

CPS Acquisition ApS

Rugmarken 22, 3520 Farum

CVR no. 44 13 34 58

Annual report for 2024

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 11.04.25

James Andrew Moran
Dirigent

Company information etc.	3
Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report	4
Independent auditor's report	5 - 7
Income statement	8
Balance sheet	9 - 10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Notes	12 - 18

The company

CPS Acquisition ApS
Rugmarken 22
3520 Farum
Registered office: Farum
CVR no.: 44 13 34 58
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

CEO James Andrew Moran

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 for CPS Acquisition ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my 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.

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

Farum, April 11, 2025

Executive Board

James Andrew Moran
CEO

To the shareholder of CPS Acquisition ApS**Opinion**

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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of CHEMPILOTS A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Hellerup, April 11, 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 33771231

Ulrik Ræbild

State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne33262

Income statement

Note			22.06.23
			31.12.23
			DKK
	Gross loss	-192,674	-1,425,000
	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	16,000,000	0
2	Financial income	33,415	0
3	Financial expenses	-11,882,086	-4,875,000
	Profit/loss before tax	3,958,655	-6,300,000
	Tax on profit or loss for the year	2,656,309	910,561
	Profit/loss for the year	6,614,964	-5,389,439
	Proposed appropriation account		
	Retained earnings	6,614,964	-5,389,439
	Total	6,614,964	-5,389,439

Balance sheet

Note	ASSETS		31.12.24	31.12.23
			DKK	DKK
	Equity investments in group enterprises		163,727,536	163,727,536
	Total investments		163,727,536	163,727,536
	Total non-current assets		163,727,536	163,727,536
	Receivables from group enterprises		0	2,676,466
	Income tax receivable		2,216,312	1,234,095
	Other receivables		0	40,000
	Total receivables		2,216,312	3,950,561
	Cash		1,876,867	0
	Total current assets		4,093,179	3,950,561
	Total assets		167,820,715	167,678,097

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.24 DKK	31.12.23 DKK
	Contributed capital	85,330	85,330
	Retained earnings	34,907,731	28,292,767
	Total equity	34,993,061	28,378,097
4	Payables to group enterprises	130,000,000	130,000,000
	Total long-term payables	130,000,000	130,000,000
	Trade payables	25,000	25,000
	Payables to group enterprises	2,802,654	9,275,000
	Total short-term payables	2,827,654	9,300,000
	Total payables	132,827,654	139,300,000
	Total equity and liabilities	167,820,715	167,678,097

5 Contingent liabilities

6 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.24 - 31.12.24			
Balance as at 01.01.24	85,330	28,292,767	28,378,097
Net profit/loss for the year	0	6,614,964	6,614,964
Balance as at 31.12.24	85,330	34,907,731	34,993,061

1. Primary activities

The company's purpose is to act as a holding company, as well as engage in other related business activities.

	2024	22.06.23
	DKK	DKK

2. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	32,788	0
Other interest income	627	0
Total	33,415	0

3. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	11,882,086	4,875,000
Total	11,882,086	4,875,000

4. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK	Outstanding debt after 5 years	Total payables at 31.12.24
Payables to group enterprises	130,000,000	130,000,000
Total	130,000,000	130,000,000

5. Contingent liabilities

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

The company has no contingent liabilities as at 31.12.24.

6. Related parties

Controlling influence	Basis of influence
GTTCR BC Intermediate, Inc. 300 N. LaSalle St. Suite 5600 Chicago, Illinois 60654, Chicago	Owner

7. 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.

In accordance with section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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.

BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Newly acquired or newly founded enterprises are recognised as from the date of acquisition and the date of foundation, respectively. The date of acquisition is the date at which control of the enterprise is obtained. Divested or discontinued enterprises are recognised until the date of divestment or discontinuation. The date of discontinuation is the date at which control of the enterprise passes to a third party.

Acquired enterprises are recognised in accordance with the acquisition method, according to which the identifiable assets and liabilities of the newly acquired enterprises are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

The cost of the equity investments in the acquired enterprises is offset against the proportionate share of the fair value of the enterprises' net assets at the acquisition 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 and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

INCOME STATEMENT**Gross loss**

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, Gross loss comprises revenue and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to administration.

Income from equity investments in group enterprises

Dividends from equity investments measured at cost are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

Income from equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

7. Accounting policies - continued -**Other net financials**

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies 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.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises. The parent is the administration company for the joint taxation and thus settles all income tax payments with the tax authorities.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET**Equity investments in group enterprises**

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured in the balance sheet at cost less any impairment losses. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the profit/loss statement.

Accounting policies for the acquisition of subsidiaries are stated in the 'Business combinations' section.

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

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 and amortisation.

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.

If dividends are distributed on equity investments in subsidiaries exceeding the year earnings from the enterprise in question, this is considered an indication of impairment.

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.

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.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

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 taxable 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

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

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.