

# Meelunie GPI A/S

Pilehøj 18, 3460 Birkerød  
CVR no. 42 05 71 77

## Annual report for the financial year 21.01.21 - 30.09.21

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den  
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 20.01.22

Lars Dahl Laursen  
Dirigent

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### The company

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Meelunie GPI A/S  
c/o SiccaDania A/S  
Pilehøj 18  
3460 Birkerød  
Registered office: Birkerød  
CVR no.: 42 05 71 77  
Financial year: 01.10 - 30.09

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### Executive Board

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Lars Dahl Laursen

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### Board of Directors

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Ole Ejner Viggo Andersen, chairman  
Marco Heering  
Marcel Kappe  
Gijs van Elst  
Roland Henrikus Wilhelm Wientjes  
Nicolai Winding Andersen  
Ole Kaae Hansen  
Sander Christian Hulsebos

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### Auditors

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Beierholm  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

## Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

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We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 21.01.21 - 30.09.21 for Meelunie GPI A/S.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 30.09.21 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 21.01.21 - 30.09.21.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

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

Birkerød, November 15, 2021

### Executive Board

Lars Dahl Laursen

### Board of Directors

Ole Ejner Viggo Andersen  
Chairman

Marco Heering

Marcel Kappe

Gijs van Elst

Roland Henrikus Wilhelm  
Wientjes

Nicolai Winding Andersen

Ole Kaae Hansen

Sander Christian Hulsebos

**To the Shareholder of Meelunie GPI A/S****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Meelunie GPI A/S for the financial year 21.01.21 - 30.09.21, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 30.09.21 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 21.01.21 - 30.09.21 in accordance with the the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 regarding the 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, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

**Management's responsibility for the financial statements**

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Soeborg, Copenhagen, November 15, 2021

**Beierholm**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Louise Corneliussen

State Authorized Public Accountant  
MNE-no. mne34517

**Primary activities**

The company's activities consist of producing and selling protein and starch products and others activities associated with it.

**Development in activities and financial affairs**

The income statement for the period 21.01.21 - 30.09.21 shows a profit/loss of DKK -1,992,995. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 101,007,006.

**Subsequent events**

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

## Income statement

	21.01.21	30.09.21
Note	DKK	
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<b>Gross loss</b>	<b>-990,868</b>	
1 Staff costs	-740,513	
	<hr/>	
<b>Loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses</b>	<b>-1,731,381</b>	
Financial expenses	-261,614	
	<hr/>	
<b>Loss for the year</b>	<b>-1,992,995</b>	
	<hr/>	
<b>Proposed appropriation account</b>		
Retained earnings	-1,992,995	
	<hr/>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1,992,995</b>	
	<hr/>	

<b>ASSETS</b>		30.09.21
		DKK
Note		
	Property, plant and equipment under construction	85,337,632
2	<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>85,337,632</b>
	Deposits	11,300
	<b>Total investments</b>	<b>11,300</b>
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>85,348,932</b>
	Other receivables	8,766,093
	Receivables from owners and management	400,000
	<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>9,166,093</b>
	<b>Cash</b>	<b>8,856,570</b>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>18,022,663</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>103,371,595</b>

**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**

	30.09.21
Note	DKK
<hr/>	
Share capital	800,000
Retained earnings	100,207,006
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<b>Total equity</b>	<b>101,007,006</b>
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Payables to other credit institutions	49,899
Trade payables	2,211,941
Other payables	102,749
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<b>Total short-term payables</b>	<b>2,364,589</b>
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<b>Total payables</b>	<b>2,364,589</b>
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<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>103,371,595</b>
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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 21.01.21 - 30.09.21			
Capital contributed on establishment	400,000	0	400,000
Capital increase	400,000	51,100,000	51,500,000
Group contribution	0	51,100,001	51,100,001
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-1,992,995	-1,992,995
Balance as at 30.09.21	800,000	100,207,006	101,007,006

21.01.21  
30.09.21  
DKK

### 1. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	424,377
Pensions	63,300
Other social security costs	2,737
Other staff costs	250,099
<b>Total</b>	<b>740,513</b>
Average number of employees during the year	2

### 2. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Property, plant and equipment under construction
Additions during the year	85,337,632
Cost as at 30.09.21	85,337,632
Carrying amount as at 30.09.21	85,337,632
Interest for the year recognised in cost	132,166

### 3. Contingent liabilities

#### *Lease commitments*

The company has entered into a rental contract. The lease can however be terminated with a notice of 3 months. The lease has an average monthly cost of t.DKK 5.

#### *Other contingent liabilities*

The company has entered into a service contract with a term of 19 months. The service contract can however be terminated with a notice of 3 months. The service contract has an average monthly cost of t.DKK 132.

### 4. Charges and security

The company has issued owner mortgage deeds of DKK 25,000 thousand with a corporate charge in stock of raw materials, semi-finished and finished goods, motor vehicles that are not or have not been before registered, goodwill, domain names and rights under the Patents Act, the Trademark Act, the Design Act, the Utility Model Act, the Design Act, the Copyright Act and the protection of semiconductor product design (topography), simple claims arising from sales of goods and services, propellants and other consumables as well as equipment and supplies operating equipment.

The company has issued owner mortgage deeds of t.DKK 162,750 with a mortgage on the property Karosserivej, 14, 8722 Hedenstedlagre.

## 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.

No comparative figures have been provided as this is the company's first financial year.

### 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).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

**5. Accounting policies** - continued -**LEASES**

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

**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross loss**

Gross loss comprises other external expenses.

**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.

**Other net financials**

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

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

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

**5. Accounting policies** - continued -**BALANCE SHEET****Property, plant and equipment***Property, plant and equipment under construction*

Property, plant and equipment under construction are measured at cost. Costs incurred on property, plant and equipment under construction are transferred to the relevant asset category when the asset is ready for use.

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 and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

## 5. Accounting policies - continued -

### 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.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

### 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 payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.