

Agrifam Denmark Research & Development Center ApS

Åbogade 15, 8200 Aarhus N
CVR no. 35 52 58 90

Annual report for 2024

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 26.05.25

Kim Jensen Møller
Dirigent

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The company

Agrifam Denmark Research & Development Center ApS
Åbogade 15
8200 Aarhus N
Danmark
Tel.: 72 17 01 20
Website: www.muyang.com
Registered office: Aarhus
CVR no.: 35 52 58 90
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Direktør Wang Guian

Board of Directors

Direktør Wang Guian
Peter Hermann Dammann
Li Haonan

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 Agrifam Denmark Research & Development Center ApS.

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.

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

Aarhus N, May 26, 2025

Executive Board

Wang Guian
Direktør

Board of Directors

Wang Guian
Chairman

Peter Hermann Dammann

Li Haonan

Independent auditor's report on extended review

To the capital owner of Agrifam Denmark Research & Development Center ApS

Conclusion

We have conducted an extended review of the financial statements of Agrifam Denmark Research & Development Center ApS 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.

Based on the work performed, 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 conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review 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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our basis for conclusion.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the 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 on extended review

Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures that primarily consist of inquiries to management and others within the company, as appropriate, analytical procedures, the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

Kolding, May 26, 2025

Beierholm

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Marianne Christoffersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne34133

Income statement

Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
	1.746.561	2.736.527
Gross profit		
2 Staff costs	-1.859.432	-2.707.287
	-112.871	29.240
Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses		
Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	0	-6.215
	-112.871	23.025
Operating profit/loss		
Financial income	17.111	3.522
Financial expenses	-3.474	-8.463
	-99.234	18.084
Profit/loss before tax		
Tax on profit or loss for the year	21.859	-4.979
	-77.375	13.105
Profit/loss for the year		
Proposed appropriation account		
Retained earnings	-77.375	13.105
	-77.375	13.105
Total		

ASSETS		31.12.24	31.12.23
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Trade receivables	0	75
	Deferred tax asset	27.469	5.610
	Income tax receivable	24.000	0
	Other receivables	131.832	147.800
	Prepayments	17.490	2.488
	Total receivables	200.791	155.973
	Cash	4.272.820	4.432.229
	Total current assets	4.473.611	4.588.202
	Total assets	4.473.611	4.588.202

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.24	31.12.23
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	80.000	80.000
	Retained earnings	4.197.778	4.275.153
	Total equity	4.277.778	4.355.153
	Trade payables	94.792	40.190
	Income taxes	0	422
	Other payables	101.041	192.437
	Total short-term payables	195.833	233.049
	Total payables	195.833	233.049
	Total equity and liabilities	4.473.611	4.588.202

³ Contingent liabilities

⁴ Charges and security

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.24 - 31.12.24			
Balance as at 01.01.24	80.000	4.275.153	4.355.153
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-77.375	-77.375
Balance as at 31.12.24	80.000	4.197.778	4.277.778

1. Primary activities

The company's purpose is to carry out research and development activities in the feed, pet food and food industry mainly within intelligent feed and food factories, process automation, data analysis, software development, plant layout, and related business.

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK

2. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	1.612.192	2.207.745
Pensions	232.839	448.603
Other social security costs	6.793	9.372
Other staff costs	7.608	41.567
Total	1.859.432	2.707.287

Average number of employees during the year	2	3
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3. Contingent liabilities

Other contingent liabilities

The company has no contingent liabilities as of 31.12.2024

4. Charges and security

The company has not provided any security over assets.

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).

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue and other external expenses.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

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.

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 lives, years	Residual value DKK
Acquired rights	0	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	0	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.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses etc. are recognised in other net financials.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

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.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

Prepayments

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

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 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.

5. Accounting policies - continued -**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.