



## **Eurofins Agro Testing Denmark A/S**

Smedeskovej 38  
8464 Galten  
CVR No. 36461217

## **Annual report 2024**

The Annual General Meeting adopted the  
annual report on 21.05.2025

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**Svend Aage Linde**  
Chairman of the General Meeting

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# Entity details

## Entity

Eurofins Agro Testing Denmark A/S  
Smedeskovvej 38  
8464 Galten

Business Registration No.: 36461217  
Registered office: Skanderborg  
Financial year: 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024

## Board of Directors

Steen Jensen  
Svend Aage Linde  
Nanna Holst Kjellingbro

## Executive Board

Nanna Holst Kjellingbro

## Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
City Tower, Værkmestergade 2  
8000 Aarhus C

# Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Eurofins Agro Testing Denmark A/S for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024.

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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Galten, 21.05.2025

## Executive Board

**Nanna Holst Kjellingbro**

## Board of Directors

**Steen Jensen**

**Svend Aage Linde**

**Nanna Holst Kjellingbro**

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholders of Eurofins Agro Testing Denmark A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Eurofins Agro Testing Denmark A/S for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2024 - 31.12.2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

#### **Statement on the management commentary**

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required by relevant law and regulations.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Aarhus, 21.05.2025

**Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556

**Henrik Vedel**

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne10052

**Lars Dam Østergaard**

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne34501

# Management commentary

## Primary activities

The Company's activities comprise sampling, laboratory analyses, measurements, advisory services, education and research and development within the agricultural area.

## Profit/loss for the year in relation to expected developments

The income statement of the Company for 2024 shows a profit of DKK 3.017.412 which is considered satisfactory.

## Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

# Income statement for 2024

	Notes	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>18,710,546</b>	<b>16,058,953</b>
Staff costs	2	(12,944,899)	(10,153,526)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		(1,713,116)	(1,431,388)
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>4,052,531</b>	<b>4,474,039</b>
Other financial income	3	222,139	161,655
Other financial expenses	4	(406,827)	(482,943)
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>3,867,843</b>	<b>4,152,751</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year		(850,439)	(914,075)
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>3,017,404</b>	<b>3,238,676</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		3,000,000	3,200,000
Retained earnings		17,404	38,676
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>		<b>3,017,404</b>	<b>3,238,676</b>

# Balance sheet at 31.12.2024

## Assets

	Notes	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Acquired intangible assets		83,325	183,333
Goodwill		4,151,667	4,681,667
<b>Intangible assets</b>		<b>4,234,992</b>	<b>4,865,000</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		3,570,484	3,138,766
Leasehold improvements		764,008	254,914
Property, plant and equipment in progress		136,918	424,032
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		<b>4,471,410</b>	<b>3,817,712</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>8,706,402</b>	<b>8,682,712</b>
Raw materials and consumables		131,581	255,579
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>131,581</b>	<b>255,579</b>
Trade receivables		5,578,650	6,181,550
Contract work in progress		551,000	245,000
Receivables from group enterprises	5	6,872,093	6,472,455
Other receivables		164,042	67,781
Prepayments		43,619	30,054
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>13,209,404</b>	<b>12,996,840</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>13,340,985</b>	<b>13,252,419</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>22,047,387</b>	<b>21,935,131</b>

**Equity and liabilities**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2024 DKK</b>	<b>2023 DKK</b>
Contributed capital		2,000,000	2,000,000
Retained earnings		894,901	877,497
Proposed dividend		3,000,000	3,200,000
<b>Equity</b>		<b>5,894,901</b>	<b>6,077,497</b>
Deferred tax		525,927	438,586
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>525,927</b>	<b>438,586</b>
Payables to group enterprises		0	6,647,174
Other payables		383,940	382,843
<b>Non-current liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>383,940</b>	<b>7,030,017</b>
Bank loans		1,478	49,102
Prepayments received from customers		87,570	0
Trade payables		999,876	1,251,224
Payables to group enterprises	7	9,113,072	2,196,373
Joint taxation contribution payable		763,098	732,598
Other payables		4,277,525	4,159,734
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>15,242,619</b>	<b>8,389,031</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>15,626,559</b>	<b>15,419,048</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>22,047,387</b>	<b>21,935,131</b>
Events after the balance sheet date	1		
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# Statement of changes in equity for 2024

	<b>Contributed capital DKK</b>	<b>Retained earnings DKK</b>	<b>Proposed dividend DKK</b>	<b>Total DKK</b>
Equity beginning of year	2,000,000	877,497	3,200,000	6,077,497
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	(3,200,000)	(3,200,000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	17,404	3,000,000	3,017,404
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>894,901</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>5,894,901</b>

# Notes

## 1 Events after the balance sheet date

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

## 2 Staff costs

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Wages and salaries	11,616,942	9,204,163
Pension costs	1,078,202	782,610
Other social security costs	249,755	166,753
	<b>12,944,899</b>	<b>10,153,526</b>
Average number of full-time employees	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>

## 3 Other financial income

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Financial income from group enterprises	218,282	141,776
Exchange rate adjustments	3,857	19,879
	<b>222,139</b>	<b>161,655</b>

## 4 Other financial expenses

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
Financial expenses from group enterprises	397,905	442,768
Exchange rate adjustments	6,692	10,390
Other financial expenses	2,230	29,785
	<b>406,827</b>	<b>482,943</b>

## 5 Receivables from group enterprises

The Company is a part of cash pool with Eurofins NSC Denmark A/S. Receivable from this cash pool is included in receivables from group enterprises and amounts to 6,7 MDKK (2023: 6,4 MDKK).

## 6 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

	<b>Due after more than 12 months 2024 DKK</b>	<b>Outstanding after 5 years 2024 DKK</b>
Other payables	383,940	383,940
	<b>383,940</b>	<b>383,940</b>

## 7 Payables to group enterprises

The classification as a short-term liability can be attributed to the fact that management has not obtained a written confirmation by the balance sheet date that the company has an unconditional right to defer the payment of the intra-group debt for more than 12 months from the balance sheet date. However, similar to previous years, it is management's expectation that the company's intra-group debt will not be settled during the upcoming financial year.

## 8 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	<b>2024 DKK</b>	<b>2023 DKK</b>
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	<b>785,395</b>	<b>1,124,701</b>

## 9 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Eurofins NSC Denmark A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

## 10 Group relations

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Eurofins Scientific S.E. may be ordered at the following address: 23, Val Fleuri, L-1526, Luxembourg

# Accounting policies

## Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of a few provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

## Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Danish kroner is used as the measurement currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

## Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

## Income statement

### Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

### Revenue

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

Revenue from the sale of goods and services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair

value of the consideration fixed.

Contract work in progress is included in revenue based on the stage of completion so that revenue corresponds to the selling price of the work performed in the financial year (the percentage-of-completion method).

#### **Other operating income**

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature as viewed in relation to the Entity's primary activities.

#### **Cost of sales**

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for normal inventory writedowns.

#### **Other external expenses**

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's normal activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

#### **Staff costs**

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc. for entity staff.

#### **Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses**

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year.

#### **Other financial income**

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

#### **Other financial expenses**

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

#### **Tax on profit/loss for the year**

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

### **Balance sheet**

#### **Goodwill**

Goodwill is calculated as the difference between cost of investments and fair value of the pro rata share of assets and liabilities acquired. Goodwill is amortised straight-line over its estimated useful life, which is fixed based on

the experience gained by Management for each business area. For other amounts of goodwill, useful life has been determined based on an assessment of whether the enterprises are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile and whether the amount of goodwill includes intangible resources of a temporary nature that cannot be separated and recognised as separate assets. Useful lives are reassessed annually. The amortisation periods used are 10 years with a residual value of 0 DKK.

Goodwill is written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

#### **Intellectual property rights etc.**

Intellectual property rights etc comprise development projects completed and in progress with related intellectual property rights.

Intellectual property rights acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over their remaining duration, and licences are amortised over the term of the agreement.

Intellectual property rights etc. are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

#### **Property, plant and equipment**

Land and buildings, plant and machinery, and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	<b>Useful life</b>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	<b>3-10 years</b>
Leasehold improvements	<b>5-15 years</b>

The residual value is 0 DKK.

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

#### **Inventories**

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

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

**Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

**Contract work in progress**

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work carried out at the balance sheet date.

The selling price is measured based on the stage of completion and the total estimated income from the individual contracts in progress. Usually, the stage of completion is determined as the ratio of actual to total budgeted consumption of resources.

If the selling price of a project in progress cannot be made up reliably, it is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

Each contract in progress is recognised in the balance sheet in receivables or liabilities other than provisions, depending on whether the net value, calculated as the selling price less prepayments received, is positive or negative.

**Prepayments**

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

**Dividend**

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset. However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

**Operating leases**

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

**Other financial liabilities**

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

**Prepayments received from customers**

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completion of the service agreed.

**Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable**

Current joint taxation contributions receivable or joint taxation contributions payable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income of the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.