

Hymeth ApS

Maskinvej 5, 2860 Søborg

Company reg. no. 37 40 27 29

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2024

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 19 May 2025.

Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Hymeth ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Søborg, 19 May 2025

Managing Director

Mats Ivar Blacker
CEO

Board of directors

Torkel Carl Göran Elgh
Chairman

Tomas Kåberger

Martina Wettin

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Hymeth ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hymeth ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 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 the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the “Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements” section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management’s Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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, we conclude that Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 19 May 2025

Grant Thornton

Certified Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

Morten Høgh-Petersen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34283

Company information

The company

Hymeth ApS
Maskinvej 5
2860 Søborg

Company reg. no. 37 40 27 29
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of directors

Torkel Carl Göran Elgh, Chairman
Tomas Kåberger
Martina Wettin

Managing Director

Mats Ivar Blacker, CEO

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Lautrupsgade 11
2100 København Ø

Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

The company continues to focus on the development of high-efficiency energy solutions that contribute to reducing environmental emissions and supporting a more sustainable energy landscape. Over the past year, we have advanced our technology significantly, achieving a new level of efficiency, positioning us best-in-class, and successfully scaling our technology by a factor of five.

As part of our strategic growth, we are initially targeting the Nordic market, with plans for gradual expansion into the broader European market. Our solutions are designed to support key sectors within the power-to-X industry, transportation, ammonia production, and energy storage, where demand for efficient and scalable electrolyzer technology is increasing.

Through continuous innovation and market-driven development, we remain committed to delivering energy savings and sustainability benefits to businesses and communities in Denmark and beyond.

Significant changes in the company's activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year totals DKK -788thousand against DKK -169thousand last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -2.290thousand against DKK -1.965thousand last year.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

The company has in Q2 2025 secured a significant investment, which ensures liquidity for operations in the coming year.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Hymeth ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items secondary to the activities of the Company, including gains on the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as payroll refunds.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise distribution costs and costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc., to the Company's employees.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Dividends from equity investments in subsidiaries measured at cost are recognised as income in the Parent Company's income statement in the financial year when the dividends are declared.

In case of indication of impairment, an impairment test is conducted. Indication of impairment exists if distributed dividend exceeds profit for the year or if the carrying amount of equity investments exceeds the consolidated carrying amounts of the net assets in the subsidiary.

Accounting policies

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Development projects

Development costs comprise costs, wages, salaries and amortisation directly and indirectly attributable to development activities. Capitalized development costs are in progress, and are not depreciated, before the technology becomes commercial.

Property, plant, and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use. Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are stated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

	Useful life
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	5 years

Accounting policies

Investments

Equity investments in group entities are measured at cost. In case of indication of impairment, an impairment test is conducted. When the cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value. The cost is reduced by dividends received exceeding accumulated earnings after the acquisition date.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as investments in group entities is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities measured on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to office buildings non-deductible for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

Prepayments

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Equity

Reserve for development costs

The reserve for development costs comprises capitalised development costs. The reserve cannot be used for dividends, distribution or to cover losses. If the recognised development costs are sold or in other ways excluded from the Company's operations, the reserve will be dissolved and transferred directly to the distributable reserves under equity. If the recognised development costs are written down, the part of the reserve corresponding to the write-down of the development costs will be reversed. If a write-down of development costs is subsequently reversed, the reserve will be re-established. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of capitalised development costs on an ongoing basis.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities are recognised at cost at the date of borrowing, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan together with interest expenses.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Gross profit	-787.605	-168.688
1 Staff costs	-1.788.261	-2.018.388
Depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	-5.192	-25.152
Operating profit	-2.581.058	-2.212.228
Other financial income	8.725	22.483
Other financial expenses	-460.241	-423.706
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-3.032.574	-2.613.451
2 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	742.966	648.588
Net profit or loss for the year	-2.289.608	-1.964.863
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Transferred to other reserves	3.359.382	3.285.904
Allocated from retained earnings	-5.648.990	-5.250.767
Total allocations and transfers	-2.289.608	-1.964.863

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Non-current assets			
3	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	30.233.547	25.926.647
	Total intangible assets	30.233.547	25.926.647
4	Plant and machinery	0	5.192
	Total property, plant, and equipment	0	5.192
5	Investments in group enterprises	18.150	18.150
	Total investments	18.150	18.150
	Total non-current assets	30.251.697	25.949.989
Current assets			
	Income tax receivables	945.858	926.794
	Other receivables	62.094	155.098
	Prepayments	1.564	17.494
	Total receivables	1.009.516	1.099.386
	Cash and cash equivalents	1.455.522	1.867.740
	Total current assets	2.465.038	2.967.126
	Total assets	32.716.735	28.917.115

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	544.722	155.556
Reserve for development costs	23.582.167	20.222.785
Retained earnings	-741.609	-7.758.115
Total equity	23.385.280	12.620.226
Provisions		
Provisions for deferred tax	1.787.762	1.584.871
Total provisions	1.787.762	1.584.871
Liabilities other than provisions		
6 Subordinate loan capital	6.098.196	0
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	6.098.196	0
Current portion of long term liabilities	0	13.235.166
Trade payables	687.110	487.761
Payables to group enterprises	236.382	543.809
Payables to shareholders and management	246.949	0
Other payables	275.056	445.282
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	1.445.497	14.712.018
Total liabilities other than provisions	7.543.693	14.712.018
Total equity and liabilities	32.716.735	28.917.115

7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2024	155.556	20.222.785	-7.758.114	12.620.227
Cash capital increase	389.166	0	0	389.166
Retained earnings for the year	0	0	-5.648.990	-5.648.990
Transferred from share premium	0	0	12.665.495	12.665.495
Transferred from retained earnings	0	3.359.382	0	3.359.382
	544.722	23.582.167	-741.609	23.385.280

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	2024	2023
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	1.782.321	2.013.465
Other costs for social security	5.940	4.923
	1.788.261	2.018.388
Average number of employees	3	2
2. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-945.857	-926.794
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	202.891	278.206
	-742.966	-648.588
3. Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets		
Cost 1 January 2024	25.926.647	21.713.949
Additions during the year	4.306.900	4.212.698
Cost 31 December 2024	30.233.547	25.926.647
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	30.233.547	25.926.647
4. Plant and machinery		
Cost 1 January 2024	125.760	125.760
Cost 31 December 2024	125.760	125.760
Depreciation and write-down 1 January 2024	-120.568	-95.416
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-5.192	-25.152
Depreciation and write-down 31 December 2024	-125.760	-120.568
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	0	5.192

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2024</u>	<u>31/12 2023</u>
5. Investments in group enterprises		
Cost 1 January 2024	<u>18.150</u>	<u>18.150</u>
Cost 31 December 2024	<u>18.150</u>	<u>18.150</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	<u>18.150</u>	<u>18.150</u>
 6. Subordinate loan capital		
Total subordinate loan capital	6.098.196	13.235.166
Share of amount due within 1 year	<u>0</u>	<u>-13.235.166</u>
	<u>6.098.196</u>	<u>0</u>
 Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
 7. Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.		
The Company has a rent contract with a 3 month termination notice.		