

# Nordic Sugar

Member of Nordzucker Group

## Annual report 2022/2023

1 March 2022 – 28 February 2023

CVR n. 29 78 18 34

Edvard Thomsens vej 10, 7th floor, 2300 Copenhagen S

Date of Approval: 21 June 2023

Chairman of the general meeting: Pascal Bothe

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## Company information

### Company

Nordic Sugar A/S  
Edvard Thomsens Vej 10, 7<sup>th</sup> floor  
DK-2300 Copenhagen S  
CVR no.: 29 78 18 34  
Founded: 31 August 2006  
Registered office: Copenhagen, Denmark  
Financial year: 1 March – 28 February  
Telephone: +45 32 66 25 00  
Internet: [www.nordzucker.com](http://www.nordzucker.com)  
E-mail: [sugarinfo@nordicsugar.com](mailto:sugarinfo@nordicsugar.com)

### Board of Directors

Alexander Godow, Chairman  
Anja Kirschbaum-Marheine, Vice Chairman  
Frank Knälmann  
Maciej Wujec  
Lars Müller  
Thomas Kjær\*)  
Klaus Hansen \*)  
Lone Gønge \*)  
\*) employee-elected

### Executive Board

Jesper Thomassen, Managing Director

### Auditor

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Approved by the company's annual general meeting on 21 June 2023

### Chairman of the general meeting

Pascal Bothe





## Management's statement

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today approved the annual report of Nordic Sugar A/S for 2022/23. The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

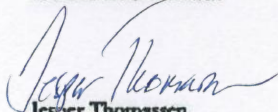
We believe that the annual report gives a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and equity, financial position as per 28 February 2023 and the results for the financial year 1 March 2022 – 28 February 2023.

We also believe that the management's review gives a fair presentation of the development in the company's activities and financial performance, results for the year and of the company's financial position.

We present the annual report for approval at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 21 June 2023

### Executive Board:

  
Jesper Thomassen  
Managing Director

### Board of Directors:

  
Alexander Godow  
Chairman


  
Anja Kirschbaum-Matheine  
Vice Chairman

Frank Knälmann

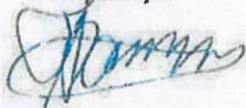
Maciej Wujec



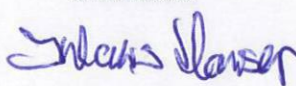
Lars Müller



Thomas Kjet



Klaus Hansen



Lone Gønge





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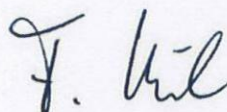
### Executive Board:

Jesper Thomassen  
Managing Director

### Board of Directors:

Alexander Godow  
Chairman

Anja Kirschbaum-Marheine  
Vice Chairman

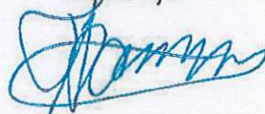


Frank Knälmann

Maciej Wujec

Lars Müller

Thomas Kjær



Klaus Hansen

Lone Gønge



# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholder of Nordic Sugar A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nordic Sugar A/S for the financial year 1 March 2022 – 28 February 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 financial position of the Company at 28 February 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 March 2022 – 28 February 2023 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 our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

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.

### Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to 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 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and 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.



## Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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 note 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.

## Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 21 June 2023  
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR. No. 30 70 02 28



Morten Weinreich Larsen  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant  
mne42791



Clausarn Diego Thunberg  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant  
mne49040



## Management's review

### Key figures and financial ratios (DKKm)

| <b>Income statement:</b>                    | 2022/23 | 2021/22 | 2020/21 | 2019/20 | 2018/19 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Revenue                                     | 2,778   | 2,233   | 2,175   | 2,024   | 2,082   |
| EBIT  | 427     | 223     | 111     | 12      | 29      |
| Income from investments in subsidiaries     | -75     | 1       | -11     | -37     | -41     |
| Financial income and expenses, net          | 3       | -32     | 14      | 8       | 22      |
| Profit for the year                         | 261     | 150     | 87      | -21     | -1      |
| <b>Balance sheet:</b>                       |         |         |         |         |         |
| Assets                                      | 3,019   | 2,935   | 2,798   | 2,711   | 2,755   |
| Equity                                      | 2,309   | 2,067   | 1,873   | 1,777   | 1,807   |
| Investment in property, plant and equipment | 136     | 79      | 68      | 63      | 65      |
| <b>Financial ratios (%):</b>                |         |         |         |         |         |
| EBITDA margin                               | 19.3    | 13.8    | 8.8     | 4.9     | 5.0     |
| EBIT margin                                 | 15.4    | 10.0    | 5.1     | 0.6     | 1.4     |
| ROIC  | 22.2    | 13.2    | 6.9     | 0.8     | 1.9     |

The above KPI's are calculated in accordance with the definitions of financial ratios on page 21. The recognition principles of IFRS 16 have been implemented as from 1 March 2020 meaning that all lease contracts existing on 1 March 2020 and applicable for capitalisation have been capitalised prospectively as from 1 March 2020. Comparison figures have not been adjusted for the IFRS 16 implementation. Nordic Sugar Holding A/S has merged into Nordic Sugar A/S with effect from 1 March 2022 and the merger has been accounted for using the group method. Consequently, comparison figures have been adjusted.

### Core activity

Nordic Sugar A/S consists of Nordic Sugar's sugar activities in Denmark as well as ownership of foreign subsidiaries in Sweden, Finland, Lithuania and Latvia.

Nordic Sugar A/S develops, produces and sells a wide range of sugar products and animal feed based on sugar beet as the main raw material. The majority of the sugar is sold within the food industry and retail market in Northern Europe and to related companies in the Nordzucker Group. Nordic Sugar A/S' subsidiaries in Sweden, Finland and Lithuania have similar sugar activities.

### Development in activities and financial position

Nordic Sugar A/S realised revenues of DKK 2,778 million which is DKK 545 million higher than last year (2021/22: DKK 2,233 million). The higher revenues are driven by higher sales prices on sugar and feed products plus work processing of beets owned by the Swedish subsidiary Nordic Sugar AB. Gross profit of DKK 768 million is DKK 280 million above last year (2021/22: DKK 488 million) which is mainly driven by the increase in sales prices of sugar and feed products partly offset by cost increases of mainly beets and energy.

EBIT of DKK 427 million is DKK 204 million above last year (2021/22: DKK 223 million). Net overhead costs (i.e. income statement items between gross profit and EBIT) are realised at DKK 76 million above previous year (2021/22: DKK 265 million). The main reasons for the increase in net overhead costs are an impairment of machinery by DKK 35 million and a significant increase in transportation costs plus inflation in general. Financial items amount to DKK 3 million which is DKK 35 million above previous year (2021/22: DKK -32 million). The increase in net financial income is due to hedging gains related to sale of sugar.

The EBT (excluding income from investments in subsidiaries) of DKK 430 million is significantly above the outlook provided for the financial year 2022/23 as the annual report for 2021/22 included an EBT in the range of DKK 250-275 million. The



main reason for the higher EBT is the significant increase in sales prices of sugar and feed products for the new contracting period. The EBT is considered as highly satisfactory.

Profit for the year is realised at DKK 261 million which is DKK 111 million above previous year due to the above-mentioned reasons partly offset by impairment of investments in subsidiaries as explained in the below section concerning foreign investments.

Total assets are DKK 84 million higher than last year (2021/22: DKK 2,935 million), which is mainly due to an increase in trade receivables by DKK 70 million as a result of higher sales and higher sales prices at the end of the financial year. Total liabilities are DKK 158 million below last year (2021/22: DKK 868 million) which is mainly due to lower trade payables. The main reasons for the lower trade payables are the implementation of shorter payment terms towards beet growers and a shorter campaign 2022/23.

### **Outlook for 2023/24**

The company expects a revenue growth of 20-30% and an EBIT margin in the mid to high 10's. The revenue growth and EBIT margin are especially connected with uncertainties in relation to the coming harvest, sales volume plus the sales price level for uncontracted sales volumes.

### **Foreign investments**

Nordic Sugar A/S' investments in subsidiaries, which mainly consist of sugar activities in Finland and Lithuania, showed a positive development during the financial year 2022/23 with positive operating results. However, the expected earnings for the future result in an impairment of the investment in the Finnish operations of DKK 80 million.

### **Research and development activities**

Nordic Sugar A/S has its main research and development activities in the areas of beet research and production processes.

Nordic Sugar A/S contributes to the external research and development entity Nordic Beet Research which is the research and development organisation of the sugar beet growers and sugar industry in Denmark and Sweden. Nordic Beet Research uses its funds to perform research and development activities with sugar beet growing in order to increase competitiveness and sustainability. Focus areas among others include improvement of yield potential by enhanced soil tillage, research on beet varieties for increased yield and development of seed treatments, sustainable control of fungi and integrated weed control.

The function Digitalization & Technology Service (DTS) is – besides support to ongoing production/business - responsible for the research and development activities within production technology and processes as well as new business opportunities related to the raw material sugar beet and beet leaves, production side streams (e.g. beet pulp and molasses), and the main product, sugar. Current examples are: The development of a fully automated sugar factory including activities on "Industry 4.0", big data, and new sensor types plus development of energy road maps for all factories in the light of "Nordzucker Go Green". Nordzucker will be 100% climate neutral latest by 2050 including beet farming. Reducing energy consumption, making use of renewable energy sources, and reuse/sale of surplus energy from the sugar production (e.g. biogas production and utilization of waste heat for district heating) are examples. Although all parts of a sugar beet end up in commercial products today - sugar, molasses, beet pulp etc. - R&D activities on adding value to raw material and products and finding new business opportunities are performed - often in collaboration with external knowledge centres and/or other partners. Current examples are: Participation in "BIOSOLUTIONS ZEALAND" looking at development of high value biopolymers, MycoProtein from beet pulp for substitution of meat etc.



## **Finance related risks**

### Credit risks

The main credit risks include trade debtors, other outstanding amounts, including gains on derivative financial instruments (forward exchange contracts) and bank deposits. Trade debtors are spread in such a manner that the company's credit risks are not considered exceptional. Furthermore, trade debtors are in all material respects covered by credit insurance. Agreements concerning financial instruments are only entered into with recognised credit institutions.

### Financial risks

The company's funding is handled through Nordzucker. On an ongoing basis, the company's management considers whether the capital structure is in accordance with the interests of the company and the shareholder. The overall objective is to have a capital structure which supports long-term growth and at the same time maximises the return for the company's stakeholders through an optimisation of the balance between equity and debt. The company's strategy is unchanged from last year.

### Foreign exchange risks

Foreign exchange risks occur as a consequence of the company's business operations. Nordic Sugar A/S pursues a policy of limiting the impact of exchange rate movements on the company's results and financial position through active currency management hedging significant transactions in foreign currencies.

## **Statement on corporate social responsibility**

Sustainability is an integral part of Nordzucker's business model. We see ourselves as a responsible industrial company and as a responsible employer and partner in the value chain.

Our strong commitment to sustainability continues to play a key role in shaping our future business decisions. We are highly dedicated to mitigating our climate impact and caring for the environment. Our social commitment is demonstrated through our role as employer and through our assumption of responsibility in the communities where our plants are located and from where we source. Moreover, as a leading sugar producer, we play an active role in the debate on sugar and nutrition. We do this responsibly in relation to our employees, business partners and consumers, as well as towards society as a whole. See our Sugar and nutrition policy [here](#).

We take our responsibility towards people and the planet seriously. Sustainability is an integral part of our operations, and one of the three major components of the overall company strategy, along with Growth and Excellence. In spring 2021, we have introduced Nordzucker's new 2030 Sustainability Strategy. The Strategy and the subsequent sustainability priorities were directed by a materiality assessment, analysis of megatrends influencing society and identification of relevant UN Sustainable Development Goals. Our key focus is on the following four areas: Sustainable Production, Sustainable Products, Sustainable Sourcing and Caring for People. Under these areas, we have analysed the risks and opportunities and set ourselves ambitious actions and targets with clear KPIs for monitoring progress. We will report on the objectives of the four focus areas on a yearly basis starting with the Nordzucker annual report 2023/24.

In 2021, we re-joined the UN Global Compact after taking a break for 3 years. Specific UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are part of our work in practice. We have identified the following goals to be relevant for our business: SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 6 on water, SDG 7 on affordable and clean energy, SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth, SDG 10 on inequality, SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production, SDG 13 on climate action, SDG 14 on oceans, SDG 15 on life on land and SDG 17 on partnership for the goals. These goals influence our work within beet growing, sugar and feed production and our cooperation with customers and end consumers.

### Environment and climate change

For all our factories, we have a process for identification and determination of significant environmental aspects. In order to control these aspects various measures have been taken to control and minimise the potential impacts. The most significant aspects are CO<sub>2</sub> emissions followed by other emissions to air (NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, particulates, smell, noise), emission to water (BOD, COD), handling of chemicals, traffic, dust explosions. Most measures are related to operational controls, maintenance, including preventative maintenance, and cleaning. Description of these is part of our management systems and governed by our policies and permits.



To emphasize our commitment to the environment and climate, Nordzucker has joined the Science Based Targets Initiative in spring 2021. The goal of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) is to ensure that companies have credible emissions reduction targets consistent with the level of climate action needed to prevent catastrophic effects of global warming. Over the past years we have calculated our overall carbon emission baseline to set ambitious and transparent science-based targets. This has been part of our target submissions to SBTi in October 2022. We expect our targets to be validated in first half of 2023.

Our ambition on climate is also supported by the Energy and Environmental policy, which outlines the principles to minimize the climate and environmental impacts of our activities. That includes improving our processes in Nordzucker's factories and working closely with our growers to ensure sustainable cultivation of our sugar beets as well as collaborating with our customers, suppliers, and other service providers to improve our environmental performance. Our Energy and Environmental policy can be found [here](#).

Sugar production is an energy-intensive process. Apart from sourcing of sugar beets, energy consumption is a major cost factor and thus also of economic significance. To address our future climate impact, we have set a new ambitious climate target for 2030. Under the Go Green project, we have committed to reduce our Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 50% by 2030, with a baseline in 2018. Moreover, we have committed to phase out coal latest by 2030. By 2050 at the latest, we aim to be carbon-neutral and fossil fuel-free in our production. To meet our climate targets, we have set up a dedicated team to run our Go Green project. The team is examining and assessing the potential of different technologies and how they can be applied in our factories. For each factory detailed roadmaps for technology implementation and energy reduction are outlined. This also includes the use of some of our beet pulp for biogas production. We also secured that the used power is green. Nordzucker's ambitions to phase out coal will be supported by a new gas pipeline. From 2024, the islands of Lolland-Falster will be connected to the national natural gas network which means that both of our Danish sugar factories, Nakskov and Nykøbing, will gain access to more climate-friendly energy. Subsequently, we plan to switch from natural gas to biogas in both sites, with the help of the gas grid. Finally, Nakskov used coal in the boiler house for the last time in its 2021 campaign and 2023 is planned to be the last year of usage of the drying plant in Nykøbing. This will further contribute to major reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emission and energy usage.

To further understand our climate impact and track improvements, as part of the 2030 Sustainability Strategy, we have committed to update our product carbon footprint annually. In cooperation with RISE, the Research Institute of Sweden, we have calculated the product carbon footprint of our sugar for the years 2017-2021 with 2022 product carbon footprint underway.

On EcoVadis, a rating platform that assesses corporate social responsibility, we received 72 points this year, maintaining our score from the previous year and achieving a gold medal in recognition of our sustainability achievement. We also report on our climate impact to the Carbon Disclosure Project, which benchmarks more than 18,700 companies on how they manage their climate change impacts. We have improved our Climate Change score from B- to B in 2022, top range performance for our sector, highlighting the fast acceleration of sustainability efforts across the industry. We take this scoring seriously, and despite the improvement, we are working hard on realizing our new 2030 Sustainability Strategy and becoming sustainability leaders in our industry. On CDP's Supplier Engagement, we have reached a solid CDP score of B. This is thanks to our acceleration of supplier engagement on climate change through our Sustainable Procurement project called "Supplier Sustainability Engagement Program" and our continuous efforts in the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) FSA platform. Also, work to comply with the new German Human Rights Due Diligence Act (LkSG) has been initiated and the enhanced risk assessment procedure will be ready for compliance 1 January 2024. Existing handling of supplier risks is done through our risk-based supplier management system described in our Human Sustainable Procurement Policy that can be found [here](#).

Although we relentlessly work towards achieving sustainability excellence, we are proud of the accomplishments we have achieved throughout the journey. Regarding circular economy, our manufacturing process turns almost the entire sugar beet as well as the products arising from the processing operation into valuable products. Examples are beet pulp used as animal feed, lime used as soil conditioner (fertilizer), molasses used for fermentation and other products. The result is that we hardly produce any waste. We are also actively working on minimizing plastic packaging, and on achieving 100% recyclable plastic packaging and responsibly sourced paper packaging by 2025, commitments stipulated in the Nordzucker's Sustainable Packaging Policy [here](#). Moreover, by re-using water from beet plants, we are able to meet almost all our water requirements and keep consumption of fresh water to a minimum. Transport of sugar beets and final products is optimized to lower the cost and the climate impact from transportation. We clean the beets in the fields to avoid transporting soil and stones to the factory, and a substantial part of the final products is transported by train to lower the impact on the environment further.



- In 2022, the total energy usage in our two Danish factories was 2.5% higher compared to 2021 and our total CO2 emissions were 4% lower compared to 2021. It must be pointed out that energy consumption is dependent on external factors such as climatic conditions during campaign affecting the sugar content in beets as well as the processability of the beets.
- Nordzucker is following its 2030 Sustainability Strategy and is committing to its Science-Based Targets. We expect to have our target validated by SBTi in first half of 2023.
- As part of our commitment to provide sustainable products, we do annual product carbon footprint studies.
- We have improved our CDP Climate Change rating to B. On EcoVadis, we have scored 72 points in 2022, achieving a gold medal.

#### Sustainable Agriculture / Sustainable beet growing

Continuous improvement in sugar beet growing is a core pillar of sustainable beet growing. Through direct contributions to Nordic Beet Research (NBR), in cooperation with the Danish beet growers' association (DKS), we support research to increase our growers' sugar beet yields and on the other hand lower and optimize the usage of external inputs. This also includes the development of new growing regimes like organic sugar beet production.

Optimizing the usage of external inputs in sugar beet growing will result in lowering the CO2 emissions related to our agricultural operations.

One of the cornerstones to minimize the usage of insecticides and fungicides according to the Integrated Pest Management principles (IPM) is the collaboration between Nordic Beet Research (NBR) and the Nordic Sugar Agri Centre to conduct pest and disease monitoring. The monitoring data is available to the growers via our web portal and app to make better on-field decisions.

To share knowledge among growers and other agricultural stakeholders, we organise grower field days, focus groups and hold grower meetings to disseminate the latest knowledge about beet growing. Additionally, growers are informed about better beet growing practices and latest agri news via our web portal, app and sugar beet magazine.

To improve our work with sustainable beet growing, Nordzucker Group is investing additional funds into the flagship project "Smart Beet Initiative" where we support practical field trials on plant protection product reduction (e.g. smart spraying systems) and digital tools.

- We clean the beets in the field to lower the soil tare. In Denmark, the cleanness for 2022/23 was 90.8% compared with 89.9% in 2021/22.
- The sugar yield per hectare in Denmark 2022/23 was 12.98 t/ha.
- Nordic Sugar is part of the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform (SAI), a voluntary industry initiative of the biggest food and drinks companies. Every third year we conduct the SAI Farm Sustainability Assessments which are third party audited. Our goal is that all our growers will be verified on gold level by 2030. After verification in 2022, 92.5% of the assessed Danish growers received a gold rating, while 7.5% received a silver rating.

#### Human rights

We are strongly committed to respect and protect human rights across our operations and supply chains. We never tolerate forced labour and are inherently against child labour. Our values are the cornerstone of our culture and our Code of Conduct and Supplier Code of Conduct are built on these. These conducts set high expectations of how we do business. Adding to this, in 2020 we have published a group wide Nordzucker Human Rights Policy which emphasizes our commitment to respect and protect human rights and outlines our responsibilities in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Our Human Rights Policy also highlights how we undertake human rights due diligence and describes the grievance and remediation procedures. You can find the link to the Human Rights policy [here](#) and the link to the Code of Conduct and Supplier Code of Conduct [here](#).

Nordzucker is a SEDEX member and all factories are subject to so-called SMETA 4-pillar audits every third year. These audits have a strong focus on human rights and labour conditions. The Danish factories were audited in November 2021.

To ensure that all products and services that we source are in line with our high social and environmental requirements, we are strengthening our human rights due diligence, including increased focus on sustainable procurement. We undertake periodic training of our buyers on sustainability topics and have an established process on identifying and assessing the risks and impacts throughout our supply chains. Human rights are also in our focus when we evaluate suppliers and contractors. In February



2021, we launched a new Sustainability Supplier Engagement Program (SSEP) through which we worked closely with our key suppliers to assess their sustainability performance and provide support where needed. As part of the program, key suppliers are asked to undertake a short sustainability questionnaire with focus on human rights and environment. Based on the answers and the evidence provided, supplier maturity is assessed, and further actions are taken to address the gaps together with the supplier. Since the launch of the SSEP more than 280 suppliers were included in this program. By 2024, Nordzucker AG and all legal entities financially controlled by the company must comply to the German Human Rights Due Diligence Act. As part of this, our Supplier Code of Conduct and Human Rights Risk Assessment system will be updated.

Already today, human rights as well as other sustainability issues are important parts of the supplier and contractor audits that we perform. The supplier audits are planned on a yearly basis as a result of a performance and risk evaluation included in the Nordzucker's human rights due diligence process. To understand the risks we might be dealing with in countries where we have no or limited experience, we perform a country risk assessment covering security situation, human rights violations, corruption, land conflict, working conditions, forced labour, child labour, lack of freedom of association, contamination of water, water use, negative impact on ecosystems, and greenhouse gas emissions. The country risk assessment, together with the analysis of the supplier, is used to evaluate the actual risk and serves as a basis for the decision on whether an on-site audit is necessary or not. This year there was more emphasis on desktop audits, whereof 8 were performed during 2022.

Human rights and labour standards are also part of the Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI) by the Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA), which was implemented for the first time in Denmark in 2016. We use the SAI framework to assess, and third party verifies our sugar beet growers thereby promoting sustainable farming. The target for the externally verified self-assessments is to get at least a silver grade in all Nordzucker countries and gold at the latest by 2030. In 2022, new verifications were made in Denmark where 92.5% of the assessed growers received gold vs 7.5% silver.

#### Social responsibility

In 2021, together with the new 2030 Sustainability Strategy, we have launched a new HR Strategy / Mission. The key pillars of this new strategy are Care & Compassion, Reskill & Upskill and Digitalization. The main focus is on strengthening Nordzucker Leadership Principles and ensuring that our leaders and managers operate in line with our corporate values: Responsibility, Dedication, Courage and Appreciation. This is achieved by coaching of and better feedback to managers. Better leadership is also part of our Achieving Operational Excellence project (AOE) which utilises Action Learning. The strategy will be reviewed during 2023.

Besides this, the new HR Strategy focuses on improving workplace attractiveness (including the introduction of a permanent work-from-home policy guideline), building a young community by hiring more apprentices, trainees, and interns, and providing more options and support for development of competencies. Furthermore, as the employees are the backbone of our company and thus the most material risk, we need to retain a skilled, knowledgeable and motivated workforce. This is obtained by a yearly dialogue (regular feedback between the manager and employee), implemented for all employees. During the dialogue, the focus is not only on reviewing the past (such as the performance appraisal and feedback on targets achieved), but also on the future, with the aim to define key future responsibilities and to talk about developing competencies. Feedback is also provided on the working relationship. Other social responsibilities such as diversity, fair treatment, human rights, wellbeing, privacy, harassment and discrimination are all included in our Code of Conduct and are a strong focus of our new 2030 Sustainability Strategy.

Safety first is our motto and it is the focus in everything we do. In January 2023, we launched a new Safety & Health Roadmap for the coming 3 years. The work is building on the original Safety Culture project launched in 2018 and the aim is still to improve the Health & Safety culture in the company and reduce accidents. The new roadmap includes Life Saving Rules and a strengthened focus on severe near misses and accidents. It is supported by monthly themes and more communication and training. The Health & Safety policy is still the basis for our work; it can be found [here](#).

As mentioned before, social responsibility is part of the SMETA audits performed every third year, see the Human Rights section.

Nordzucker's factories are large workplaces and are important for many people's daily lives. We strive to have a good relationship with our neighbours. We open the factories for visits from neighbours, schools, students and other interested parties, support local sport clubs, offer internships and have a good and established dialogue with the authorities. The following targets have been set within social responsibility.



- Target is to reduce our absence index. In Denmark, we decreased our absence to 3.9% in 2022, from 4.0% in 2021 and 4.2% in 2019.
- There were 5 serious accidents (with more than 3 days absence) in the Danish operations in 2022. In 2021, there was 1 and in 2020 there were 2 serious accidents.

#### Anti-corruption and business ethics

Anti-corruption is fundamental to how we do business. We refuse to offer, give or receive bribes or other improper payments as described in our Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct was implemented in our company in 2013 followed by training for all employees in 2014 and 2015. Currently, we are in the process of translating the Code of Conduct, as well as updating the Supplier Code of Conduct which will be ready in June/July. In 2021, all employees of Nordzucker group underwent Code of Conduct refresher training also covering the issues of anti-corruption and bribery. See the Code of Conduct and Supplier Code of Conduct [here](#).

In 2021, we have updated and implemented our Anti-corruption guideline and a Gifts and Hospitality guideline. We have introduced various risk tools to evaluate partners and agents. To avoid corruption, a “four eyes-principle” is part of our business decision process in the Nordzucker group. This principle requires that a business transaction is approved by at least two individuals. Furthermore, we have mandatory training for management and key employees in relation to competition and antitrust laws, most recent in January 2021. Moreover, in 2020, we have adopted a new Data Protection Guideline and most recently conducted a group wide GDPR training for all employees. Further, advanced training and workshops on these topics are provided for management and relevant departments. During 2022, we have among others updated the *SpeakUp!* system cf. below, carried out competition and anti-trust training and updated our Code of Conduct.

To ensure appropriate grievance mechanism we implemented a whistle-blower system called “*Speak Up!*” in the Nordzucker group in 2016. All our employees, customers, suppliers and other stakeholders can help to expose misconduct, illegal business practices and all breaches of the Nordzucker Code of Conduct and Supplier Code of Conduct. *Speak Up!* is a protected system that is made available and managed by an external service provider. It can be used to make a report in written form in the respective national language and, if desired, submitted in fully anonymised form. The *Speak Up!* system complements the existing communication channels and was during the financial year updated so that it is compliant with the EU whistleblower directive. We have had zero reported cases in Denmark in 2022. You can access and read more information about the whistle-blower mechanism, *Speak Up!* [here](#).

Going forward, we will continue to fight corruption and bribery and monitor reports from our established whistleblower system. In this respect, we will also provide training in anti-corruption, competition and antitrust plus code of conduct.

#### Data Ethics

Nordzucker processes data for the purposes of production, execution of business transactions and general operation and support of the business. Process automation is done solely for optimisation and execution of standard processes. Furthermore, it is not an integral part of our company's business strategy or activities to use data acquired from third parties or to use algorithms for data analysis, automated decision-making or for the personalization of products or the like. Nordzucker has thus not established a data ethics policy.

#### Certification

Nordzucker is a reliable supplier for our customers. We hold a long list of certifications: ISO 50001, FSSC 22000 and in Denmark also ISO 14001 and ISO 45001. In addition, we have SMETA, Kosher and Halal audits, Fairtrade products, organic and KRAV labelled products that all have their own specific requirements which we comply with.

#### Closing remarks to the Sustainability Statement

Our Nordzucker board is heavily involved in the development and execution of our sustainability strategy, which is supplemented with our certificates, policies, commitments and action plans that cover all parts of our organization. Over the past few years, sustainability has taken a central stage in our overall company strategy, and our aim is to be sustainability leaders in the sugar industry. We have launched a new website where we will work on better communicating our results over the next months, giving our stakeholders a clear update on our progress within the sustainability areas on continuous basis. You can find the website [here](#).



### **Gender distribution in management**

With respect to the female representatives of the Nordic Sugar board, previously being the underrepresented gender, the board decided on 4 June 2019 that the target for 2023 should be 50% - 50% gender representation in the board. Currently, one out of five board members elected at the general assembly is a female representative. The target for 2023 is consequently not fulfilled. However, it has been decided to change the board composition during 2023 to meet the gender representation target.

It was decided in 2013 to implement a policy to increase the number of female managers at other management levels (i.e. people with employee responsibility). Main focus areas in the policy are:

- to ensure that Nordic Sugar A/S' staff policy at all times and in all respects promotes equal career opportunities for men and women, including in connection with employment procedures and recruitment, maternity and paternity leave and return from leave;
- to create a framework for women's career development through networking;
- to ensure that talent programmes contribute to rendering female management talents;
- to aim at having both female and male candidates presented during recruitment; and
- an aim of having at least 1 female candidate on the shortlist when recruiting at management level.

Initiatives to achieve the targets of the policy have been listed below. The initiatives have created a broader base for the female candidates in management positions and include among others:

- When recruiting, a special focus is continuously set at choosing a diverse segment aiming for female representation in both screening process and final rounds. This also applies when recruiting at managerial level.
- We still want to improve the ratio of women in leadership positions in order to ensure diversity and to support the business strategy. The target is to improve the ratio every year; however, in Denmark, the figure went down to 14.1% in 2022 compared to 14.7% in 2021.
- In Denmark there were 28 white collar recruitments in 2022, whereof 14 were female.



## Income statement

1 March 2022 - 28 February 2023

| (DKKm)                                  | Note | 2022/23 | 2021/22 |
|---|------|---------|---------|
| <b>Revenue</b>                          | 3    | 2,778   | 2,233   |
| Production costs                        | 4    | -2,010  | -1,745  |
| <b>Gross profit</b>                     |      | 768     | 488     |
| Distribution and sales expenses         | 4    | -237    | -211    |
| Administrative expenses                 | 4    | -62     | -53     |
| Other operating income                  |      | 55      | 55      |
| Other operating expenses                | 5    | -97     | -56     |
| <b>EBIT</b>                             |      | 427     | 223     |
| Income from investments in subsidiaries | 5, 6 | -75     | 1       |
| Financial income                        | 7    | 25      | 4       |
| Financial expenses                      | 7    | -22     | -36     |
| <b>Profit before tax</b>                |      | 355     | 192     |
| Income tax                              | 8    | -94     | -42     |
| <b>Profit for the year</b>              |      | 261     | 150     |



## Balance sheet

### ASSETS

| (DKKm)                                    | Note | 28 February 2023 | 28 February 2022 |
|---|------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>                 |      |                  |                  |
| Intangible assets                         | 9    |                  |                  |
| Other intangible assets                   |      | 45               | 51               |
| <b>Total</b>                              |      | <b>45</b>        | <b>51</b>        |
| <b>Property, plant and equipment</b>      |      |                  |                  |
| Land and buildings                        | 10   | 224              | 223              |
| Plant and machinery                       |      | 512              | 531              |
| Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment   |      | 35               | 24               |
| Prepayments and assets under construction |      | 46               | 7                |
| <b>Total</b>                              |      | <b>817</b>       | <b>785</b>       |
| <b>Financial assets</b>                   |      |                  |                  |
| Investments in subsidiaries               | 11   | 655              | 724              |
| <b>Total</b>                              |      | <b>655</b>       | <b>724</b>       |
| <b>Total non-current assets</b>           |      | <b>1,517</b>     | <b>1,560</b>     |
| <b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>                     |      |                  |                  |
| <b>Inventories</b>                        |      |                  |                  |
| Raw materials and consumables             |      | 135              | 115              |
| Finished goods and goods for resale       |      | 881              | 889              |
| <b>Total</b>                              |      | <b>1,016</b>     | <b>1,004</b>     |
| <b>Receivables</b>                        |      |                  |                  |
| Trade receivables                         | 12   | 328              | 258              |
| Receivables from related parties          |      | 30               | 25               |
| Other receivables                         |      | 106              | 80               |
| Accruals                                  |      | 3                | 2                |
| <b>Total</b>                              |      | <b>467</b>       | <b>365</b>       |
| Cash and cash equivalents                 |      | 19               | 6                |
| <b>Total current assets</b>               |      | <b>1,502</b>     | <b>1,375</b>     |
| <b>Total assets</b>                       |      | <b>3,019</b>     | <b>2,935</b>     |



## Balance sheet

### EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

| (DKKm)                                       | Note | 28 February 2023 | 28 February 2022 |
|--|------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>EQUITY</b>                                |      |                  |                  |
| Share capital                                | 13   | 1,000            | 1,000            |
| Other reserves                               |      | 1,282            | 1,021            |
| Cash flow hedges                             |      | 27               | 46               |
| Proposed dividend                            |      | -                | -                |
| <b>Total equity</b>                          |      | <b>2,309</b>     | <b>2,067</b>     |
| <b>PROVISIONS</b>                            |      |                  |                  |
| Provision for deferred tax liability         | 14   | 111              | 125              |
| Other provisions                             | 15   | 4                | 2                |
| <b>Total provisions</b>                      |      | <b>115</b>       | <b>127</b>       |
| <b>NON-CURRENT DEBT</b>                      |      |                  |                  |
| Other payables                               | 18   | 10               | 14               |
| <b>Total</b>                                 |      | <b>10</b>        | <b>14</b>        |
| <b>CURRENT DEBT</b>                          |      |                  |                  |
| Trade payables                               | 17   | 167              | 331              |
| Amounts owed to related parties              |      | 377              | 353              |
| Other payables                               | 18   | 41               | 43               |
| <b>Total current liabilities</b>             |      | <b>585</b>       | <b>727</b>       |
| <b>Total liabilities</b>                     |      | <b>710</b>       | <b>868</b>       |
| <b>Total equity and liabilities</b>          |      | <b>3,019</b>     | <b>2,935</b>     |
| <b>OTHER NOTES</b>                           |      |                  |                  |
| Financial instruments                        | 19   |                  |                  |
| Contingent assets and contingent liabilities | 20   |                  |                  |
| Transactions with related parties            | 21   |                  |                  |
| Post balance sheet events                    | 22   |                  |                  |



## Statement of changes in equity

| (DKK)m                                  | Note | Share capital | Other reserves | Cash flow hedging | Proposed dividend | Total |
|---|------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Equity at 1 March 2021                  |      | 1,000         | 870            | 2                 | 0                 | 1,872 |
| Addition due to merger                  |      | 0             | 1              | -                 | -                 | 1     |
| Adjusted equity at 1 March 2021         |      | 1,000         | 871            | 2                 | 0                 | 1,873 |
| Dividend paid                           |      | -             | -              | -                 | -                 | 0     |
| Transferred, cf. distribution of profit | 2    | -             | 150            | -                 | -                 | 150   |
| Changes in cash flow hedging            |      | -             | -              | 56                | -                 | 56    |
| Tax on changes in cash flow hedging     |      | -             | -              | (12)              | -                 | -12   |
| Equity at 1 March 2022                  |      | 1,000         | 1,021          | 46                | 0                 | 2,067 |
| Dividend paid                           |      | -             | -              | -                 | -                 | 0     |
| Transferred, cf. distribution of profit | 2    | -             | 261            | -                 | -                 | 261   |
| Changes in cash flow hedging            |      | -             | -              | -24               | -                 | -24   |
| Tax on changes in cash flow hedging     |      | -             | -              | 5                 | -                 | 5     |
| Equity at 28 February 2023              |      | 1,000         | 1,282          | 27                | 0                 | 2,309 |



## Note 1 – Accounting policies

The annual report of Nordic Sugar A/S has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act's rules for large enterprises in reporting class C.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the same accounting principles as last year.

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK), which is the functional currency of the company.

With reference to section 112.1 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared for Nordic Sugar A/S, since the company and its subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements of Nordzucker AG which are prepared in accordance with IFRS and are available at Nordzucker's homepage [www.nordzucker.com](http://www.nordzucker.com).

### Group internal merger

As per 1 March 2022, Nordic Sugar Holding A/S has merged with the 100% owned subsidiary Nordic Sugar A/S with Nordic Sugar A/S as the continuing company. In this vertical intragroup merger the group method has been applied. The two companies are hereby merged based on the revaluation value established at the time when the parent company acquired shares in the subsidiary. The group method is implemented as if the two companies had been merged from the date on which the parent company acquired shares in the subsidiary and the comparative figures have been adjusted accordingly. As a result hereof, equity as per 1 March 2022 has increased by DKK 2 million.

### Accounting estimates, assumptions and uncertainties

In determining the carrying amount of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date, estimates are required of how future events will affect the valuation at the balance sheet date. Estimates, which are significant for the financial reporting, are mainly made in relation to measurement of inventories, depreciation and write down, including impairment of investments in subsidiaries, amortisation, provisions plus contingent assets and contingent liabilities. Estimates are based on assumptions which are reasonable, but which in the nature of the case are uncertain. The assumptions may be incomplete or inaccurate and unexpected events or circumstances may arise. Furthermore, the company is subject to risks and uncertainties which may imply that the actual results may differ from these estimates.

### Currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are recognised using the exchange rate prevailing at the day of the transaction. Non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currency are not subsequently adjusted. Receivables, liabilities and other monetary items in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Currency adjustments arising from the difference between the exchange rate at the transaction date and the balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement under financial items. Currency adjustments of debt in foreign currency are recognised in the income statement.

### Derivatives

The company uses forward exchange contracts to reduce exchange rate risks. Sugar futures as well as oil swaps are used to reduce the risk of sugar sales based on world market prices respectively production costs, including forward currency contracts to hedge mainly transactions in USD and NOK. The company does not use derivatives for speculative purposes. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value and are subsequently remeasured to the fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value of derivatives is included in Other receivables (positive fair value) or Other payables (negative fair value) as the case may be. Hedge accounting is applied for hedging of oil (cash flow hedging) where realised as well as unrealised gains and losses on derivatives are deferred in equity until the hedged item is recognised in the income statement under the same item as the hedged risk (production costs). Hedge accounting is not applied for hedging of revenues where realised as well as unrealised gains and losses on derivatives are recognised in the income statement as financial items.

Fair values of derivative financial instruments are calculated on the basis of current market data and recognised valuation methods (level 2: Value based on recognised valuation methods on the basis of observable market information).



## **Income statement**

### **Revenue**

Revenue comprises invoiced sales less returned goods, bonuses and discounts granted in connection with sales. Sale of goods is recognised when the goods have been delivered and ownership and risk have passed to the buyer in accordance with the principles in IFRS 15 (point in time).

### **Production costs**

Production costs include raw materials, consumables, direct labour and indirect production costs such as maintenance and depreciation of production plant as well as administration and plant management. Production costs also include research and development costs. Research costs are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred. Clearly defined and identifiable development projects in which the technical degree of exploitation, adequate resources and potential future market or development possibility inside the company are recognisable, and where it is the intention to produce, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets where a correlation between the costs incurred and future earnings exists.

### **Distribution and sales expenses**

Distribution and sales expenses comprise transportation costs, salary expenses for sales and logistics personnel, advertising and exhibition expenses, depreciation and other indirect expenses. Furthermore, it includes cost of warehouses and siloes.

### **Administrative expenses**

Administrative expenses comprise expenses of the administrative staff and management and other indirect expenses.

Audit fees are not disclosed with reference to section 96.3 of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The fee is specified in the consolidated financial statements of Nordzucker AG.

### **Other operating income**

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the activities of the company, including gains on the sale of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, rental income plus recharged intercompany services.

### **Other operating expenses**

Other operating expenses comprise expenses of a secondary nature in relation to the activities of the company, including losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

### **Government grants**

Government grants include CO<sub>2</sub> allowances and investments. CO<sub>2</sub> allowances are recognised in the income statement on a systematic basis to match the related cost. Investment grants are set off against the cost of the subsidised assets. In case the investment grants exceed the carrying amount of the assets, the residual is recognised as other operating income.

### **Income from investments in subsidiaries**

The item comprises profit from sale of investments in subsidiaries, any write downs and reversals hereof plus dividends from investments in subsidiaries. Dividends are recognised when the right to receive dividends has been approved by the relevant company bodies. To the extent that distributed dividends exceed accumulated earnings after acquisition, only the part comprising accumulated earnings after acquisition is recognised in the income statement.

### **Financial income and expenses**

All financial costs are recognised in the income statement. Financial income and expenses include interest income, interest expenses, commission for committed facilities, borrowing expenses, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, gains and losses on derivatives where hedge accounting is not applied plus the interest part of capitalised leases.

### **Income tax**

Income tax consists of current tax and changes in deferred tax. Income tax related to cash flow hedging is recognised in equity until the hedged item is recognised in the income statement or balance sheet.



### Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on the taxable profit for the year using the applicable tax rates that have been enacted at the balance sheet date.

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is measured according to the balance sheet liability method in respect of all temporary differences between the tax base and the carrying amount of an asset or a liability. Deferred tax on goodwill is not recognised unless the goodwill is tax deductible. Taxation arising on the sale of investments in subsidiaries is not recognised in the balance sheet unless the investments are expected to be sold within a short period. The tax base of tax losses carried forward and negative deferred tax are recognised as assets when it is likely that they will reduce future tax payments within a reasonable period of time. Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the regulatory tax rules and tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to become current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement. Withholding taxes relating to dividends from subsidiaries outside Denmark are recognised in the year in which the dividend is declared.

### Balance sheet

#### Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is made on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Amortisation period:

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Patents, licences and other intellectual property rights | up to 20 years |
| Software   | up to 5 years  |
| CO2 certificates   | when consumed  |

Useful life is determined on the basis of management's experience in the company's business areas and reflects in the opinion of management the best estimate of the economic useful lives of the assets.

#### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and write downs. Cost includes costs of materials, components, sub-supplier services, direct labour and indirect production costs. Interest and other borrowing costs are not included in cost. Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets. Depreciation is initiated when the assets are deemed to be ready for use. Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation period:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Buildings                               | 20-60 years |
| Plant and machinery                     | 10-40 years |
| Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment | 3-25 years  |

The basis of depreciation is determined subject to the residual value of the asset. The residual value is estimated to be 0 as it is the intention to keep all property, plant and equipment until the end of the physical useful life.

Expenditure relating to repair and maintenance of property, plant and equipment is recognised either as indirect production costs in the cost of inventories or directly in the income statement.

Lease contracts and related lease liabilities are recognised at the present value of the lease payments in accordance with IFRS 16. Recognition takes place when the assets are made available for the company. Such leases are subsequently depreciated linearly on the same basis as other property, plant and equipment. Residual lease obligations are recognised in the balance sheet under other payables and interest charges on the leases are recognised as financial expenses in the income statement.



Lease payments under non-capitalisable leases include short-term leases and low-value leases and are accrued and recognised in the income statement as operating expenses over the lease term. The service component of the lease contract is as well not capitalised, but recognised as operating expenses in line with the use of the assets.

Gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the income statement.

#### **Financial assets**

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less write downs. To the extent that distributed dividends exceed accumulated earnings after acquisition, only the part comprising accumulated earnings after acquisition is recognised in the income statement. The remaining part reduces the value of investments in subsidiaries.

#### **Impairment of non-current assets**

At year-end, the carrying amount of tangible and intangible assets and investments in subsidiaries is reviewed to determine any indication of impairment.

In the case of such indication, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment loss. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are deemed to be independent of other assets, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount is determined at the higher of the fair value less selling cost and the value in use. In the determination of value in use, estimated future cash flows are discounted by a discount rate reflecting market assessments of the time value of money and special risks associated with the asset for which adjustments have not been made in the estimated future cash flows.

Where the recoverable amount of the asset or unit is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount.

Any impairment loss is recognised in the income statement. Where the impairment is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the adjusted estimate of the recoverable amount, however not exceeding the carrying amount, which the asset would have had, had it not been written down. Reversal of impairment is recognised in the income statement.

Non-current financial assets that are not measured at fair value are assessed at the balance sheet date to determine if any objective indicators exist that an asset or group of assets has been impaired. In that case, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined and where lower than the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount.

#### **Inventories**

Finished goods and goods for resale are recognised on a first-in/first-out (FIFO) basis and measured at cost. Raw materials and consumables are measured based on periodical average prices. Where cost exceeds the realisable value, a write down to this lower value is performed. Cost includes raw materials, consumables, direct labour and indirect production costs such as maintenance and depreciation of production plant and operations as well as administration and plant management. Obsolete items, including slow-moving items, are written down to net realisable value.

#### **Receivables**

Receivables mainly include trade receivables and short-term loans to other subsidiaries of the Nordzucker Group.

Trade receivables are initially measured at cost and subsequently at amortised cost or a lower value subject to individual assessment of potential loss. Fixed-interest short-term loans to subsidiaries are held to maturity and measured at amortised cost.

Other receivables include fair value of derivatives plus receivables from VAT and other duties etc.

#### **Equity**

Dividends are recognised as a liability at the date of adoption at the annual general meeting. Proposed dividend payments for the financial year are disclosed as a separate line item in equity.

#### **Pension liabilities**

Contributions under defined contribution plans are recognised in the income statement in the period they are related to and any contributions payable are recognised in the balance sheet as other payables.



### Other provisions

Other provisions primarily relate to obligations concerning restructuring and obligations towards employees. Provisions are recognised for legal and constructive obligations that have arisen as a result of past events in the financial year or prior years, and where it is likely that the company's financial resources will be required in settling such obligations. The provisions are measured according to management's assessment of the amount by which the obligation is expected to be settled.

### Financial liabilities

Mortgage debt and debt to credit institutions are measured at the time of the loan at nominal value less capital loss and transaction expenses and subsequently at amortised cost. The difference between the loan proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as a financial item in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other payables, which include trade payables, payables to subsidiaries as well as other debt, are measured at amortised cost.

### Cash flow statement

With reference to section 86.4 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement for Nordic Sugar A/S has been prepared. Cash flows for Nordic Sugar A/S are part of the consolidated financial statements of Nordzucker AG.

### Segment information on revenue

Segment information is based on the company's accounting policies, risks and internal financial management.

### Definition of key figures and financial ratios

EBITDA margin % = 
$$\frac{\text{Operating profit (EBIT) before depreciation and amortisation} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$$

EBIT margin % = 
$$\frac{\text{Operating profit (EBIT)} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$$

Return on invested capital = 
$$\frac{\text{Operating profit (EBIT)} \times 100}{\text{Average invested capital, including goodwill}}$$

(ROIC) %



## Notes to the income statement

| <b>2 Distribution of profit</b>                                   |              |              |
|---|--------------|--------------|
|   | 2022/23      | 2021/22      |
| <b>(DKKm)</b>   |              |              |
| Amount to be carried forward                                      | 261          | 150          |
| Proposed dividend   | -            | -            |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>261</b>   | <b>150</b>   |
| <b>3 Segment reporting</b>  |              |              |
|   | 2022/23      | 2021/22      |
| <b>(DKKm)</b>   |              |              |
| <b>Product segments</b>   |              |              |
| Sugar   | 2,284        | 1,924        |
| By-products   | 381          | 279          |
| Other   | 113          | 30           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>2,778</b> | <b>2,233</b> |
| <b>Geographic segments</b>  |              |              |
| DK  | 1,373        | 1,137        |
| Europe  | 1,397        | 1,092        |
| Rest of World   | 9            | 4            |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>2,778</b> | <b>2,233</b> |
| <b>4 Employee expenses</b>  |              |              |
|   | 2022/23      | 2021/22      |
| <b>(DKKm)</b>   |              |              |
| <b>Employee expenses</b>  |              |              |
| Wages and salaries  | -246         | -222         |
| Defined contribution plans  | -20          | -20          |
| Social security expenses etc.                                     | -5           | -4           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>-271</b>  | <b>-246</b>  |
| <b>Employee expenses are included in the costs below</b>          |              |              |
| Production costs  | -192         | -171         |
| Distribution and sales expenses                                   | -36          | -35          |
| Administrative expenses   | -39          | -38          |
| Other operating expenses  | -2           | -            |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>-269</b>  | <b>-244</b>  |
| <b>Employee expenses, which are included in the balance sheet</b> |              |              |
| Projects  | -2           | -2           |
| <b>Total employee expenses</b>                                    | <b>-271</b>  | <b>-246</b>  |
| Average number of employees                                       | 451          | 438          |

The remuneration of management and board amounted to DKKt 2,044 respectively 75 during the financial year 2022/23. The remuneration of management and board amounted to DKKt 2,008 respectively 75 during the financial year 2021/22.

Management has a bonus agreement which is dependent on the financial performance of the Nordzucker Group.



## Notes to the income statement

| <b>5 Special items</b>   |             |            |
|--|-------------|------------|
|  | 2022/23     | 2021/22    |
| <b>(DKKm)</b>  |             |            |
| Impairment of plant and machinery recognised in other operating expenses                 | -35         | -6         |
| Impairment of inv. in subsidiaries recognised as Income from investments in subsidiaries | -80         | -          |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>-115</b> | <b>-6</b>  |
| <b>6 Income from investments in subsidiaries</b>   |             |            |
|  | 2022/23     | 2021/22    |
| <b>(DKKm)</b>  |             |            |
| Dividend   | 5           | 1          |
| Value adjustment of investments  | -80         | -          |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>-75</b>  | <b>1</b>   |
| <b>7 Financial income and expenses</b>   |             |            |
|  | 2022/23     | 2021/22    |
| <b>(DKKm)</b>  |             |            |
| <b>Financial income</b>  |             |            |
| Gains on foreign currency and derivatives  | 24          | 4          |
| Other financial income   | 1           | -          |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>25</b>   | <b>4</b>   |
| <b>Financial expenses</b>  |             |            |
| Financial expenses to related parties  | -4          | -2         |
| Losses on foreign currency and derivatives   | -18         | -34        |
| Other financial expenses   | -           | -          |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>-22</b>  | <b>-36</b> |
| <b>Financial income and expenses, net</b>  | <b>3</b>    | <b>-32</b> |
| <b>8 Income tax</b>  |             |            |
|  | 2022/23     | 2021/22    |
| <b>(DKKm)</b>  |             |            |
| Current tax on profit for the year recognised in the income statement                    | -108        | -47        |
| Change in deferred tax for the year recognised in the income statement                   | 14          | 5          |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>-94</b>  | <b>-42</b> |

Total current tax for the financial year 2022/23 amounts to DKKm 103 of which DKKm -5 has been recognised in equity.



## Notes to the balance sheet

### 9 Intangible assets

| (DKKm)                                     | CO2<br>certificates | Rights    | Total      |
|--|---------------------|-----------|------------|
| Cost at 1 March 2022                       | 54                  | 9         | 63         |
| Additions                                  | 1                   | -         | 1          |
| Disposals                                  | -9                  | -         | -9         |
| <b>Cost at 28 February 2023</b>            | <b>46</b>           | <b>9</b>  | <b>55</b>  |
| Amortisation at 1 March 2022               | -9                  | -3        | -12        |
| Amortisation of disposals during the year  | 9                   | -         | 9          |
| Amortisation for the year                  | -7                  | -         | -7         |
| <b>Amortisation at 28 February 2023</b>    | <b>-7</b>           | <b>-3</b> | <b>-10</b> |
| <b>Carrying amount at 28 February 2023</b> | <b>39</b>           | <b>6</b>  | <b>45</b>  |

### 10 Property, plant and equipment

| (DKKm)  | Land and<br>buildings | Plant and<br>machinery | Fixtures, fittings,<br>tools and<br>equipment | Prepayments<br>and assets<br>under<br>construction | Total         |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|---|--|---------------|
| Cost at 1 March 2022                                | 821                   | 2,483                  | 79  | 7  | 3,390         |
| Additions   | 21                    | 52                     | 18  | 44   | 135           |
| Disposals   | -1                    | -16                    | -2  | 0  | -19           |
| Redassifications                                    | -                     | 5                      | -   | -5   | -             |
| <b>Cost at 28 February 2023</b>                     | <b>841</b>            | <b>2,524</b>           | <b>95</b>                                     | <b>46</b>  | <b>3,506</b>  |
| Depreciation and write-downs at 1 March 2022        | -598                  | -1,952                 | -55   | -  | -2,605        |
| Depreciation of disposals during the year           | 1                     | 16                     | 2   | -  | 19            |
| Depreciation for the year                           | -20                   | -76                    | -7  | -  | -103          |
| Redassifications                                    | -                     | -                      | -   | -  | -             |
| <b>Depreciation/write-downs at 28 February 2023</b> | <b>-617</b>           | <b>-2,012</b>          | <b>-60</b>                                    | <b>0</b>   | <b>-2,689</b> |
| <b>Carrying amount at 28 February 2023</b>          | <b>224</b>            | <b>512</b>             | <b>35</b>                                     | <b>46</b>  | <b>817</b>    |
| Carrying amount of leased assets                    | 12                    | -                      | 5   | -  | 17            |

There are no pledges in property, plant and equipment.



## Notes to the balance sheet

### 11 Financial assets

| (DKKm)                                     | Investments<br>in subsidiaries |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Cost at 1 March 2022                       | 724                            |
| Additions                                  | 11                             |
| Disposal                                   | -                              |
| Value adjustment                           | -80                            |
| <b>Carrying amount at 28 February 2023</b> | <b>655</b>                     |

| Subsidiaries              | Country   | Currency | Nominal<br>capital * | Nordic Sugar's<br>share in % |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Nordic Sugar Oy           | Finland   | EUR      | 15,000               | 100                          |
| Nordic Sugar AB           | Sweden    | SEK      | 400,000              | 100                          |
| Nordic Sugar SIA          | Latvia    | EUR      | 2                    | 100                          |
| AB Nordic Sugar Kedainiai | Lithuania | EUR      | 25,965               | 73                           |

\* Nominal share capital in 1,000's.

| Subsidiaries              | Country   | Currency | Result** | Equity** |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Nordic Sugar Oy           | Finland   | EUR      | 2        | 64       |
| Nordic Sugar AB           | Sweden    | SEK      | -10      | 894      |
| Nordic Sugar SIA          | Latvia    | EUR      | 0        | 0        |
| AB Nordic Sugar Kedainiai | Lithuania | EUR      | 11       | 53       |

\*\* Result and equity are stated in million local currency based on local GAAP in the respective countries and the latest available annual report.



## Notes to the balance sheet

### 12 Receivables

| (DKKm)                           | 2022/23<br>28 February 2023 | 2021/22<br>28 February 2022 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>Other receivables</b>         |                             |                             |
| VAT and other taxes              | 25                          | 19                          |
| Income tax receivable            | 31                          | -                           |
| Derivative financial instruments | 48                          | 60                          |
| Other                            | 2                           | 1                           |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>106</b>                  | <b>80</b>                   |

Accruals include accrued insurance premiums and prepaid rent etc.

|   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| Receivables payable more than 1 year after the balance sheet date | 0 | 24 |
|---|---|----|

### 13 Equity

The share capital amounting to DKK 1,000,050,000 consists of 1,000,000 A shares with a nominal value of DKK 100 each and 9,000,500 B shares with a nominal value of DKK 100 each. The B shares have preference of up to 10% accumulated dividend. In connection with the merger with the former parent company Nordic Sugar Holding A/S, the share capital has increased by DKK 50,000 consisting of 500 B shares with a nominal value of DKK 100 each. The share capital increase has taken place at a value of DKK 2,440,015.

### 14 Provision for deferred tax liability

| (DKKm)  | 2022/23<br>28 February 2023 | 2021/22<br>28 February 2022 |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Deferred tax liability at 1 March                         | 125                         | 130                         |
| Change in deferred tax recognised in the income statement | -14                         | -5                          |
| Change in deferred tax recognised in equity               | -                           | -                           |
| <b>Deferred tax liability at 28 February</b>              | <b>111</b>                  | <b>125</b>                  |

### 15 Other provisions

| (DKKm)                                 | 2022/23<br>28 February 2023 | 2021/22<br>28 February 2022 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Other provisions at 1 March            | 2                           | 3                           |
| Provisions during the year             | 4                           | 2                           |
| Provisions utilised during the year    | -2                          | -3                          |
| <b>Other provisions at 28 February</b> | <b>4</b>                    | <b>2</b>                    |
| <b>Due date is expected to be:</b>     |                             |                             |
| Within 1 year                          | 4                           | 2                           |
| Over 1 year                            | -                           | -                           |
| <b>Total</b>                           | <b>4</b>                    | <b>2</b>                    |

Other provisions mainly include obligations towards employees.



## Notes to the balance sheet

| <b>16 Maturity analysis of debt</b>     |                  |                  |
|---|------------------|------------------|
|   | 2022/23          | 2021/22          |
| (DKKm)                                  | 28 February 2023 | 28 February 2022 |
| <b>Remaining contractual maturities</b> |                  |                  |
| Within 1 year                           | 585              | 727              |
| Between 1 and 5 years                   | 10               | 14               |
| Over 5 years                            | -                | -                |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>595</b>       | <b>741</b>       |

## **17 Trade payables**

With reference to the current industrial professional agreement with beet growers supplying beets based on a variable pricing model, the EBIT profit/loss sharing has been calculated according to IFRS based on an EBIT of DKK 441 million.

| <b>18 Other payables</b>           |                  |                  |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                    | 2022/23          | 2021/22          |
| (DKKm)                             | 28 February 2023 | 28 February 2022 |
| <b>Non-current other payables</b>  |                  |                  |
| Derivative financial instruments   | -                | -                |
| Finance lease debt                 | 10               | 14               |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>10</b>        | <b>14</b>        |
| <b>Current other payables</b>      |                  |                  |
| Wages, salaries, holiday pay, etc. | 25               | 24               |
| Income tax payable                 | -                | 6                |
| VAT and other taxes                | 1                | 1                |
| Finance lease debt                 | 7                | 7                |
| Derivative financial instruments   | 1                | 5                |
| Other items                        | 7                | -                |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>41</b>        | <b>43</b>        |



## Supplementary notes

### 19 Financial instruments

(DKKm)

The company uses FX forward currency contracts to hedge currency exposure related to sales and purchases in other currencies than EUR unless the exposure in another currency is immaterial. The company uses sugar futures to hedge price exposure related to sales contracts based on world market prices. The sugar futures are entered into at group level and subsequently allocated to each entity upon realisation. The company also uses oil swaps to hedge the price of purchased oil. The company does not use derivatives for speculative purposes.

Hedge accounting is applied for hedging of oil, including related FX exposure in USD (cash flow hedging) while other exposures are considered as economic hedges where gains and losses from derivatives are recognised immediately in the income statement as gains or losses.

#### Currency exposure as per 28 February 2023 (DKKm)

|                  | <u>Period</u> | <u>Recognised<br/>receivables</u> | <u>Recognised<br/>payables</u> | <u>Hedging</u> | <u>Net position</u> |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| EUR              | < 1 year      | 99                                | (21)                           | 0              | 78                  |
| NOK              | < 1 year      | 59                                | 0                              | (60)           | (1)                 |
| USD              | < 1 year      | 11                                | 0                              | (11)           | 0                   |
| Other currencies | < 1 year      | 0                                 | (1)                            | 0              | (1)                 |
| <b>Total</b>     |               | <b>169</b>                        | <b>(22)</b>                    | <b>(71)</b>    | <b>76</b>           |

#### Price exposure related to sugar

The fair value of FX forward contracts except for cash flow hedges cf. below is DKK 14 million on 28 February 2023.

#### Cash flow hedging

The company has applied cash flow hedging for the following anticipated oil transactions as per 28 February 2023:

| <u>(DKKm)</u>        | <u>Period</u> | <u>Contractual value</u> | <u>Gain/loss<br/>recognised in equity</u> |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---|
| Oil swaps            | 0-12 months   | 101                      | 30  |
| FX forward contracts | 0-12 months   | Same as oil swap         | 4   |
| <b>Total</b>         |               | <b>0</b>                 | <b>34</b>                                 |

During the financial year 2022/23 hedging gains of DKK 81 million have been recognised in cost of goods manufactured of which DKK 36 million have been recognised in production costs as a result of sales transactions. Furthermore, gains from previous year of DKK 19 million have been recognised in production costs as a result of sales transactions. Consequently, the total effect of cash flow hedging in the income statement is a gain of DKK 55 million.

The net gain from cash flow hedging recognised in equity during the financial year 2022/23 amounts to DKK 55 million. The changes in cash flow hedging cf. the statement of changes in equity are DKK -24 million consisting of gains of DKK 55 million reduced by net gains of DKK 79 million transferred into cost of goods manufactured and inventories of raw materials.



## Supplementary notes

| <b>20 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities</b> |                  |                  |
|--|------------------|------------------|
|  | 2022/23          | 2021/22          |
| (DKK m)  | 28 February 2023 | 28 February 2022 |
| Guarantees   | 9                | 9                |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>9</b>         | <b>9</b>         |
| <b>Operating lease and rental obligations</b>          |                  |                  |
| Maturity of operating lease and rental obligations:    |                  |                  |
| Within 1 year  | 4                | 1                |
| Between 2 and 5 years                                  | 2                | 1                |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>6</b>         | <b>2</b>         |

### **Credit facility agreement**

Nordzucker AG has entered into a syndicated revolving credit facility agreement on 19 December 2022 amounting to EUR 350 million with an uncommitted increase option of up to EUR 100 million. Nordic Sugar A/S takes part in this credit facility agreement as a guarantor together with other subsidiaries of the Nordzucker Group.

### **Operating lease and rental obligations**

The company has only entered into operating lease agreements in the normal line of business. The leasing agreements include buildings and equipment.

### **Legal proceedings pending**

There are no pending legal proceedings.

## **21 Transactions with related parties**

### **Ownership**

Nordic Sugar A/S is wholly owned by Nordzucker AG, Küchenstrasse 9, 38 100 Braunschweig, Germany.

### **Transactions with related parties:**

Transactions with related parties are carried out on an arm's length basis. With reference to section 98c of the Danish Financial Statements Act, transactions with related parties are consequently not disclosed.

## **22 Post balance sheet events**

There have been no subsequent events of significance to the annual report 2022/2023 after the end of the financial year on 28 February 2023.