

CM BIOMASS PARTNERS A/S

ANNUAL REPORT 2024/25

The Annual General Meeting adopted the Annual Report on 18 July 2025.

Chairman of the meeting: Christian Pagaard Junker

Financial year: 1 May 2024 - 30 April 2025

CM Biomass Partners A/S
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DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø

Company reg. no. 32 28 38 53

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MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Key activities

The Company supplies utilities and distributors by acting as the main aggregator between manufacturers and customers in the Biomass industry.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2024/25 shows a profit of TEUR 13,987 and at 30 April 2025 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TEUR 125,547.

The management consider this year's result acceptable given the market circumstances.

The past year and follow-up on development expectations from last year

In 2023/24 we saw a financial result that outgrew our expectations, and we did expect this year's result to be lower due to the negative price trends. The 2024/25-result still highlights the strength of our business model, as a combined trading and production company, by maintaining sales volume.

Operating risks and financial risks

Foreign exchange risks

A proportion of the Company's sales and purchases are made in other currencies than EUR. The hedging is primarily through forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge expected sales and purchases. There are no speculative currency arrangements.

Targets and expectations for the year ahead

CM Biomass is positive about outlook for the new financial year and expect a profit before tax of EUR 20-30m.

External environment

The Company's activities are not considered to have an extensive impact on the external environment.

Statement of corporate social responsibility in Accordance with Section 99a of the Danish Financial Statements Act

For a statement on corporate social responsibility, we refer to our Parent Company CM Biomass Holding A/S, which prepares consolidated financial statements.

Statement on Data Ethics of Management in Accordance with Section 99d of the Danish Financial Statements Act

For a statement on data ethics, we refer to our Parent Company CM Biomass Holding A/S, which prepares consolidated financial statements.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Recognition and measurement in the Annual Report have not been subject to any uncertainty.

Unusual events

The financial position at 30 April 2025 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2024/25 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Seen over a five-year period, the development of the Company is described by the following financial highlights:

EUR'000	2024/25	2023/24	2022/23	2021/22	2020
Profit/loss					
Revenue	776,203	835,257	798,533	707,251	405,497
Gross profit	35,138	61,650	60,736	50,777	22,614
Profit before financial income and expenses	13,802	35,877	46,574	40,879	18,918
Net financials	-4,058	-5,551	-3,475	-3,057	-1,730
Net profit for the year	13,987	39,130	26,032	28,618	13,441
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	255,718	256,665	220,554	141,638	100,540
Equity	125,547	120,736	82,599	58,126	37,803
Investments in property, plant and equipment	-227	-1,011	-423	-431	-542
Number of employees	69	60	31	24	16
Ratios					
Gross margin	4.5%	6.2%	7.6%	7.2%	5.6%
Profit margin	1.8%	4.3%	5.8%	5.8%	4.7%
Return on assets	5.4%	14.0%	21.1%	29.5%	18.8%
Solvency ratio	49.1%	47.0%	37.5%	42.0%	37.6%
Return on equity	11.1%	29.7%	38.6%	59.6%	45.1%

The Company has implemented IFRS on 1 May 2023 with restatement of comparative figures for 2022/23.

The comparative figures for 2021/22 and 2020 are presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statement Act. The main difference in accounting policies is that all lease agreements are recognized in the Financial Statements.

The ratios have been prepared in accordance with the definitions set out in note 21 to the Financial Statements.

For definitions, see notes.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Christian Pagaard Junker

Chairman of the board

Born in 1952

Board member since 2017

CEO of private consulting firm CJ Consult

Professional board member with special competencies in business development, mergers & acquisitions, leadership, strategy and organizational development. Expert insight into raw material trading, credit & risk management. Experience as Group CEO of Danish Agro for more than 30 years.

Board memberships include, among others, Brdr. Nordbø Holding A/S, H.J. Hansen Holding A/S, Samson Group Holding A/S, Hejsa Invest A/S, REA Gruppen Holding ApS, Guldfeldt Holding A/S, Frost Simonsen Holding A/S and Green Team Group A/S.

Educated M.B.A in Marketing and Finance.



Jan Flemming Bech Andersen

Board member since 2021

Born in 1968

Specialised and in-depth knowledge within shipping, leadership, investment, and business development. Directed and established Torm Singapore and held role as Glencore Head of Shipping Worldwide.

Board member of Brøndbyernes IF Fodbold A/S, Alefarm Brewing A/S and Vincent Shipping ACL London. Member of the advisory board in Athens of the Athenian Shipping.

Educated at Copenhagen Business School, graduated from the Danish Officer Academy as First Lieutenant at The Royal Danish Guard.



Nina Østergaard

Board member since 2021

Born in 1983

CEO and co-owner of the USTC Group (A/S United Shipping & Trading Company)

Special competencies include company evaluations, mergers & acquisitions, financial due diligence, business restructuring, reorganisation, turnarounds and compliance.

Member of the boards in A/S United Shipping & Trading Company, Bunker Holding A/S, Uni-Tankers A/S, A/S Global Risk Management Ltd. Holding, A/S Global Risk Management Ltd. Fondsmæglerselskab and Middelfart Erhvervsråd. Vice Chairman of the board in SDK FREJA A/S and Chairman of the board in Unit IT A/S. Member of Beiratssitzung Nord, Deutsche Bank.

MSc in Applied Economics and Finance supplemented by courses at Harvard University and London School of Economics and Political Science.



Simon Christensen

Board member since 2009

Born in 1973

CEO of CM Group

Founder of CM Biomass and CEO from 2009-2023

Experience from Cargill and the Private Equity team in Danske Bank. Extensive expertise in commodity trading, supply chain development, business development and mergers & acquisitions.

Board memberships include, among others, CM Holding A/S, Copenhagen Merchants A/S, Navi Merchants A/S, Aarhus Protein A/S, Schultz Shipping Group and CM bulk terminals.

Master of Applied Economics & Finance from Copenhagen Business School.



Louise Koch

Board member since 2023

Born in 1978

Senior Director, Group Head of Sustainability in Grundfos

Previously Director of Global Sustainability Strategy & Innovation in Dell Technologies, Head of CSR in Dansk Erhverv, and appointed member of the Danish Government's Council for Responsible Business & the Global Goals. Extensive experience in ESG and corporate sustainability within climate, water, circular economy, human rights, supply chain responsibility, corporate affairs, and business development.

Board member of Elcor Group.

MSc in Anthropology from University of Copenhagen.



Søren Fournaise Eriksen

Board member since 2024

Born in 1965

Specialized and in-depth knowledge within supply-chain and production, leadership, and business development.

Experience as EVP Group Operation, Danish Crown and CEO Danish Crown Pork.

Board memberships include, among others, Arminox AS, Bisca AS, Skagen Salmon P/S, and DanePork A/S.

B.SC in engineering from Aarhus University of Engineering, Master of Laws (LL.M) from University of Aarhus, supplemented by courses at among others INSEAD.

The background of the page is a close-up photograph of numerous biomass pellets, which are small, cylindrical, light-colored particles. The image is darkened and serves as a backdrop for the title text.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INCOME STATEMENT

1 May - 30 April

EUR'000	Note	2024/25	2023/24
Revenue	1	776,203	835,257
Expenses for raw materials and consumables		-741,065	-773,607
Gross profit		35,138	61,650
Staff expenses	2	-11,226	-11,945
Other external expenses		-7,302	-9,944
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	3	-2,808	-3,884
Profit before financial items (EBIT)		13,802	35,877
Income from investments in subsidiaries		6,538	15,555
Financial income	4	1,700	3,407
Financial expenses	4	-5,758	-8,958
Profit/loss before tax (EBT)		16,282	45,881
Tax expense	5	-2,295	-6,751
Profit/loss for the year		13,987	39,130

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

1 May - 30 April

EUR'000	Note	2024/25	2023/24
Profit/loss for the year		13,987	39,130
Exchange differences on translation of foreign entities		-5,176	1,489
Cash flow hedges		-	1,442
Total items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-5,176	2,931
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-5,176	2,931
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-5,176	2,931
Total comprehensive income for the year		8,811	42,061

BALANCE SHEET

1 May - 30 April

ASSETS

EUR'000	Note	2024/25	2023/24
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	6	742	38
Property, plant and equipment	7	1,761	2,409
Right-of-use assets	8	7,802	3,040
Investments in subsidiaries	9	103,959	62,478
Receivables from group enterprises long		8,096	40,300
Deferred tax assets	5	230	167
Deposits		291	204
Total non-current assets		122,881	108,636
Current assets			
Inventories	10	69,107	81,351
Trade receivables	15	54,166	53,596
Receivables from group enterprises short		4,629	6,068
Other receivables		2,976	6,085
Prepayments		835	867
Cash at bank and in hand		1,124	62
Total current assets		132,837	148,029
Total assets		255,718	256,665

BALANCE SHEET

1 May - 30 April

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

EUR'000	Note	2024/25	2023/24
Equity			
Share capital	11	286	286
Reserves		6,764	5,402
Proposed dividend		4,000	4,000
Retained earning		114,497	111,048
Equity attributable to owners of the parent		125,547	120,736
Non-current liabilities			
Credit institutions long	15	51,750	59,744
Lease liabilities long	8	4,169	1,776
Deferred tax liability		103	-
Total non-current liabilities		56,022	61,520
Current liabilities			
Credit institutions short	15	6,507	6,904
Lease liabilities short	8	3,715	1,355
Prepayments received from customers		-	73
Trade payables		23,866	24,935
Payables to group enterprises		30,143	15,573
Corporation tax		2,319	9,938
Other payables		7,599	15,631
Total current liabilities		74,149	74,409
Total liabilities		130,171	135,929
Total equity and liabilities		255,718	256,665

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

1 May - 30 April

2024/25

EUR'000	Share capital	Hedging reserve	Valuation & Other reserves	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Equity, owners of the parent
Equity at 1 May	286	-	5,402	111,048	4,000	120,736
Profit for the year	-	-	6,538	3,449	4,000	13,987
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-5,176	-	-	-5,176
Total comprehensive income	-	-	1,362	3,449	4,000	8,811
Ordinary dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-4,000	-4,000
Other equity movements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total transactions with shareholders	-	-	-	-	-4,000	-4,000
Equity at 30 April	286	-	6,764	114,497	4,000	125,547

2023/24

EUR'000	Share capital	Hedging reserve	Valuation & Other reserves	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Equity, owners of the parent
Equity at 1 May	286	-1,442	289	79,466	4,000	82,599
Profit for the year	-	-	3,624	31,506	4,000	39,130
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	1,442	1,489	-	-	2,931
Total comprehensive income	-	1,442	5,113	31,506	4,000	42,061
Ordinary dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-4,000	-4,000
Other equity movements	-	-	-	76	-	76
Total transactions with shareholders	-	-	-	76	-4,000	-3,924
Equity at 30 April	286	0	5,402	111,048	4,000	120,736

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

1 May - 30 April

EUR'000	Note	2024/25	2023/24
Net profit/loss for the year		13,987	39,130
Adjustments	18	2,429	3,025
Change in working capital	18	20,625	7,883
Cash flows from operating activities before financial items and tax		37,041	50,038
Financial income		1,700	3,407
Financial expenses		-5,758	-8,958
Corporation tax paid		-10,255	-7,664
Cash flows from operating activities		22,728	36,823
Purchase of intangible assets		-754	-52
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-227	-1,011
Capital increase		-40,119	-54,789
Cash flows from investing activities		-41,100	-55,852
Repayment of loans from credit institutions	18	-8,391	-7,593
Repayment of payables to group enterprises		33,643	33,690
Installment on leases	8	-1,818	-3,054
Dividends paid		-4,000	-4,000
Net cash from financing activities		19,434	19,043
Change in cash and cash equivalents		1,062	14
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 May		62	48
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 April		1,124	62
Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows:			
Cash at bank and in hand		1,124	62
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 April		1,124	62

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NOTE 1

REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

1 May - 30 April

The Group derives revenue from a single product type and from a single type of customers.

Revenue recognised relates to biomass recognised at a point in time.

Revenue is derived from the following geographical regions:

EUR'000	2024/25	2023/24
Revenue recognized from geographical regions:		
Denmark	101,680	122,502
Europe	567,534	640,756
Other regions	106,989	71,999
Total revenue	776,203	835,257
Timing of revenue recognition:		
Revenue recognized at a point in time	776,203	835,257
Total revenue	776,203	835,257
Contract balances		
Trade receivables	54,166	53,596

The contract liability at the beginning of each year relates to prepayments from customers that are deferred and recognised along with delivery. The revenue recognised in 2024/25 that was included in the contract liability balance at 30 April 2024 was TEUR 0.

All contracts are for periods of one year or less. As permitted under IFRS 15, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied contracts is not disclosed.

NOTE 2

STAFF EXPENSES

1 May - 30 April

EUR'000	2024/25	2023/24
Remuneration of employees:		
Wages and salaries	10,207	11,168
Pension costs, defined contribution plans	751	532
Other social security costs	62	88
Other staff expenses	206	157
Total remuneration	11,226	11,945
Average number of employees	64	60

The Group's key management personnel included the Board of Directors, the Executive Management and other Key Employees who together with the Executive Management have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the Group's day-to-day activities. Key management remuneration is disclosed in note 17.

NOTE 3

DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION
AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

1 May - 30 April

EUR'000	2024/25	2023/24
Amortisation of intangible assets	50	14
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	612	804
Impairment losses of property, plant and equipment	214	-
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1,958	3,147
Gain and loss on disposal	-26	-81
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2,808	3,884

NOTE 4

FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

1 May - 30 April

EUR'000	2024/25	2023/24
Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	678	3,233
Exchange gains	873	-
Other financial income	149	174
Total financial income	1,700	3,407
Financial expenses		
Exchange losses	-	1,392
Interest on right-of-use assets	220	244
Other financial expenses	5,538	7,322
Total financial expenses	5,758	8,958

NOTE 5 TAXES

1 May - 30 April

EUR'000	Income statement	Other comprehensive income	Total
2024/25			
Current tax for the year	2,319	-	2,319
Current tax concerning previous years	17	-	17
Deferred tax for the year	-41	-	-41
Total tax for the year	2,295	-	2,295

2023/24			
Current tax for the year	9,531	407	9,938
Current tax concerning previous years	-2,715	-	-2,715
Deferred tax for the year	-65	-	-65
Total tax for the year	6,751	407	7,158

EUR'000	2024/25	2023/24
Reconciliation of tax expenses:		
Profit before tax	16,282	45,881
Shares of profit/loss in associated companies	-6,538	-4,039
Non-deductible expenses, net	988	1,191
Other adjustments		1,849
Profit before tax adjusted	10,732	44,882
Tax using the Danish corporation tax rate (22%)	2,361	9,874
Other adjustments	-66	-
Total income tax	2,295	9,874
Deferred taxes:		
Deferred tax at 1 May	167	102
Recognised in the income statement	-41	65
Deferred tax at 30 April	126	167
Deferred taxes is recognised on the balance sheet as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	230	167
Deferred tax liabilities	-103	-
Deferred tax at 30 April	127	167

NOTE 5

TAXES (CONTINUED)

1 May - 30 April

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

EUR'000	DEFERRED TAX ASSETS		DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	
	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24
Intangible assets	-	-	103	-
Property, plant and equipment	230	167	-	-
Deferred tax at 30 April	230	167	103	-
Expected to be utilised as follows:				
Within 12 months	-	-	-	-
After 12 months	230	167	103	-
Total	230	167	103	-

NOTE 6

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

30 April

EUR'000	Software	Total
2024/25		
Cost at 1 May	52	52
Additions	754	754
Cost at 30 April	806	806
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 May	14	14
Amortisation	50	50
Impairment losses and depreciation at 30 April	64	64
Carrying amount at 30 April	742	742
2023/24		
Cost at 1 May	-	-
Additions	52	52
Cost at 30 April	52	52
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 May	-	-
Amortisation	14	14
Impairment losses and depreciation at 30 April	14	14
Carrying amount at 30 April	38	38

NOTE 7 TANGIBLE ASSETS

30 April

EUR'000	Land and buildings	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Total
2024/25			
Cost at 1 May	1,078	5,557	6,635
Additions	49	178	227
Disposals	-	171	171
Cost at 30 April	1,127	5,564	6,691
Impairment losses and depreciations at 1 May	113	4,113	4,226
Depreciation	90	522	612
Impairment loss	214	-	214
Reversed impairment and depreciation of disposals	-	-122	-122
Impairment losses and amortisation at 30 April	417	4,513	4,930
Carrying amount at 30 April	710	1,051	1,761
2023/24			
Cost at 1 May	847	4,969	5,816
Additions	231	780	1,011
Disposals	-	192	192
Cost at 30 April	1,078	5,557	6,635
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 May	53	3,436	3,489
Depreciation	60	744	804
Reversed impairment and depreciation of disposals	-	-67	-67
Impairment losses and amortisation at 30 April	113	4,113	4,226
Carrying amount at 30 April	965	1,444	2,409

NOTE 8
LEASES

30 April

EUR'000	2024/25	2023/24
Land and buildings	7,802	3,040
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	-	-
Right-of-use assets at 30 April	7,802	3,040
Current lease liabilities	3,715	1,355
Non-current lease liabilities	4,169	1,776
Lease liabilities at 30 April	7,884	3,131
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Land and buildings	1,958	3,147
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	-	-
Total	1,958	3,147
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	220	244
Expenses related to short-term leases	8,897	6,819
Additions to right-of-use assets	6,270	2,833
Total cash outflow related to leases	15,387	9,896

The Group did not incur any significant expenses related to leases of low-value assets or variable lease payments.

The average lease maturity is 2,31 years, but may have extension and/or termination options.

NOTE 9 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

30 April

EUR'000	2024/25	2023/24
Cost at 1 May	57,076	2,287
Additions	40,119	54,789
Cost at 30 April	97,195	57,076
Value adjustments at 1 May	5,402	-11,931
Exchange rate adjustment	-5,176	1,778
Share of profit/loss for the year	6,538	15,555
Value adjustments at 30 April	6,764	5,402
Carrying amount at 30 April	103,959	62,478

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registration	Votes and ownership
CM Biomass Ltd. St. Petersburg	St. Petersburg	100%
CM Biomass Hamburg GmbH	Hamburg	100%
CMB North America Holding LLC	Delaware	100%
CM Biomass Korea Ltd	Soul	100%
CMB Asia Ltd	Singapore	100%

NOTE 10 INVENTORIES

EUR'000	2024/25	2023/24
Raw materials	184	575
Finished goods and goods for resale	64,240	72,846
Prepayments for goods	4,683	7,930
Total inventories	69,107	81,351

Inventories recognised as an expense during the year 2024/25 amounted to EUR '000 741,065 (2023/24: EUR '000 773,607).

NOTE 11 SHARE CAPITAL

30 April

EUR'000	2024/25		2023/24	
	Number of shares	Nominal value EUR '000	Number of shares	Nominal value EUR '000
The share capital comprise:				
Ordinary shares (fully paid)	2,133,333	286	2,133,333	286

IN NUMBER OF SHARES

EUR'000	2024/25	2023/24
Changes in share capital		
At 1 May	286	286
At 30 April	286	286

The share capital consists of 2.133.333 shares of a nominal value of EUR 0,13 equal to TEUR 287. No shares carry any special rights.

EUR PER SHARE

EUR'000	2024/25	2023/24
Total dividend paid out for the year	1.88	1.88
Total dividend proposed for the year	1.88	1.88

NOTE 12 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

30 April

The group's objectives when managing capital are to: safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The group has open credit lines to ensure an acceptable level of liquidity and monitors capital on the basis of 3 key figures/ratios of which the group is subject to covenants. The covenants consist of an equity covenant (1), gearing covenant (2) and a borrowing base covenant (3). The group is compliant with all 3 covenants and has significant headrooms of TEUR 69,585 (1), TEUR 168,099.709 (2), and TEUR 32,809 (3), respectively.

NOTE 13 FAIR VALUE

30 April

The following table shows the company's financial instruments measured at fair value and divided into the different levels of fair value measurement:

EUR'000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2024/25				
Financial assets				
Derivatives	-	478	-	478
Total	-	478	-	478
2023/24				
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives	-	137	-	137
Total	-	137	-	137

Financial instruments measured at fair value comprise only derivatives and can be divided into three levels according to the fair value hierarchy.

Level 1

Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2

Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). To a large extent level 2 is based on observable quoted prices, however in some instances forward prices are not observable. In these situations we use the most liquid forward curves and derive a spread to the specific location. For options theoretical pricing models with implied volatilities are used to calculate market prices.

These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to calculate the fair value of an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3

Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Fair value of derivatives falls within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and is calculated on the basis of observable market data as of the end of the reporting period.

Valuation techniques used to determine fair values

For foreign currency forwards – the present value of future cash flows is based on the forward exchange rates at the reporting date.

NOTE 14

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

30 April

EUR'000	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
2024/25			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables and other receivables	-	70,702	70,702
Derivative financial instruments	478	-	478
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,124	1,124
Total	478	71,826	72,304
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other receivables	-	61,608	49,304
Credit institutions	-	58,257	82,320
Lease liabilities	-	7,884	7,148
Total	-	127,749	138,772
2023/24			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables and other receivables	-	106,916	106,916
Derivative financial instruments	137	-	137
Cash and cash equivalents	-	62	62
Total	137	106,978	107,115
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other receivables	-	56,212	56,212
Credit institutions	-	66,648	66,648
Lease liabilities	-	3,131	3,131
Total	-	125,991	125,991

NOTE 15

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS

30 April

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks herein market risks, such as currency risk and interest risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Market risk is the risk of losses on financial positions arising from movements in market prices to which the Group is exposed through financial instruments. Market risks are regularly assessed. The Group's risk management programme seeks to minimise the potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance. The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain risk exposures.

Credit risk is the risk of losses on customer outstandings. The Group evaluates the credit worthiness of customers prior to sales in order to minimise risk of credit losses and has historically had minimal credit losses.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations when they occur or ceasing to have access to adequate funding to pursue its strategic ambitions. The overall objective is to maintain adequate liquidity reserves to meet the Group's obligations and to withstand volatility in cash flow from operations. The Group has credit facilities in place and makes regular cash flow forecasts in order to ensure sufficient liquidity.

MARKET RISK

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The currency exposure arises from the Group operating in countries with different local currencies. Revenue is primarily denominated in EUR, the functional currency of all material entities in the Group, while related operating expenses are incurred in both EUR and local currencies. The Group's net liability is also primarily denominated in EUR and only a minimum of the Group's other net liability is in other currencies such as DKK and USD.

Exposure

Exposure to currency risk is generally low and does not significantly affect the Group's profit or the value of financial instruments. The exposure to foreign currencies is as follows:

EUR'000	2024/25			2023/24		
	USD	EUR	Other currencies	USD	EUR	Other currencies
Trade receivables	31,195	7,285	15,686	34,816	4,760	14,020
Bank loans	-16,838	-39,942	-1,477	-34,574	-29,636	-2,435
Trade payables	-17,138	-1,664	-5,064	-12,637	-7,731	-4,567

NOTE 15

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity analysis

The following table shows the material sensitivity of post-tax profit and equity to reasonably probable exchange adjustments:

EUR'000	IMPACT ON POST-TAX PROFIT		IMPACT ON EQUITY	
	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24
EUR/USD - 10% increase	-444	-396	-444	-396
EUR/USD - 10% decrease	444	396	444	396
EUR vs. other currencies - 10% increase	15	11	15	11
EUR vs. other currencies - 10% decrease	-15	-11	-15	-11

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows from financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The interest rate exposure arises from loans and other credit facilities carrying floating interest rates. The exposure towards interest rates is mitigated by entering into fixed rate loans.

Exposure

EUR'000	2024/25	% of total loans	2023/24	% of total loans
Variable rate borrowings	-58,257	100%	-66,645	100%
Fixed rate borrowings	-	-	-	-

Sensitivity analysis

The following table shows the material sensitivity of post-tax profit and equity to reasonably probable exchange adjustments:

EUR'000	IMPACT ON POST-TAX PROFIT		IMPACT ON EQUITY	
	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24
Interest rate - 1% increase	583	773	583	773
Interest rate - 1% decrease	-583	-773	-583	-773

An increase in interest rates by one percentage point is estimated to decrease profit for the year by EUR 0.58m and increase other comprehensive income (and thereby equity) by EUR 0.58m (2023/24: decrease profit for the year by EUR 0.77m and increase other comprehensive income (and thereby equity) by EUR 0.77m). This analysis is based on borrowings and loans receivable at 30 April, and assumes that all other variables remain constant. A one percentage point decrease would have a corresponding inverse effect.

NOTE 15

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS (CONTINUED)

CREDIT RISK

The Group is exposed to credit risks relating to its customers, and all customers and other business partners are credit rated regularly in accordance with the Group's policy for assuming credit risks.

The group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

THE AGEING OF RECEIVABLES IS AS FOLLOWS:

EUR'000	Trade receivables	%	Provision for impairment	Net trade receivables
2024/25				
Receivables not due	47,475	-	-	47,475
Less than 90 days overdue	6,691	3%	210	6,481
More than 90 days overdue	365	42%	155	210
Carrying amount	54,531	1%	365	54,166
2023/24				
Receivables not due	52,430	-	-	52,430
Less than 90 days overdue	1,084	-	-	1,084
More than 90 days overdue	286	71%	204	82
Carrying amount	53,800	0%	204	53,596

EUR'000	2024/25	2023/24
Gains/losses recognised in profit or loss in relation to impaired receivables:		
Movement in expected credit losses	161	204
Loss recognised in the income statement	161	204
Change in provision for bad debt:		
Opening loss allowance 1 May	204	170
Movement in provision for impairment	161	34
Carrying amount at 30 April	365	204

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations when they occur or ceasing to have access to adequate funding to pursue its strategic ambitions. The overall objective is to maintain adequate liquidity reserves to meet the company's obligations and to withstand volatility in cash flow from operations.

To ensure focus on managing the risks related to funding and liquidity, the company's Finance department manages and monitors funding and liquidity for the entire Group and ensures sufficient cash and bank credit facility reserves to enable

NOTE 15

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS (CONTINUED)

the Group to meet the operating liquidity needs, having an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and monitoring forecast and actual cash flow by matching the maturity profiles.

It is crucial for the Group to maintain a financial reserve to cover the Group's obligations and investment opportunities and to provide the capital necessary to offset changes in the Group's liquidity due to changes in the cash flow from operating activities.

The maturities of the company's liabilities and commitments are illustrated in the chart below.

NON-DISCOUNTED CONTRACTUAL CASH FLOWS

EUR'000	Carrying amount	0-1 year	1-5 years	After 5 years	Total
2024/25					
Non-derivatives					
Credit institutions	58,257	6,507	51,750	-	58,257
Lease liabilities	7,884	3,715	4,169	-	7,884
Payables to related parties	30,143	30,143	-	-	30,143
Trade payables	23,866	23,866	-	-	23,866
Other payables	7,599	7,599	-	-	7,599
Non-derivative financial instruments	127,749	71,830	55,919	-	127,749
Derivatives					
Gross settled foreign currency contracts, pay leg (EUR)	-	-	-	-	-
Gross settled foreign currency contracts, receive leg (USD)	478	478	-	-	478
Derivative financial instruments	478	478	-	-	478
2023/24					
Non-derivatives					
Credit institutions	66,648	6,904	59,744	-	66,648
Lease liabilities	3,131	1,355	1,776	-	3,131
Payables to related parties	15,573	15,573	-	-	15,573
Trade payables	24,935	24,935	-	-	24,935
Other payables	15,631	15,631	-	-	15,631
Non-derivative financial instruments	125,918	64,398	61,520	-	125,918
Derivatives					
Gross settled foreign currency contracts, pay leg (EUR)	-	-	-	-	-
Gross settled foreign currency contracts, receive leg (USD)	137	137	-	-	137
Derivative financial instruments	137	137	-	-	137

NOTE 16

CONTINGENT ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND ASSETS PLEDGED AS SECURITY

30 April

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of SelfGenerations T ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

NOTE 17

RELATED PARTIES

30 April

The group is controlled by the following entity:

Name	Place of incorporation	Type	OWNERSHIP INTEREST	
			2024/25	2023/24
SelfGenerations T ApS	Denmark	Ultimate parent entity	29.67%*	22.29%*
A/S United Shipping & Trading Company	Denmark	Intermediate parent entity	89.00%	66.87%

The Company is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the immediate Parent Company, A/S United Shipping & Trading Company, and the ultimate parent company, SelfGenerations T ApS.

*Torben Østergaard Nielsen holds through Selfgeneration T ApS 89% of the voting rights in CM Biomass Holding A/S (2023/24: 60%).

Controlling interest is exercised through the Company's immediate Parent Company, A/S United Shipping & Trading Company. The Company's ultimate Parent Company which prepares Consolidated Financial Statements is SelfGenerations T ApS, in which Torben Østergaard-Nielsen, CEO, exercises control.

NOTE 17

RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

EUR'000	Key Management	Parent company/ Owner	Subsidiaries
2024/25			
Income statement			
Operating costs	-	-	127,486
Other external expenses	5,109	-	1,401
Financials, net	-	-	678
Assets			
Trade receivables	-	3,174	1,455
Liabilities			
Trade payables	-	5,592	24,551
Dividends paid	-	4,000	-
2023/24			
Income statement			
Operating costs	-	-	116,366
Other external expenses	5,481	-	3,909
Financials, net	-	-	3,233
Assets			
Trade receivables	-	-	6,068
Liabilities			
Trade payables	-	1,451	10,122
Dividends paid	-	4,000	-

All transactions, receivables and payables with related parties have been carried out at ordinary business terms.

There have been no transactions with key management personnel in 2024/25 and 2023/24 other than ordinary remunerations.

In the amount to key management is included remunerations to Board of Directors of TEUR 378 and to the Executive Board of TEUR 2,969. In 2023/24 the amount to Board of Directors was TEUR 151 and Executive Board was TEUR 3,665.

NOTE 18

CASH FLOW SPECIFICATIONS

30 April

EUR'000	2024/25	2023/24
Adjustments		
Financial income	-1,700	-3,407
Financial expenses	5,758	8,958
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2,808	3,884
Income from investments in subsidiaries	-6,538	-15,555
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2,295	6,751
Other adjustments	-194	2,394
	2,429	3,025
Change in working capital		
Change in inventories	12,244	-1,059
Change in trade receivables	-570	-3,557
Change in other receivables	3,109	-115
Change in prepayments	32	1,661
Change in trade payables	-1,069	-777
Change in payables to group interprises	14,570	4,868
Change in other payables	-8,032	4,878
Fair value adjustments of hedging instruments	341	1,984
Total	20,625	7,883

NOTE 18

CASH FLOW SPECIFICATIONS (CONTINUED)

CHANGE IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

EUR'000	Credit institutions	Lease liabilities	Total
2024/25			
Debt as at 1 May	66,648	3,131	69,779
Repayment, net of interest	-8,391	-	-8,391
Cash flows	-8,391	-	-8,391
New leases	-	4,753	4,753
Non-cash flows	-	4,753	4,753
Debt as at 30 April	58,257	7,884	66,141
2023/24			
Debt as at 1 May	74,241	4,025	78,266
Repayment, net of interest	-7,593	-3,054	-10,647
Cash flows	-7,593	-3,054	-10,647
New leases	-	2160	2,160
Non-cash flows	-	2,160	2,160
Debt as at 30 April	66,648	3,131	69,779

NOTE 19

FEE TO AUDITORS APPOINTED AT THE GENERAL MEETING

In accordance with the danish financial statements act §96, subsection 3, the fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting is not disclosed in CM Biomass Partners A/S. Reference is made to the consolidated financial statements of CM Biomass Holding A/S.

NOTE 20

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No events have occurred since the balance sheet date which could materially affect the Group's financial position.

NOTE 21

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1 May - 30 April

Basis of preparation

This section sets out the material accounting policies for the company that relate to the financial statements as a whole.

Further, details are provided on the new accounting pronouncements that the company will adopt in future years and the Group's current view of the impact such pronouncements will have on the financial reporting.

The financial statements for the financial year 1 May 2024 to 30 April 2025 for CM Biomass Partners A/S have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU as well as the Danish disclosure requirements applying to entities of reporting class C for large enterprises.

On 27 June 2025 the board of directors and the executive management considered and approved the 2024/25 annual report of CM Biomass Partners A/S. The annual report will be presented to the shareholders of CM Biomass Partners A/S for approval at the ordinary general meeting on 18 July 2025.

Business combinations

Acquisitions of subsidiaries are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 3 - Business Combinations under which the identifiable assets and liabilities of the entity acquired are measured at fair value at the time of acquisition.

Acquired contingent liabilities are recognised at fair value in the Financial Statements to the extent that the value can be measured reliably.

The time of acquisition is the time when the company obtains control of the entity acquired.

The cost of the entity acquired is the fair value of the consideration agreed, including consideration contingent on future events. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of subsidiaries are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Positive differences between the cost of the entity acquired and identifiable assets and liabilities are recognised as goodwill in intangible assets in the balance sheet. Where the differences are negative, they are recognised immediately in the income statement.

Where the purchase price allocation is not final, positive and negative differences from acquired subsidiaries due to changes to the recognition and measurement of identifiable net assets may be adjusted for up to 12 months after the time of acquisition. These adjustments

are also reflected in the value of goodwill or negative goodwill.

Where cost includes contingent consideration, this is measured at fair value at the time of acquisition.

Contingent consideration is subsequently measured at fair value. Any value adjustments are recognised in the income statement.

In respect of step acquisitions, any previously held investments in the entity acquired are remeasured at fair value at the time of acquisition. The difference between the carrying amount of the investment previously held and the fair value is recognised in the income statement.

Foreign currency translation

Euro is used as the presentation and functional currency of the company. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies. Unless otherwise stated the financial statements are presented in TEUR

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Non-current assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 April 2025 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group. These standards, amendments or interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

NOTE 21

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

INCOME STATEMENT

Revenue

The Group produces and sells biomass products, i.e. wood pellets. Revenue from the sale of these goods is recognised when the control relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser (being when the products are delivered to the customer and the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer) and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Group.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Information on geographical segments is based on the Group's risks and returns and its internal financial reporting system.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, and right-of-use assets.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Group, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The items "Income from investments in subsidiaries" in the income statement include the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with the Group's other Danish Companies. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

Software is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis up to 3 years.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Buildings	30 years
Plant and machinery	5-10 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

NOTE 21

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. This is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying asset.

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date for the leases. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life or the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value for lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivables, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payment also includes the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the implied interest of the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. Additionally, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured

if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments, or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short term leases and low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term recognition exemption to its short-term leases insofar the leases have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. Furthermore, the Group applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be of low value. Lease payments on short-term and low value assets are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impairment of intangible and tangible assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation. If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised when the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds the higher of the estimated value in use and fair value less costs of disposal. Goodwill is attributed to cash-generating units on acquisition and impaired before other assets.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment, if there is an indication of impairment. However, annual impairment tests are carried out for goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The item "Investments in subsidiaries" in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition.

Subsidiaries with a negative net asset value are recognised at zero EUR. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

NOTE 21

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Inventories

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

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for expected credit losses.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Loans, such as loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and are subsequently remeasured at their fair values. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are classified as "Other receivables" and "Other payables", respectively.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments are recognised in the income statement unless the derivative financial instrument is designated and qualify as hedge accounting, see below.

Hedge accounting

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of expected future transactions are recognised in retained earnings under equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge. The ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement. If the hedged transaction results in an asset or a liability, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity and recognised in the cost of the asset or the liability, respectively. If the hedged transaction results in an income or an expense, the

NOTE 21

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity to the income statement in the period in which the hedged transaction is recognised. The amount is recognised in the same item as the hedged transaction.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash flow statement shows the company’s cash flows for the year broken down by operating, investing and financing activities, changes for the year in cash and cash equivalents as well as the company’s cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the net profit/loss for the year adjusted for changes in working capital and non-cash operating items such as depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, and provisions. Working capital comprises current assets less short-term debt excluding items included in cash and cash equivalents.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise cash flows from the raising and repayment of long-term debt as well as payments to and from shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise "Cash at bank and in hand".

The cash flow statement cannot be immediately derived from the published financial records.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Explanation of financial ratios

Gross margin	=	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Profit margin	=	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on assets	=	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$
Solvency ratio	=	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$
Return on equity	=	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

NOTE 22

**MATERIAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES
AND JUDGEMENTS**

1 May - 30 April

In preparing the financial statements, Management makes various significant accounting estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the statements and in the notes to the financial statements.

These estimates are based on professional judgement, historical data and other factors that management considers appropriate under the given circumstances, but which are inherently uncertain or unpredictable. Such assumptions may be incomplete or inaccurate, and unexpected events or circumstances may occur. In addition, the company is subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual outcomes to deviate from these estimates. Though by their nature, estimates include a degree of uncertainty, and actual results may therefore deviate from the estimates at the reporting date. Estimates are continuously evaluated, and the effects of any changes are recognised in the relevant period.

REPORTS

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

The Board of Directors and Executive Board have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of CM Biomass Partners A/S for the financial year 1 May 2024 - 30 April 2025.

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management's Review has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 30 April 2025 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations and cash flows for 2024/25.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Middelfart, 27 June 2025

Executive Board

Simon Plagborg

Group CEO

Ask Michael Munck

Group CFO

Board of Directors

Christian Pagaard Junker

Chairman

Jan Flemming Bech Andersen

Nina Østergaard

Simon Christensen

Louise Koch

Søren Fournaise Eriksen

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of CM Biomass Partners A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 April 2025, and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 May 2024 - 30 April 2025 in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of CM Biomass Partners A/S for the financial year 1 May 2024 - 30 April 2025, which comprise income statement and statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity and notes, including material accounting policy information ("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.

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.

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, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in 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 IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in 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 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 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the consolidated financial information of the entities or business units as a basis for forming an opinion on the Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Trekantområdet, 27 June 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret
 Revisionspartnerselskab
 CVR No 33 77 12 31

Henrik Kragh

State Authorised Public Accountant
 mne26783

Lasse Berg

State Authorised Public Accountant
 mne35811

COMPANY DETAILS

CM BIOMASS PARTNERS A/S

Sundkrogsgade 11, 2.
DK-2100 København Ø

CVR No. 32 28 38 53

Registered in: Copenhagen
Registration date: 1 July 2009
Accounting period: 1 May 2024 - 30 April 2025

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Christian Pagaard Junker
Jan Flemming Bech Andersen
Nina Østergaard
Simon Christensen
Louise Koch
Søren Fournaise Eriksen

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Simon Plagborg
Ask Michael Munck

AUDITORS

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