BUUS JENSEN
Statsautoriserede
Revisorer

Produktionsselskabet WPU Nakskov ApS

Højgårdsvej 13A, Lammefjorden, 4540 Fårevejle

Company reg. no. 42 46 64 76

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2024

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 26 June 2025.

Jeffrey van Geloof
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

Notes:
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Managing Director has approved the annual report of Produktionsselskabet WPU Nakskov ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

I consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024.

Further, in my opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

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

Fårevejle, 26 June 2025

Managing Director

Jeffrey van Geloof

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Produktionsselskabet WPU Nakskov ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Produktionsselskabet WPU Nakskov ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under 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 2024, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

- Plan and perform the audit of the financial statements to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding 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 Management’s Review

Management is responsible for Management’s Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management’s Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Copenhagen, 26 June 2025

BUUS JENSEN
State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 16 11 90 40

Arne Sørensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne27757

Company information

The company	Produktionsselskabet WPU Nakskov ApS Højgårdsvej 13A Lammefjorden 4540 Fårevejle	
	Company reg. no.	42 46 64 76
	Established:	14 June 2021
	Domicile:	Odsherred
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December
Managing Director	Jeffrey van Geloof	
Auditors	BUUS JENSEN, Statsautoriserede revisorer	
Parent company	Waste Plastic Upcycling A/S	

Management´s review

Description of key activities of the company

The company's purpose is to run production business within upcycling and other business related activities.

Significant changes in the company's activities and financial matters

There have been no significant changes in activities and financial matters.

The result from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -2.916.231 against DKK -614.991 last year. Management considers the result to be according to expectations.

The trend in the equity has not been turned in 2024 as expected and has negatively increased. The management are aware of this and are working on a plan to turn this around in 2025.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

No material events have occurred after the closing of the financial year.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2024	2023
	Gross profit	**-17.960**	**-24.053**
2	Staff costs	0	0
	Other operating expenses	-1.650.124	0
3	Other financial income from group enterprises	4.092.389	686.697
	Other financial income	19.417	151.646
4	Other financial expenses	-5.159.727	-1.602.740
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**-2.716.005**	**-788.450**
5	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-200.226	173.459
	Net profit or loss for the year	**-2.916.231**	**-614.991**
	Proposed distribution of net profit:		
	Allocated from retained earnings	-2.916.231	-614.991
	Total allocations and transfers	**-2.916.231**	**-614.991**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets

Note		2024	2023
	Non-current assets		
6	Property	0	1.047.200
7	Property, plant and equipment in progress and prepayments for property, plant and equipment	0	1.650.124
	Total property, plant, and equipment	0	2.697.324
	Total non-current assets	**0**	**2.697.324**
	Current assets		
	Receivables from group enterprises	54.528.275	38.155.136
8	Deferred tax assets	0	201.120
	Tax receivables from group enterprises	894	0
	Other receivables	0	266.987
	Total receivables	54.529.169	38.623.243
	Cash and cash equivalents	21.519	10.729.075
	Total current assets	**54.550.688**	**49.352.318**
	Total assets	**54.550.688**	**52.049.642**

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2024	2023
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	40.000	40.000
	Retained earnings	-2.529.329	386.902
	Total equity	**-2.489.329**	**426.902**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
9	Payables to group enterprises	56.762.466	0
10	Payables to shareholders and management	0	51.602.740
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	56.762.466	51.602.740
	Trade payables	20.000	20.000
	Other payables	257.551	0
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	277.551	20.000
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**57.040.017**	**51.622.740**
	Total equity and liabilities	**54.550.688**	**52.049.642**

1 Special items

11 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2023	40.000	-98.107	-58.107
Retained earnings for the year	0	-614.991	-614.991
Group contribution	0	1.100.000	1.100.000
Equity 1 January 2024	40.000	386.902	426.902
Retained earnings for the year	0	-2.916.231	-2.916.231
	40.000	**-2.529.329**	**-2.489.329**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		2024	2023
1.	**Special items**		

Special items include significant income and expenses of a special nature relative to the enterprise's ordinary operating activities, such as the cost of extensive structuring of processes and fundamental structural adjustments and any related gains on disposal and losses which, over time, have a significant impact. Special items also include other significant amounts of a nonrecurring nature.

As mentioned in the management commentary, the net profit or loss for the year is affected by a number of factors that differ from what is considered by management to be part of operating activities.

Special items for the year are specified below, indicating where they are recognised in the income statement.

	2024	2023
Expenses:		
Feasibility study expenses	1.650.124	0
	1.650.124	0
Special items are recognised in the following items in the financial statements:		
Other operating expenses	-1.650.124	0
Profit of special items, net	**-1.650.124**	**0**

		2024	2023
2.	**Staff costs**		
	Average number of employees	0	0

		2024	2023
3.	**Other financial income from group enterprises**		
	Other financial income from group enterprise	4.092.389	686.697
		4.092.389	**686.697**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		2024	2023
4.	**Other financial expenses**		
	Financial costs, group enterprises	170.551	0
	Other financial costs	4.989.176	1.602.740
		5.159.727	**1.602.740**
5.	**Tax on net profit or loss for the year**		
	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-894	0
	Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	201.120	-173.459
		200.226	**-173.459**
6.	**Property**		
	Cost 1 January 2024	1.047.200	0
	Additions during the year	0	1.047.200
	Disposals during the year	-1.047.200	0
	Cost 31 December 2024	**0**	**1.047.200**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	**0**	**1.047.200**
7.	**Property, plant and equipment in progress and prepayments for property, plant and equipment**		
	Cost 1 January 2024	1.650.124	1.650.124
	Disposals during the year	-1.650.124	0
	Cost 31 December 2024	**0**	**1.650.124**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	**0**	**1.650.124**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2024	31/12 2023
8.	**Deferred tax assets**		
	Deferred tax assets 1 January 2024	201.120	27.661
	Deferred tax of the net profit or loss for the year	-201.120	173.459
		0	**201.120**

The company holds tax assets amounting KDKK 435 pertaining to carried forward tax losses. These deferred tax assets haven't been recognized due to uncertainty.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2024	31/12 2023
9.	**Payables to group enterprises**		
	Total payables to group enterprises	56.762.466	0
	Share of amount due within 1 year	0	0
	Total payables to group enterprises	**56.762.466**	**0**

Payables to group emterprises KDKK 56.762 are considered responsible loans and rank subordinate to the company's other creditors.

		31/12 2024	31/12 2023
10.	**Payables to shareholders and management**		
	Total payables to shareholders and management	0	50.000.000
	Share of amount due within 1 year	0	1.602.740
		0	**51.602.740**

11. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Recourse guarantee commitments:

The company has guaranteed the bank facilities of the group enterprises.

Joint taxation

With Waste Plastic Upcycling A/S, company reg. no 41 87 32 64 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

The jointly taxed enterprises' total known net liability to the Danish tax authorities emerges from the financial statements of the administration company.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Produktionsselskabet WPU Nakskov ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, write-downs for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Income statement

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items of secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including losses on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life

Buildings	30 years
Plant and machinery	5-10 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

As regards self-constructed assets, the cost comprises direct costs for materials, components, deliveries from subsuppliers, payroll costs, and borrowing costs from specific and general borrowing concerning the construction of each individual asset.

Property, plant, and equipment in progress

Property, plant, and equipment in progress are measured and recognised as the total costs incurred. When the work has been completed, the total value is transferred to the relevant item under property, plant, and equipment and is amortised from the date of entry into service.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in group enterprises are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. write-down for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as ”Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

According to the rules of joint taxation, Produktionsselskabet WPU Nakskov ApS is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

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