount of properties is DKK 9.065 thousand at 30.09.2024.

The Entity has jointly and severally guaranteed the combined bank debt of the consolidated companies which amounts to DKK 37.510 thousand at 30.09.2024.

A company charge of DKK 5,000 thousand has been provided as security for the combined bank debt of the consolidated companies. The charge comprises trade receivables, inventories, other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and intangible assets.

10 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:
S&K Group A/S, Rungsted Kyst, Denmark

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, cost of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for normal inventory writedowns.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

Depreciation and impairment losses

Depreciation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment comprise depreciation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of property, plant and equipment.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, net capital losses on transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with the Parent and all of its wholly owned subsidiaries. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet**Property, plant and equipment**

Land and buildings as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Buildings	50 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5-10 years
IT equipment	3-5 years

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the taxbased value of assets is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Mortgage debt

At the time of borrowing, mortgage debt to mortgage credit institutions is measured at cost which corresponds to the proceeds received less transaction costs incurred. Mortgage debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost. This means that the difference between the proceeds at the time of borrowing and the nominal repayable amount of the loan is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the loan applying the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable

Current joint taxation contributions receivable or joint taxation contributions payable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income of the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, and cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the financial year.

Cash flows from operating activities are presented using the indirect method and calculated as the operating profit/loss adjusted for non-cash operating items, working capital changes and income taxes paid.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisition and divestment of enterprises, activities and fixed asset investments, and purchase, development, improvement and sale, etc of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, including acquisition of assets held under finance leases.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the contributed capital and related costs, and the raising of loans, inception of finance leases, repayments of interest-bearing debt, purchase of treasury shares and payment of dividend.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term securities with an insignificant price risk.