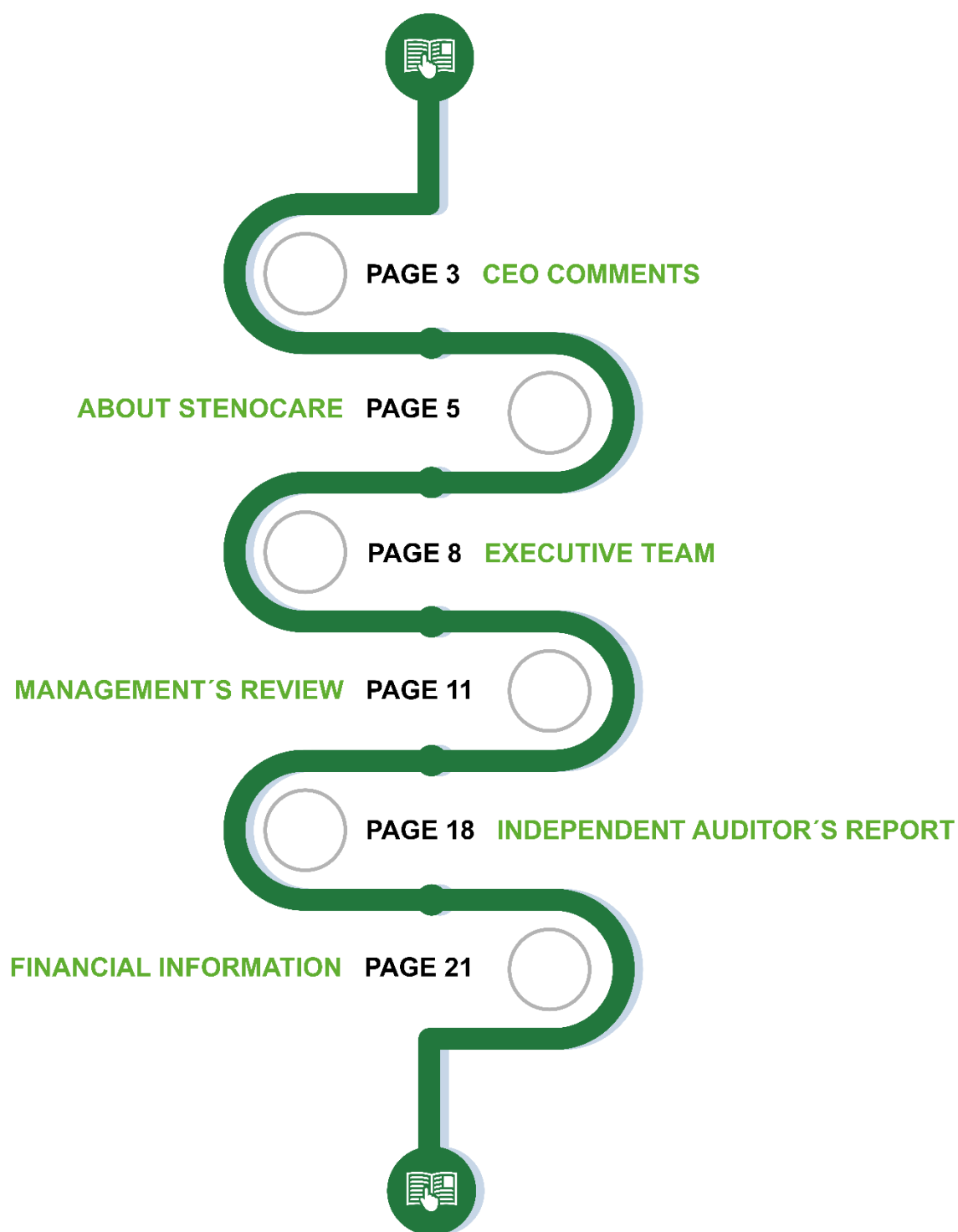


ANNUAL REPORT

2025

1 January - 31 December





CEO COMMENTS: “2025 – THE BEST YEAR EVER”

Stenocare exceeded expectations in 2025, delivering three consecutive quarters of positive EBITDA and continued growth in net sales throughout the year. At the same time, we made targeted strategic investments to position the Company for sustainable growth and profitability in 2026 and beyond.

2025 Sales growth

Overall, 2025 delivered a very satisfactory financial performance for Stenocare. The Company achieved record net sales of 7.0 mDKK, representing an increase of 4.8 mDKK compared to 2024.

The acquisition of CannGros did not have a material impact on Stenocare’s 2025 net sales, which were driven entirely by our oil-based product portfolio. The acquisition offers a 4-6 mDKK upside for 2026.



Three Quarters of Positive EBITDA

In January 2025, Stenocare launched the STENOCARE 3.0 strategy, transforming the Company into a trading and product innovation-focused organization. As part of this transition, we exited our Danish cultivation facility and consolidated operations at our Copenhagen headquarters.

Following this transformation, the Company delivered positive EBITDA in each of the subsequent three quarters. This performance exceeded expectations and resulted in a full-year EBITDA -1.7 mDKK, a significant improvement compared to EBITDA of -11.2 mDKK before special items of -13.1 mDKK in 2024. It should be noted that one-time costs related to the facility exit in Q1 2025 amounted to 0.8 mDKK.

Strategic investments for STENOCARE 3.0

Stenocare remains focused on positioning the Company in markets with strong growth potential. In 2025, we raised capital in a share issue of 7.9 mDKK after costs and made three strategic investments that support our growth ambitions for 2026 and beyond:

1) Entry into the Danish Flower-Based Market

With the acquisition of CannGros entered the flower-based medical cannabis segment in Denmark, which accounts for approximately 60% of total market sales.

2) Partnership with WEECO Pharma

We entered into a partnership with WEECO Pharma in Germany to launch a new oil product based on Stenocare’s proprietary ASTRUM oil technology and during 2025 we worked together to prepare doctors and the market for the new offering. The products are available for patients and announced in January 2026.

3) First-Mover Position in France

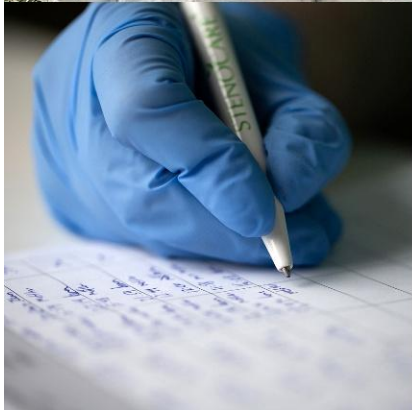
We established a partnership in France to secure a first-mover position ahead of the permanent legalization of medical cannabis expected in 2026. In preparation, we worked hard to complete and submit a product dossier for our ASTRUM oil product to the French authorities in September 2025. The partnership is announced in February 2026.

These partnerships represent strong validation of our product innovation strategy, and we look forward to seeing how the ASTRUM oil technology can contribute to improved quality of life for patients.

Looking Ahead

We laid a solid foundation in 2025 with strategic investments in new products and markets. The 2025 capital raise and our going business can cover our capital needs for 2026. We have significantly improved our financial performance, and we have a senior team of experienced people. This is a perfect recipe for success in the year to come.

Thomas Skovlund Schnegelsberg, CEO



ABOUT STENOCARE A/S

Stenocare was founded in 2017 with the purpose of supplying prescription-based medical cannabis to patients in Denmark and internationally. The company operates with a clear vision of improving patients' quality of life by providing medical cannabis as an alternative and/or supplement to traditional medicine.

In October 2018, the Company completed its Initial Public Offering (IPO) and was listed on Spotlight Stock Market. In 2020, Stenocare was admitted to trading on Nasdaq First North Growth Market Copenhagen under the ticker STENO.

Stenocare is headquartered near Copenhagen, Denmark, where the Company oversees all activities in Denmark as well as international operations. Denmark is known for its highly regulated and mature pharmaceutical industry, which has influenced how Stenocare is structured and operates. The Company is built to comply with some of the highest regulatory and quality standards in the global pharmaceutical sector.

Since the founding of Stenocare A/S, the Senior Executive Team has consisted of the same CEO, CFO and CCO. Each member brings extensive leadership experience and industry expertise to the Company.

Thomas Skovlund Schnegelsberg, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), has more than 27 years of leadership experience in product marketing, business development, and general management.

Peter Bugge Johansen, Chief Financial Officer (CFO), has more than 28 years of leadership experience in investment management, capital markets, and financial controlling.

Rolf Steno, Chief Commercial Officer (CCO), has more than 28 years of leadership experience in global sales, business development, and international partnerships.



Rolf Steno CCO, Thomas Skovlund Schnegelsberg CEO, Peter Bugge Johansen CFO

At the time of its founding, Stenocare followed the prevailing industry strategy of building a fully vertically integrated medical cannabis company covering cultivation, production, and distribution. As the global medical cannabis industry has matured, new opportunities have emerged to partner with specialized international suppliers and outsource capital-intensive processes.

Stenocare's ambition is to establish itself as a leading European brand in the medical cannabis industry. To achieve this, the company sources its medical cannabis products from highly specialised producers that meet the strict EU-GMP standards required for product approval and distribution. Stenocare follows a multi-supplier strategy to ensure a reliable and scalable supply chain as the number of patients grows, while also expanding treatment options.

The company has established a leadership position through its ability to secure approvals from local medicines agencies. In November 2024, Stenocare introduced its STENOCARE 3.0 strategy that center the Company around trading with medical cannabis products and product innovation. STENOCARE 3.0 leverage four key strategic assets:

- **Regulatory assets** to successfully work with the authorities to obtain licenses to operate with cannabis (ie. narcotic drug) and approvals of products for treatment of patients. This asset enables the company to enter new markets and introduce new products in highly regulated markets.
- **Commercial assets** to establish more markets for distribution of medical cannabis. This asset enables the company to operate in most countries in the world together with a network of experienced partners.
- **Supply Chain assets** are the highly specialised partners with expertise in cultivation, production, logistics, distribution etc. This asset enables Stenocare to develop, produce and supply products to the highest standards, and scale as markets and demand increases.
- **Partnership asset** to formulate and test new innovative medical cannabis products that can target the growing diverse group of patients. This asset can position the company more exclusively in the market and position it stronger versus its competition.

There is a strong synergy amount these four strategic assets, and they are the foundation for the STENOCARE 3.0 strategy to become a leading Trading Company and product innovator of prescription-based medical cannabis.

The products

In September 2018, Stenocare became the first company to introduce imported medical cannabis oil products to the Danish Pilot Programme, launching three oil-based formulations. This milestone represented an important step in establishing Stenocare's presence in the medical cannabis market and has since become a valuable foundation for building the Company's product pipeline and expanding treatment options for patients across multiple markets.

Since then, Stenocare has developed significant expertise in medical cannabis oil formulations administered to patients using an oral syringe. These oil-based products provide physicians with a precise and controlled dosing option for patient treatment.

In 2025, Stenocare acquired CannGros ApS, which has been a leading supplier of dried cannabis flower products in Denmark since 2018. With this acquisition, Stenocare expanded its product portfolio and doubled its addressable market in Denmark. The addition of dried flower products enables the Company to offer treatment options that can provide faster relief of acute symptoms for patients.



Since 2019, Stenocare has invested in the development of a new generation of medical cannabis oil products. This innovative product platform is branded ASTRUM and offers a unique value proposition for both physicians and patients.

ASTRUM improves the absorption of cannabinoids in the patient's bloodstream and provides more consistent uptake across patients compared to traditional oil formulations. Stenocare holds worldwide rights to apply the patented technology for medical cannabis and believes the platform has the potential to significantly advance the medical cannabis treatment landscape.

In 2024, the first ASTRUM 10-10 oil product received regulatory approval for sale in several markets. Interest from additional markets has since emerged, reflecting the potential for broader international expansion of the ASTRUM product platform.

Target groups

Medical cannabis has the potential to relieve patients' daily pain and suffering across several indications (i.e., medical conditions). Examples include patients with multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, chronic pain, or those experiencing nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapy, as well as patients struggling with opioid dependency. Currently, more than 40 medical indications are considered to have potential therapeutic benefit from cannabinoid-based treatments.

Regulation and approved indications vary between countries, and Stenocare operates in accordance with local regulatory frameworks in each market. Current target indications in the Company's markets include conditions such as multiple sclerosis, chronic pain, spinal cord injuries, and nausea and vomiting associated with cytotoxic drugs and chemotherapy treatments for cancer patients.

As Stenocare expands into additional markets, the Company's target indications and treatment areas will continue to evolve in line with local regulations, medical guidelines, and market opportunities.

Market for Prescription-Based Medical Cannabis

The European medical cannabis market is still in the early stages of development. Although several countries — including Germany, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Italy — have legalized medical cannabis, the market has not seen the hyper-growth levels that many industry analysts anticipated in 2017–2018.

According to industry analysts at Prohibition Partners, the European medical cannabis market is expected to grow significantly over the coming years. Total European sales are projected to reach EUR 2.2 billion by 2027, reflecting increasing physician awareness, broader patient access, and regulatory development across the region.

Denmark represents a relatively small but attractive niche market with high regulatory standards and significant barriers to entry for new suppliers. Medical cannabis was permanently legalized in 2026, making cannabis-based treatment a formal part of the healthcare system's therapeutic options for patients. The number of patients currently receiving treatment remains in the low thousands, but the market continues to grow as physician awareness increases and prescribing practices gradually expands.

Germany is the largest medical cannabis market in Europe with +600.000 patients being treated with medical cannabis. Since legalization in 2017, the market has experienced substantial growth and now hosts a large number of suppliers. The market is currently dominated by dried cannabis flower products, which account for approximately 60% of prescriptions, while oil-based products represent around 40%. Competition among suppliers is primarily focused on pricing, while product innovation and differentiation have played a more limited role.

Australia has experienced strong growth in the number of patients receiving medical cannabis treatment, with the total number of prescriptions exceeding one million patients. The regulatory framework in Australia is generally more liberal compared with Europe, and the growth in prescriptions has been supported by the development of online prescribing services and telehealth-based pharmacies. Australian health authorities are currently reviewing prescription patterns and regulatory frameworks to assess whether adjustments are needed to ensure appropriate medical use and patient access.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM



Marianne Wier

Chairman of the Board since September 2018

Marianne Wier, born in 1963, holds a law degree from University of Copenhagen. Marianne Wier has a background as a lawyer and has, through her previous experience acquired extensive knowledge in leadership and a good strategic understanding. Wier's core competence covers development and innovation as well as change management. Wier is now focusing on board memberships after having ended her operational career July 2025. Marianne Wier has for the past 6 years been holding the position of CEO at Taksatorringen in Denmark, where she has implemented a major digital transformation with huge value for the business for the 23 insurance companies, who has membership in Taksatorringen. Wier has also been responsible for implementing a major digital transformation regarding efficiency, digital solutions, and innovation at Topdanmark with successful business results. Previous experience includes, among other things, COO and Deputy Director of Topdanmark, President and Attorney at Johan Schlüter Law Firm, Group Public Affairs Manager at Danske Bank, and Corporate & Government Affairs Manager at Microsoft Denmark.



Søren Melsing Frederiksen

Member of the Board since September 2018

Søren Melsing Frederiksen, born in 1976, holds a chemical engineering bachelor and a Master of Industrial Drug Development (MIND) from University of Copenhagen. Søren Melsing Frederiksen's experience ranges from R&D, project management, sales management, marketing, and product launch and he has been engaged in all elements of the pharmaceutical commercial work including market access, medical affairs, commercial strategy, and sales execution. Søren Melsing Frederiksen currently holds the position as CEO of Exocure Sweden AB.



Jeppe Bo Petersen

Member of the Board since September 2018

Jeppe Bo Petersen, born 1966, is currently the CEO of Memox, the leading provider of family treatment services in Denmark. Memox has set new standards for the prevention and management of support for children and young people in vulnerable families and operates in more than 100 languages and dialects. Previously, he served as Group CFO of Habitus, a market leader within residential facilities and day care for adults within the autism spectrum. Jeppe Bo Petersen has extensive experience within strategic work, operational goals, risk analysis, compliance, as well as sales and marketing. Prior to his role at Habitus A/S, Jeppe Bo Petersen served as CEO of Olivia Danmark and CFO at, among others, Valad Europe A/S and Nordicom A/S.



Henrik Elbæk Pedersen

Member of the Board since May 2025

Henrik Elbæk, born in 1971, has a background in electrical engineering and product marketing. Henrik is currently the CEO of Danisense A/S and has extensive experience in business innovation, strategy, and global sales and marketing within B2B markets. Henrik has experience within Private Equity setup. Henrik has experience in setting up sales and distribution globally and has a simple and straightforward approach to strategy development and implementation.



Thomas Skovlund Schnegelsberg

CEO since October 2017 and co-founder

Thomas Skovlund Schnegelsberg, born in 1965, holds a Master of Science in Economics and Business Administration (Cand. Merc), Copenhagen Business School and has extensive experience in management, strategy, business development, and brand marketing. Thomas Skovlund Schnegelsberg has been working at Microsoft in Denmark, Nordic, UK, and Europe, where he has been employed in senior leadership roles for some 20 years.



Rolf Steno

CCO since October 2017 and member of the Board since 2024

Rolf Steno, born 1965, is a serial entrepreneur and has extensive experience in business innovation, strategy, and global sales and marketing. Rolf Steno has been working as CEO at LFP Scandinavia for 14 years and the Techsage/Spinjet case for 16 years with sales in 130+ countries, where Rolf Steno was the inventor and partial patent holder of the IP to the Spinjet. Rolf Steno has held professional roles within the areas of senior management, global support and service, and business development.



Peter Bugge Johansen

CFO since August 2018

Peter Bugge Johansen, born 1962, State Authorized Public Accountant. Peter Bugge Johansen has worked for 20 years at Interdan Holding A/S, the last 6 years as CEO and before that CFO. Peter Bugge Johansen has acquired extensive knowledge in financial and strategic issues such as financing, internal and external reporting, change management, group structure and merges and acquisitions. Previous experience includes 3 years as Tax Manager at A.P. Møller-Mærsk and auditor for 14 years at Deloitte in Denmark and Italy.

OTHER INFORMATION

Shareholders

The table below presents the current shareholders with more than 5 percent of the votes and capital in STENOCARE as per March 19, 2026. Total number of shareholders is approximately 7,000 with 2/3 in Denmark and 1/3 in Sweden.

Name	Number of shares	The proportion of votes and capital (%)
SC-Founders Holding ApS	5,854,112	13.5
HHTM ApS	4,342,761	10.0
Others	33,206,602	76.5
Total	43,403,745	100.0

The share

The shares of STENOCARE A/S were listed on Spotlight Stock Market on the 26th of October 2018. On 18th of May 2020 the shares were delisted on Spotlight and listed on Nasdaq First North Growth Market Copenhagen. The short name/ticker is unchanged STENO and the ISIN code is DK0061078425. The total number of shares as of December 31, 2025, amounted to 43,403,745. Every stock share equals the same rights to the Company's assets and results.

Warrants

As at the date of this report there are no outstanding warrants.

Options

The Company has an option programme for individual employees who, based on the opinion of the board of directors, make a special effort for the Company or who possess special qualities that the Company benefits from. The employees will be entitled to Treasury Shares free of charge after the end of each year over a period of up to 5 years. The shares are delivered from the balance of Own Shares kept by the Company. A total of 82,960 shares has been granted. 24,800 of the options have been vested and 18,000 have been cancelled in 2025. A total of 82,960 have been vested or cancelled leaving a balance of outstanding options of 0.

Proposed appropriation of STENOCARE's profit or loss

The Board of Directors of STENOCARE proposes that no dividend shall be paid for the financial year 01-01-2025 – 31-12-2025.

Financial calendar and annual general meeting

The Annual General Meeting of STENOCARE will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark on the 29th of April 2026.

January – March 2026 (Q1):	07.05.2026
January – June 2026 (Q2 and Half Year):	20.08.2026
January – September 2026 (Q3):	29.10.2026
January – December 2026 (Q4 and Year End)	25.02.2027
Annual report 2026:	25.03.2027

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

Key figures

Figures in DKK '000	01.01.25	01.01.24	01.01.23	01.01.22	01.01.21
	31.12.25	31.12.24	31.12.23	31.12.22	31.12.21
Profit/loss					
Net sales	7,021	2,232	3,993	4,490	1,890
Operating profit/loss before depreciation EBITDA ¹⁾	-1,704	-24,230	-12,562	-13,215	-12,991
Total net financials	-617	-1,505	-2,876	-1,360	-181
Profit/loss for the year ²⁾	-2,390	-34,488	-17,570	-16,303	-12,732

1) 2024 including Special items of -13,050. EBITDA before Special items -11,180

2) 2024 including Special items of -18,187. Profit/loss for the year before Special items -16.301

Balance					
Total assets	12,643	19,436	38,121	39,604	43,936
Investments in property, plant and equipment	0	44	176	936	3,270
Equity	9,473	-3,474	25,822	24,142	40,243
Cash flow					
Operating activities	-7,204	-7,141	-10,041	-15,033	-13,343
Investing activities	-182	-28	-177	-937	-2,539
Financing activities	6,793	-949	15,287	8,679	1,243
Cash flows for the year	-593	-8,118	5,069	-7,291	-14,640

Ratios

Profitability					
EBITDA ¹⁾	-1,704	-24,230	-12,562	-13,215	-12,991
Result per share	-0,06	-1.79	-1.26	-1.40	-1.09
Equity ratio					
Solidity (%)	75	-18	68	61	92
EBITDA	Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs of property, plant and equipment, income tax and financial items				
Result per share:	Profit/loss for the year in DKK divided by average number of shares				
Solidity (%):	Equity, end of year x 100 divided by total assets				

1) 2024 including Special Items of -13,050. EBITDA before Special Items -11,180

PRIMARY ACTIVITIES

STENOCARE A/S was founded in 2017 with the purpose of supplying prescription-based medical cannabis to patients in Denmark and internationally with the vision of creating a better quality of life for patients using medical cannabis as an alternative and/or a supplement to traditional medicine. The Company was first to receive the Danish Medicines Agency's permission to import, distribute as well as cultivate and produce medical cannabis for the Pilot Program. The Company has been a supplier of Stenocare branded medical cannabis oil products for patients in several countries. In November 2025 Stenocare acquired a Danish competitor CannGros ApS in a share exchange transaction. CannGros is a main distributor of dried flower medical cannabis in Denmark.

DEVELOPMENT IN ACTIVITIES AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

STENOCARE has in 2025 continued the worked with the four strategic assets.



All four assets are the foundation for the STENOCARE 3.0 strategy.

In the first quarter the innovative Stenocare Astrum 10-10 was introduced to German, Australian and Norwegian patients. The Astrum brand is an innovative cannabis oil product featuring a patented oil technology that enhances the bioavailability of its active ingredients. This breakthrough allows for higher uptake in the blood, and reduced intake requirements. The STENOCARE 3.0 strategy was implemented with a successful share issue raising 7.9 mDKK in cash after costs and exiting the cultivation activity.

In the second quarter a fourth Stenocare product (CBD100) was introduced for sale to Danish patients. The new CBD100 product has a very high concentration of CBD active ingredients (100 mg/ml) and makes Stenocare the only supplier under the Danish Pilot Programme to offer a CBD100 oil product. The Stenocare Astrum 10-10 oil was approved for reimbursement by major German health insurance providers in Germany. The Danish parliament formally passed legislation on permanent legalisation of medical cannabis with effect on January 1, 2026.

In the fourth quarter Stenocare acquired CannGros ApS in a share exchange transaction, with a value and increase in equity of 7.4 mDKK. With this agreement, Stenocare enters a new product category and become the leading supplier of medical cannabis in Denmark. CannGros has five prescription-based cannabis flower products approved for sale by the Danish Medicines Agency. This is a product category, that Stenocare has previously not

been present within, and their products complements the existing Stenocare products. The product synergies allow Stenocare to leverage its existing manufacturing and logistics infrastructure without the need for additional resources or facility expansion.

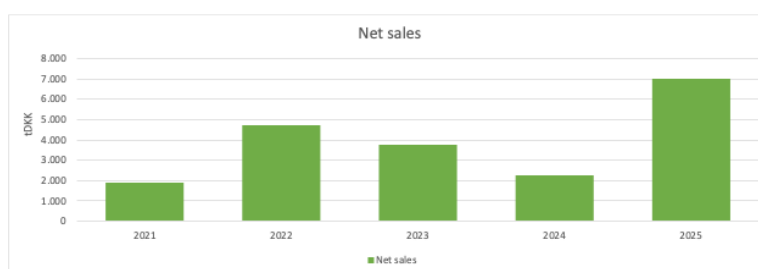
During the financial year Stenocare continued to work intensively with medicine agencies in several countries including Denmark to have products approved for sales to patients. The result of this work is that Stenocare now have 12 products approved for sale in 4 countries - Denmark, Germany, Norway and Australia.

For the year EBITDA of -1.7 mDKK includes cost related to activity in commercial, regulatory and supply chain activities. The last 3 quarters of the financial year the profit and loss showed positive EBITDA.

In kDKK	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
2025 EBITDA	-1.794	19	59	12	-1.704
2024 EBITDA	-2.469	-2.749	-3.931	-2.031	-11.180

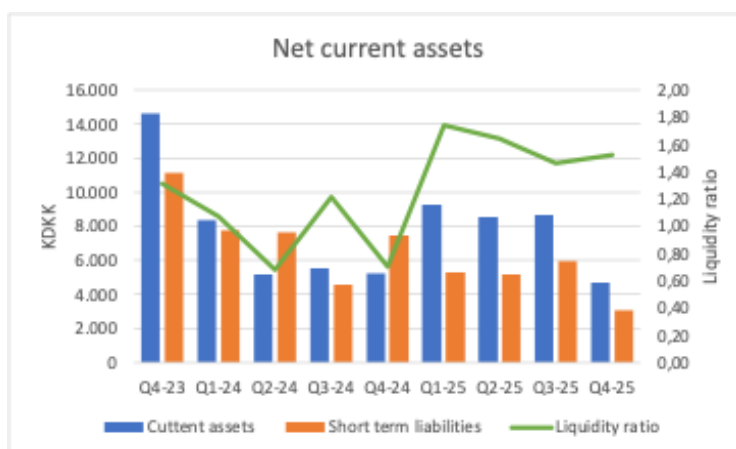
Q4-2024 EBITDA before special items related to exiting the cultivation facility.

The number of employees is reduced to 4 because of exiting the cultivation facility. Staff costs are reduced with 50% from 5.8 mDKK to 2.9 mDKK. Net sales are increased by 215% from 2.2 mDKK to 7.0 mDKK due to increased sales in Denmark with now 4 approved oil products.



Net loss for the year is -2.4 mDKK compared to previous year -16.3 mDKK before special items of -18.2 mDKK. The result is better than our expectations. The loss is realised in the first quarter and includes non recurring items of 0.8 mDKK related to the share issue and the exiting of the cultivation facility.

The balance sheet shows an equity of 9.5 mDKK and total assets of 12.6 mDKK.



Cash at the end of the year amounts to 0.8 mDKK. This excludes cash in the subsidiary of 0.3 mDKK as no consolidated financial statements is made. Cash flow from operating activities amounts to -7.2 mDKK and includes reduction of short-term operating liabilities of 4.6 mDKK. Cash flow from investing activities amounts to 0.2 mDKK and relates to the acquisition of CannGros. Cash flow from financing activities amounts to 6,8

mDKK and includes the share issue and instalments of the convertible loan. Net cash flow for the year amounts to -0.6 mDKK.

KNOWLEDGE RESOURCES

STENOCARE's operations are managed by highly trained and experienced employees in various areas and knowledge, covering managing of start-up companies and local and international sales.

SPECIAL RISKS

STENOCARE is now operating under a formally legalised and permanent legalisation of medical cannabis in Denmark from January 1st, 2026.

There is a risk allocated to the suppliers of the Company regarding their ability for continuation of product supply to Stenocare. The Company has established procedures to minimize these risks. In addition to ordinary risks related to the industry e.g., regulatory changes in which the Company is operating, the Company is exposed to currencies as finished products from suppliers are purchased in CAD, EUR and AUD, and sold in DKK, SEK, NOK, EUR and AUD.

GOVERNANCE

Stenocare focuses on good governance practices, including a two-tiered management structure consisting of a Board of Directors and Management. The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's overall strategy. The entire Board of Directors includes one of the founders of Stenocare and is seen as independent of the company. Management has the responsibility to carry out the strategy approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors and Management work closely together and have approximately six formal meetings during the year plus virtual meetings when needed.

In December 2022, the Association of Listed Danish Growth Companies issued its corporate governance recommendations. The recommendations are to ensure trust in the companies from shareholders, investors and other stakeholders, and thus ensure long-term value creation. The recommendations have been prepared under comply or explain principles, which are published on the company's website. Within the three sections, Stenocare has identified the most important ones for Stenocare and commented on those in the annual report as follows:

Recommendation no. 1.7 Guidance

Stenocare operates in a new and young business area within medical cannabis, where it is very difficult to forecast the sales to patients. Stenocare has products approved in several countries which each have separate legislation on prescription of medical cannabis and Stenocare follows the market developments very closely. Hence it is difficult to guide on the sales before the business area is more mature and hence Stenocare does not give guidance on sales.

Recommendation no. 2.6 Cash flow outlook

The Board of Directors and Management continuously work on securing adequate funding for continued growth. Stenocare has, throughout the annual report for 2025, explained the company's current cash flow in the sections Development in activities and financial affairs and Outlook 2026.

Recommendation no. 3.5 Remuneration of Board of Directors

The Board of directors have fixed fee and are all shareholders. Stenocare find this as the preferred model.

EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

In 2025, Stenocare's operations includes distribution of medical cannabis products from its suppliers.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

In 2019 the Company signed a strategic partnership agreement to develop, test and commercialize advanced cannabis-based medical products called ASTRUM with a Danish pharma company. In 2022 the Company got positive results from a study of a new oil formulation for cannabis-based medical products showing that the new formulation dramatically enhances the bioavailability and thus uptake of cannabinoids, regardless of meal consumption and inter-individual biological differences. In 2023 the company started developing the ASTRUM product with an experienced partner and in 2024 the product was approved for sale in three markets Germany, Australia and Norway.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No subsequent events after the year-end have significant effect on the financial position of the company.

STATEMENT BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT ON THE ANNUAL REPORT

Today the Board of Directors and the Executive management have today discussed and approved the annual report of Stenocare A/S for the financial year 01.01.2025 – 31.12.2025.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31.12.2025 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025.

We believe that the Management's review contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, March 26, 2026

Executive Board

Thomas Skovlund Schnegelsberg
CEO

Board of Directors

Marianne Wier
Chairman of the Board

Søren Melsing Frederiksen
Member of the Board

Jeppe Bo Petersen
Member of the Board

Rolf Steno
Member of the Board

Henrik Elbæk Pedersen
Member of the Board

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF STENOCARE A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of STENOCARE A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement 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 31 December 2025 and of the results of the Company's operations as well as the cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We 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 the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- ▶ Plan and perform the audit of the financial statements to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the consolidated financial information of the entities or business units as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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, 26 March 2026
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Mogens Andreasen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne28603

Anders Roe Eriksen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne46667

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK	2025	2024
	Gross profit/loss	1,222,982	-18,474,159
4	Staff costs	-2,926,885	-5,756,183
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-69,761	-8,861,844
	Profit/loss before net financials	-1,773,664	-33,092,186
	Income from investments in group enterprises	34,424	-4
	Financial income	6,963	30,927
	Financial expenses	-658,254	-1,535,472
	Profit/loss before tax	-2,390,531	-34,596,735
5	Tax for the year	0	108,329
	Profit/loss for the year	-2,390,531	-34,488,406
	Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
	Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	85,732	0
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-2,476,263	-34,488,406
		-2,390,531	-34,488,406

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2025	2024
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
6	Property, plant and equipment		
	Plant and machinery	0	13,050,000
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	32,551	279,149
	Leasehold improvements	0	625,959
		<u>32,551</u>	<u>13,955,108</u>
7	Investments		
	Investments in group entities	7,887,184	0
	Investments in Participating interests	0	0
	Deposits, investments	10,825	478,150
		<u>7,898,009</u>	<u>478,150</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>7,930,560</u>	<u>14,433,258</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Inventories		
	Finished goods and goods for resale	307,002	319,604
		<u>307,002</u>	<u>319,604</u>
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	2,492,811	1,292,754
	Receivables from group entities	500,000	0
10	Deferred tax assets	536,769	536,769
	Corporation tax receivable	0	908,329
	Other receivables	5,963	357,122
	Prepayments	82,291	207,924
		<u>3,617,834</u>	<u>3,302,898</u>
	Cash	<u>787,400</u>	<u>1,380,624</u>
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>4,712,236</u>	<u>5,003,126</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>12,642,796</u></u>	<u><u>19,436,384</u></u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2025	2024
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
8	Share capital	3,472,300	1,617,000
	Share premium account	0	0
	Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	85,732	0
	Retained earnings	5,914,930	-5,090,688
	Total equity	9,472,962	-3,473,688
	Provisions		
12	Other provisions	0	13,220,000
	Total provisions	0	13,220,000
	Liabilities other than provisions		
11	Non-current liabilities other than provisions		
	Lease liabilities	0	487,458
13	Convertible debt instruments eligible for dividend	0	1,973,536
		0	2,460,994
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
11	Short-term part of long-term liabilities other than provisions	1,987,686	1,492,953
	Trade payables	490,287	2,634,827
	Other payables	432,177	1,704,092
	Deferred income	259,684	1,397,206
		3,169,834	7,229,078
	Total liabilities other than provisions	3,169,834	9,690,072
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	12,642,796	19,436,384

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Special items
- 9 Treasury shares
- 14 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 15 Security and collateral

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Share premium account	Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2024	1,470,745	0	0	24,351,256	25,822,001
Capital increase	146,255	5,630,801	0	0	5,777,056
Expenses, capital increase	0	0	0	-676,319	-676,319
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	0	0	-34,488,406	-34,488,406
Transferred from share premium account	0	-5,630,801	0	5,630,801	0
Other value adjustments of equity	0	0	0	91,980	91,980
Equity at 1 January 2025	1,617,000	0	0	-5,090,688	-3,473,688
Capital increase	1,855,300	14,677,324	0	0	16,532,624
Expenses, capital increase	0	0	0	-1,207,970	-1,207,970
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	0	85,732	-2,476,263	-2,390,531
Transferred from share premium account	0	-14,677,324	0	14,677,324	0
Other value adjustments of equity	0	0	0	12,527	12,527
Equity at 31 December 2025	3,472,300	0	85,732	5,914,930	9,472,962

A cash capital increase of 9,095,624 DKK was performed at 24th January 2025 of nominally 1,455,300 DKK by issuing 18,191,250 new shares. Costs relating to the capital increase amounts to 1,207,970 DKK and have been recognised over equity.

An additional capital increase of 7,437,000 DKK was performed at 17th November 2025 of nominally 400,000 DKK by issuing 5,000,000 new shares. The new shares were issued against 100% ownership of Cannegro ApS. Costs relating to the capital increase amounts to 364,456 DKK and have been capitalized in the cost price of the investment according to accounting policies.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Cash flow statement

Note	DKK	2025	2024
	Profit/loss for the year	-2,390,531	-34,488,406
16	Adjustments	745,404	23,462,044
	Cash generated from operations (operating activities)	-1,645,127	-11,026,362
17	Changes in working capital	-5,815,948	3,824,180
	Cash generated from operations (operating activities)	-7,461,075	-7,202,182
	Interest received, etc.	6,963	2,681
	Interest paid, etc.	-658,254	-1,214,833
	Income taxes received	908,329	1,273,299
	Cash flows from operating activities	-7,204,037	-7,141,035
	Additions of property, plant and equipment	0	-44,412
	Disposals of property, plant and equipment	38,093	0
	Deposits	0	16,200
	Acquisition of companies	-220,445	0
	Cash flows to investing activities	-182,352	-28,212
	Raising of additional capital	9,095,624	5,777,056
	Expenses related to changes in capital	-1,207,970	-676,319
	Arrangement of convertible loans	0	2,800,000
	Repayment of convertible loans	-1,047,104	-8,408,183
	Repayment of financial lease commitments	-47,385	-441,101
	Cash flows from financing activities	6,793,165	-948,547
	Net cash flow	-593,224	-8,117,794
	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	1,380,624	9,498,418
	Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	787,400	1,380,624

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of STENOCARE A/S for 2025 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities and additional requirements for entities listed on Nasdaq First North Growth Market Copenhagen.

Pursuant to section 110(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

External business combinations

Recently acquired entities are recognised in the financial statements from the date of acquisition. Entities sold or otherwise disposed of are recognised up to the date of disposal. Comparative figures are not restated to reflect newly acquired entities. Discontinued operations are presented separately, see below.

The date of acquisition is the date when the group actually obtains control of the acquiree.

The acquisition method is applied to the acquisition of new entities of which the group obtains control. The acquirees' identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Identifiable intangible assets are recognised if they are separable or arise from a contractual right. Deferred tax related to the revaluations is recognised.

Upon acquisition, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units, which subsequently form the basis for impairment testing. Goodwill and fair value adjustments in connection with the acquisition of a foreign entity with a functional currency different from the presentation currency used in the consolidated financial statements are accounted for as assets and liabilities belonging to the foreign entity and are, on initial recognition, translated into the foreign entity's functional currency using the exchange rate at the transaction date.

The consideration paid for an entity consists of the fair value of the agreed consideration in the form of assets transferred, liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued. If part of the consideration is contingent on future events or compliance with agreed terms, such part of the consideration is recognised at fair value at the date of acquisition. Subsequent adjustments of contingent considerations are recognised in the income statement.

Expenses incurred to acquire entities are recognised in the cost price of the investment.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Where, at the date of acquisition, the identification or measurement of acquired assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities or the determination of the consideration is associated with uncertainty, initial recognition will take place on the basis of provisional amounts. If it turns out subsequently that the identification or measurement of the consideration transferred, acquired assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities was incorrect on initial recognition, the statement will be adjusted retrospectively, including goodwill, until 12 months after the acquisition, and comparative figures will be restated. Hereafter, any adjustments are recognised as misstatements.

Gains or losses from disposal of group entities which result in loss of control are calculated as the difference between, on the one hand, the fair value of the selling price less selling expenses and, on the other hand, the carrying amount of net assets.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

The Company sells oil-based cannabis products for medical use.

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in revenue when the most significant rewards and risks have been transferred to the buyer and provided the income can be measured reliably and payment is expected to be received. The date of the transfer of the most significant rewards and risks is based on standardised terms of delivery based on Incoterms® 2020.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Gross profit/loss

The items revenue, cost of sales, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit/loss in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items secondary to the principal activities of the Company, including rental income from the temporary lease out of production facilities, compensation, government grants, refund of wages and salaries, gains on the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, etc. Compensation and grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales includes the cost of goods used in generating the year's revenue.

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal writedowns.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance and pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for the Company's employees.

Share-based payments

Employees receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for shares (equity-settled transactions). The cost of equity settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised in employee benefits expense, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the service are fulfilled (the vesting period). The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

Depreciation and impairment

The item comprises depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Plant and machinery	5-10 years
Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

In the case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Profit/loss from investments in group entities and participating interests

The income statement includes the proportional share of the underlying companies' profit or loss after elimination of internal profit/loss and after tax. In group entities, the full elimination of internal profit and loss is carried out without regard to ownership shares. In participating interests, only proportional elimination of profit and loss is carried out, taking into account ownership shares.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial reporting period. The items comprise interest income and expenses, e.g. from group entities and associates, declared dividends from other securities and investments, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to other securities and investments, exchange gains and losses and amortisation of financial assets and liabilities.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax

The parent company is covered by the Danish rules on mandatory joint taxation of the Group's Danish group entities. Group entities are included in the joint taxation arrangement from the date at which they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are no longer consolidated.

The parent company acts as management company for the joint taxation arrangement and consequently settles all corporate income tax payments with the tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the Danish corporate income tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use the tax losses to reduce their own taxable income.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current income tax charge, joint taxation contributions and deferred tax adjustments, including adjustments arising from changes in tax rates, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leases

The Company has chosen IAS 17 as interpretation for classification and recognition of leases.

On initial recognition, leases for assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company (finance leases) are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and the present value of the future lease payments. In calculating the net present value, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently accounted for in the same way as the Company's other assets.

The capitalised residual lease liability is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other rent agreements are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's aggregate liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under "Contingent liabilities".

Deposits, investments

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

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Investments in group entities and participating interests

Equity investments in group entities and participating interests are measured according to the equity method.

On initial recognition, equity investments in group entities and participating interests are measured at cost, i.e. plus transaction costs. The cost is allocated in accordance with the acquisition method; see the accounting policies regarding business combinations.

The cost is adjusted by shares of profit/loss after tax calculated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies less or plus unrealised intra-group gains/losses.

Identified increases in value and goodwill, if any, compared to the underlying entity's net asset value are amortised in accordance with the accounting policies for the assets and liabilities to which they can be attributed. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement.

Dividend received is deducted from the carrying amount.

Equity investments in group entities and participating interests measured at net asset value are subject to impairment test requirements if there is any indication of impairment.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, investments in group entities and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and expenses required to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

Goods for resale are measured at cost, which comprises the cost of acquisition plus delivery costs as well as other expenses directly attributable to the acquisition.

Receivables

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables.

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

Equity

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The net revaluation reserve according to the equity method includes net revaluations of investments in group entities and associates relative to cost. The reserve can be eliminated in case of losses, realisation of investments or a change in accounting estimates. The reserve cannot be recognised at a negative amount.

Provisions

Provisions comprise anticipated expenses relating to warranty commitments, onerous contracts, restructurings, etc. Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value if the obligation is expected to be settled far into the future.

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account. The tax credit scheme ("Skatte kreditordningen") has been applied and the calculated tax credit on development costs has been recognised as a tax receivable.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

As management company for all the entities in the joint taxation arrangement, the parent company is liable for payment of the group entities' income taxes vis à vis the tax authorities as the group entities pay their joint taxation contributions. Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as income tax receivables or payables.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the net present value of the remaining lease payments including any guaranteed residual value based on the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Convertible loans

A convertible debt instrument which does not contain an equity component is classified as a financial liability.

Embedded conversion options determined to be not closely related to the host instrument are accounted for separately as derivatives.

At initial recognition all instruments are measured at fair value both in respect of the debt host contracts and the embedded derivatives.

At subsequent measurement the debt host instruments are measured at amortized cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all embedded derivatives are accounted for as a derivative and thus, are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Any gains or losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

Special items

Special items are income and expenses that are special due to their size and nature.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the Company's net cash flows broken down according to operating, investing and financing activities, the year's changes in cash and cash equivalents as well as the cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the profit/loss for the year adjusted for non cash operating items, changes in working capital and paid corporate income tax.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisitions and disposals of entities and activities and of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the Company's share capital and related expenses as well as raising of loans, repayment of interest bearing debt and payment of dividends to shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, short term bank loans and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and which are subject only to insignificant risks of changes in value.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

2 Special items

DKK	2025	2024
Expenses		
Recognition of long-term lease commitment related to exit of cultivation facilities	0	-13,050,000
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	0	-5,137,306
	0	-18,187,306
Special items are recognised in the below items of the financial statements		
Gross loss	0	-13,050,000
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	0	-5,137,306
Net profit/loss on special items	0	-18,187,306

In 2024, as part of STENOCARE's strategy, an exit of the cultivation facilities has been negotiated resulting in recognition of the lease obligation related to the long-term lease of the production facilities in the financial year.

As part of the arrangement, impairment losses on production facilities etc. was recognised in 2024.

3 Net revenue

Net revenue for the year amounts to DKK 7,021 thousand, compared to DKK 2,232 thousand for 2024.

DKK	2025	2024
4 Staff costs and incentive programmes		
Wages/salaries	2,452,776	5,174,317
Pensions	400,408	433,533
Other social security costs	36,805	69,680
Other staff costs	36,896	78,653
	2,926,885	5,756,183
Average number of full-time employees	4	8

Incentive programmes

Expenses arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions in 2025 amounts to DKK 12,527 (2024: DKK 91,980). As per the balance sheet date, there are no active incentive programs.

DKK	2025	2024
5 Tax for the year		
Estimated tax charge for the year	0	-108,329
	0	-108,329

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

6 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost at 1 January 2025	27,688,322	1,136,121	1,826,394	30,650,837
Disposals	-27,688,322	-883,895	-1,826,394	-30,398,611
Cost at 31 December 2025	0	252,226	0	252,226
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2025	14,638,322	856,972	1,200,435	16,695,729
Depreciation	0	50,440	19,319	69,759
Reversal of accumulated depreciation and impairment of assets disposed	-14,638,322	-687,737	-1,219,754	-16,545,813
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2025	0	219,675	0	219,675
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	0	32,551	0	32,551
Property, plant and equipment include finance leases with a carrying amount totalling	0	8,576	0	8,576

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

7 Investments

DKK	Investments in group entities	Investments in Participating interests	Deposits, investments	Total
Cost at 1 January 2025	0	4	478,150	478,154
Additions	7,801,452	0	0	7,801,452
Disposals	0	0	-467,325	-467,325
Cost at 31 December 2025	7,801,452	4	10,825	7,812,281
Value adjustments at 1 January 2025	0	-4	0	-4
Profit/loss for the year	85,732	0	0	85,732
Value adjustments at 31 December 2025	85,732	-4	0	85,728
Carrying amount at 31 December 2025	7,887,184	0	10,825	7,898,009

Additions in investments in group entities is constituted of equity of 26,774 DKK and goodwill of 7,774,678 DKK.

The profit for the year is constituted of result of 280,099 DKK and amortization of goodwill of -194,367 DKK.

The year end balance in investments in group entities is constituted of equity of 306,873 DKK and goodwill of 7,580,311 DKK.

Goodwill is amortized over 5 a year period.

Group entities

Name	Domicile	Interest
Cann gros ApS	Denmark	100.00%

Participating interests

Name	Domicile	Interest
Your Relief Limited	England	49.00%

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DKK	2025	2024
8 Share capital		
Analysis of the share capital:		
43,403,745 A shares of DKK 0.08 nominal value each	3,472,300	1,617,000
	<u>3,472,300</u>	<u>1,617,000</u>

	Number	Nominal value DKK	Share of capital
9 Treasury shares			
Balance at 1 January 2025	232,567	18,605	1.15%
Sold in the year	-24,800	-1,984	-0.21%
Capital increase	0	0	-0.46%
Balance at 31 December 2025	<u>207,767</u>	<u>16,621</u>	<u>0.48%</u>

Treasury shares are acquired, among other reasons, to be used in the incentive plan intended for employees.

DKK	2025	2024
10 Deferred tax		
Deferred tax at 1 January	-536,769	-1,336,769
Deferred tax recognised in the income statement	0	800,000
Deferred tax at 31 December	<u>-536,769</u>	<u>-536,769</u>

As at 31 December 2025, Company has recognised a deferred tax asset of DKK 537 thousand. The total tax losses carried forward as well as tax adjustment for other provisions amounts to DKK 83 million corresponding to a deferred tax asset value of DKK 18 million. The recognised deferred tax asset related to tax losses carried forward and provisions amounts to DKK 537 thousand, corresponding to 2.9% of the total tax losses and provisions carried forward and is recognized on the basis of expectations of positive operating results for the coming 3-5 years.

	Total debt at 31/12 2025	Short-term portion	Long-term portion	Outstanding debt after 5 years
11 Non-current liabilities other than provisions				
DKK				
Lease liabilities	14,145	14,145	0	0
Convertible debt instruments eligible for dividend	1,973,541	1,973,541	0	0
	<u>1,987,686</u>	<u>1,987,686</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

DKK	2025	2024
12 Other provisions		
Other provisions at 1 January 2025	0	13,220,000
Other provisions at 31 December	<u>0</u>	<u>13,220,000</u>

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Notes to the financial statements

13 Convertible debt instruments or corresponding rights issued by the Company

The company has raised a loan of DKK 2,800 thousand, in return for the issue of convertible debt instruments which entitle the lender to convert the loan into shares in the company, each share with a nominal value of DKK 0.08, at the average share price during the 10 most recent trading days prior to the signing of the convertible loan.

The convertible loan can be converted at a price of DKK 4.29 per share. The right of conversion expires when the loan is repaid and the lenders have not exercised their right to convert into shares. The outstanding loan amount carries monthly interest payments of 1.97%. The loan falls due in equal monthly installments over 12 months from 31 December 2025 and is repaid in full per 31 December 2026.

14 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

Stenocare A/S and its subsidiary CannGros ApS have entered into a mutual letter of intent to support each other financially and operationally, if necessary, until the ordinary general meeting in 2027. The agreement means that the companies, to the extent it is prudent in relation to each company's capital resources, will support ensuring that both companies have sufficient liquidity to meet their ongoing obligations, and they will also refrain from demanding repayment of overdue balances if it would jeopardize the continued operation of the other party.

As management company, the Company is jointly taxed with other Danish group entities and is jointly and severally with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends.

Other financial obligations

Rent and lease liabilities include a rent obligation totalling T.DKK 12 in interminable rent agreements with remaining contract terms of minimum 3 months.

15 Security and collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2025.

DKK	2025	2024
16 Adjustments		
Amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses	69,761	8,861,844
Gain/loss on the sale of non-current assets	-38,093	0
Provisions	0	13,112,000
Income from investments in associates	0	4
Financial income	-6,963	-30,927
Financial expenses	658,254	1,535,472
Tax for the year	0	-108,329
Other adjustments	49,918	0
Share-based payments	12,527	91,980
	745,404	23,462,044
17 Changes in working capital		
Change in inventories	12,602	-274,035
Change in receivables	-1,274,573	870,913
Change in trade payables	-2,224,540	1,155,443
Other payables relating to operating activities	-2,329,437	2,071,859
	-5,815,948	3,824,180