BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

Bionord A/S

Sølundsvej 2, 2100 København Ø
CVR no. 76 92 86 14

Annual report for 2024

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 16.04.25

Flemming Kragh Hansen
Dirigent

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Company information etc.

The company

Bionord A/S
Sølundsvej 2
2100 København Ø

CVR no.: 76 92 86 14
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Søren Sneholt

Board of Directors

Christopher Erbslöh
Lena Hällstig
Søren Sneholt
Flemming Kragh Hansen

Auditors

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 for Bionord A/S.

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 as at 31.12.24 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, February 20, 2025

Executive Board

Søren Sneholt

Board of Directors

Christopher Erbslöh

Lena Hällstig

Søren Sneholt

Flemming Kragh Hansen

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholder of Bionord A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bionord A/S for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information. 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 company's financial position at 31.12.24 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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 the management's review

Management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is 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 by law and regulations.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the 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.

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 judgment 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.

Køge, February 20, 2025

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Søren Deleuran Andersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne24681

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise of production, import and trade of chemicals.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 shows a profit/loss of DKK 3,626,068 against DKK 3,006,274 for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 15,710,604.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be satisfactory.

Income statement

Note		2024 DKK	2023 DKK
	Gross profit	**9,756,058**	**8,786,029**
1	Staff costs	-5,103,729	-4,461,862
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**4,652,329**	**4,324,167**
	Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-26,638	-21,644
	Operating profit	**4,625,691**	**4,302,523**
2	Financial income	232,256	329,479
3	Financial expenses	-322,765	-599,662
	Total net financials	**-90,509**	**-270,183**
	Profit before tax	**4,535,182**	**4,032,340**
	Tax on profit for the year	-909,114	-1,026,066
	Profit for the year	**3,626,068**	**3,006,274**

Proposed appropriation account

Retained earnings	3,626,068	3,006,274
Total	**3,626,068**	**3,006,274**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.24 DKK	31.12.23 DKK
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	50,910	77,547
	Total property, plant and equipment	**50,910**	**77,547**
	Total non-current assets	**50,910**	**77,547**
	Raw materials and consumables	8,452,621	7,775,068
	Total inventories	**8,452,621**	**7,775,068**
	Trade receivables	8,305,631	11,492,990
	Receivables from group enterprises	69,602	21,692
	Other receivables	517,491	419,089
	Prepayments	33,612	52,571
	Total receivables	**8,926,336**	**11,986,342**
	Other investments	0	5,529,284
	Total securities and equity investments	**0**	**5,529,284**
	Cash	**7,122,462**	**2,779,682**
	Total current assets	**24,501,419**	**28,070,376**
	Total assets	**24,552,329**	**28,147,923**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.24 DKK	31.12.23 DKK
	Share capital	505,000	505,000
	Retained earnings	15,205,604	11,579,536
	Total equity	**15,710,604**	**12,084,536**
	Provisions for deferred tax	1,563	4,211
	Total provisions	**1,563**	**4,211**
	Prepayments received from customers	54,163	0
	Trade payables	2,910,518	5,451,669
	Payables to group enterprises	1,103,035	6,182,080
	Income taxes	280,574	196,792
	Other payables	4,491,872	4,228,635
	Total short-term payables	**8,840,162**	**16,059,176**
	Total payables	**8,840,162**	**16,059,176**
	Total equity and liabilities	**24,552,329**	**28,147,923**

4 Contingent liabilities

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.24 - 31.12.24		
Balance as at 01.01.24	505,000	11,579,536
Net profit/loss for the year	0	3,626,068
Balance as at 31.12.24	505,000	15,205,604

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK

1. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	4,660,808	4,111,907
Other social security costs	98,407	82,373
Other staff costs	344,514	267,582
Total	5,103,729	4,461,862
Average number of employees during the year	10	8

2. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	56,602	0
Other interest income	23,942	24,751
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0	31,463
Other financial income	151,712	273,265
Other financial income	175,654	329,479
Total	232,256	329,479

3. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	236,044	327,795
Other financial expenses	86,721	271,867
Total	322,765	599,662

4. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 6 months and total lease payments of DKK 300k.

5. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

LEASES

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, raw materials and consumables and cost of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Depreciation and impairment losses

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful life, year	Residual value, per cent
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5	0

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies, gains and losses on other securities and equity investments etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Other investments

Other securities are measured at fair value, equivalent to the market value at the balance sheet date.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the tax-

5. Accounting policies - continued -

able income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to the time and date of delivery of the agreed product or completion of the agreed service.