

Schoeller-Plast-Enterprise A/S

Hovedgaden 21, 4420 Regstrup
CVR no. 15 60 10 19

Annual report for 2024

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 04.06.25

John Korsø Jensen
Dirigent

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The company

Schoeller-Plast-Enterprise A/S
Hovedgaden 21
4420 Regstrup
Tel.: 59 16 01 60
Registered office: Holbæk
CVR no.: 15 60 10 19
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Michael Schoeller
Nicholas-Michael Alexander John Schoeller

Board of Directors

John Korsø Jensen
Philipp Kahlenberg
Michael Schoeller
Flemming Lindeløv
Nicholas-Michael Alexander John Schoeller

Auditors

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Banks

Nykredit Bank A/S
Nykredit Leasing

Lawyer

Advokat John Korsø Jensen

Subsidiarie

Schoeller-Plast UK Ltd., London, GB

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

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 for Schoeller-Plast-Enterprise A/S.

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 company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.24 and of the results of the company's activities and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24.

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

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

Regstrup, June 4, 2025

Executive Board

Michael Schoeller

Nicholas-Michael
Alexander John Schoeller

Board of Directors

John Korsø Jensen

Philipp Kahlenberg

Michael Schoeller

Flemming Lindeløv

Nicholas-Michael
Alexander John Schoeller

To the Shareholders of Schoeller-Plast-Enterprise A/S**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Schoeller-Plast-Enterprise A/S for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information. 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 company's financial position at 31.12.24 and of the results of the company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 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 are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement 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, it is our responsibility 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 by law and regulations.

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 Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management's review.

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 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 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 expressing 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.

Holbæk, June 4, 2025

Beierholm

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Thomas Skinbjerg
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne23296

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**Key figures**

Figures in DKK '000	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
<i>Profit/loss</i>					
Gross profit	66,482	57,640	44,734	54,368	44,987
Index	148	128	99	121	100
Operating profit	18,814	15,794	3,678	13,054	9,888
Index	190	160	37	132	100
Total net financials	-1,167	-1,612	-1,315	-525	-871
Profit for the year	13,708	11,061	1,846	9,915	7,033
<i>Balance</i>					
Total assets	144,862	134,285	133,116	126,228	105,874
Investments in property, plant and equipment	9,971	5,329	18,136	31,565	15,626
Equity	83,588	72,865	61,797	61,861	54,805
<i>Cashflow</i>					
Net cash flow:					
Operating activities	6,819	30,979	1,518	8,039	19,737
Investing activities	-9,971	-5,329	-15,594	-22,390	-15,702
Financing activities	-8,256	-10,051	8,273	5,316	-1,127
Cash flows for the year	-11,408	15,599	-5,803	-9,035	2,908

Ratios

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
<i>Profitability</i>					
Return on equity	18%	16%	3%	17%	13%
<i>Equity ratio</i>					
Solvency ratio	58%	54%	46%	49%	52%
<i>Others</i>					
Number of employees (average)	60	52	57	63	58

Ratios definitions

Return on equity:	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$
Solvency ratio:	$\frac{\text{Equity, end of year} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$

Primary activities

Schoeller-Plast-Enterprise A/S develops, manufactures and delivers quality products of plastic material mainly to Scandinavia and other European countries. The company also has related activities in the form of development of material handling boxes and other plastic products in cooperation with the customers.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 shows a profit/loss of DKK 13,708,494 against DKK 11,061k for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 83,588,009.

The result from primary operations is above the expectations presented in the management's review for 2023, due mainly to an increased activity level.

Outlook

There will be continued focus in 2025 on Schoeller Plast's strategic path to improve overall productivity/efficiency of current operations as well as finding new growth paths and business development opportunities. The company will hereby focus on developing and offering sustainable material handling solutions to meet our customers growing demands of the green agenda and drive towards circular economy.

It is expected that a moderately lower level of activity in 2025 will provide a profit that is on a lower level compared to 2024 with an estimated profit before tax in 2025 between DKK 8 and 12m.

Knowledge resources

Intellectual capital resources play an important part in the company's future earnings and development possibilities. The reason is the company's employees, who have considerable experience, extensive product knowledge and important cooperation relations with longtime customers. Due to the company's ownership relations with the Schoeller Plast Group, the company has access to the newest production technology and knowledge within plastic production. The affiliation with the Schoeller Plast Group also provides the Group with effective access to an international sales network. The Group has several important patents which are part of the basis of the high development standard of the products. The Schoeller Group is both nationally and internationally well known for manufacture of sophisticated high-quality products of plastics, and therefore the company's name is an important part of the company's brand.

Financial risks*Operating risks*

Due to the company's own storage capacity and entering into/securing long-term contracts at receipt of major orders, we have in general no operating risks due to the lack of raw materials. Breakdowns in case of fire are minimized by local separation of production machinery from the moulds. Our fire prevention strategy is reviewed on a continuous basis, and improvements are carried out when necessary.

Foreign currency risks

As regards foreign exchange risks relating to investments in subsidiaries and associates abroad, these are not hedged, as it is the company's opinion that current hedging of such long-term investments will not be optimal from an overall risk and cost point of view.

Credit risks

The company has no material risks concerning one individual customer or cooperation partner. The company's policy of assuming credit risks means that all major customers and cooperation partners are assessed individually as regards the need for external credit rating, and usually credit rating is obtained for new customers.

Environmental issues

Schoeller-Plast-Enterprise A/S complies with all legal requirements relating to environmental approvals. Schoeller Plast is far below the maximum levels set for discharges into the environment. In 2025 Schoeller Plast will continue to successfully implement measures to reduce the company's total energy consumption.

The factory's existing drainage system has undergone extensive maintenance and renewal, which was completed in 2024, so as to minimize the risk of flooding in times where we are witnessing extreme amount of rain during shorter periods.

The company produces in plastic raw materials that can be recycled. We have agreements with several customers on the collection of used plastic boxes, after which we grind boxes and recycle the material for nonfood products. We can offer our customers to grind on location with our large mobile grinder, thus avoiding transportation of empty boxes. We reuse the heat which is generated during the production to warm up the premises.

Capital resources

The company continues to have a sound cash position and existing credit lines are sufficient for the activities that are expected in 2025.

Subsequent events

The first quarter of 2025 were characterized by a lower level of activity and results compared to 2024. No events have occurred after year-end that could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Voluntary ESG reporting

ESG key figure commentary

This year's annual report is our third one including ESG key figures. The selected ten key figures are in accordance with CFA Society Denmark, FSR – Danish Auditors and Nasdaq's latest guidelines for ESG reporting. The selection of figures in this section is also made, concerning the maturity and quality of the data.

Schoeller Plast's office and production are located in Regstrup, Denmark which is reflected in the ESG figures. The following section aims to explain and clarify the figures chosen and stated in the ESG key figures.

Environmental data

Our environmental data for 2022-2024 are published in absolute figures. We have chosen the environmental data which we currently find most important and relevant, including our CO₂e emissions in scopes 1 and 2 and our energy consumption.

From 2023 to 2024, our gas and diesel consumption, and thereby our scope 1 emissions, have increased due to higher production activities.

Our indirect emissions (scope 2) are shown according to both the location-based method and the market-based method to document our imprint with and without green origin certificates (RECS).

In the coming years, we wish to continue our determined work on reducing climate and environmental impacts across scopes 1, 2 and 3.

A note on scope 3: other indirect emissions

We are aware that scope 3 emissions constitute a large part of our total emissions, which is why we also plan to monitor this going forward. Initially, our strategy is to select the most relevant and significant scope 3 categories and collect data for these. For example, these will be emissions from the purchase of raw materials, transport, and waste. We aim to have a fully transparent supply chain where we can publish data on all scope 3 categories.

Social data

The social category includes employment, retention, gender diversity, health, and safety.

We continuously work to improve the well-being of our employees to promote a positive

working environment. During 2024 we have continued to develop and implement our new HR strategy with focus on leadership, recruitment, onboarding, employer branding, mentoring, employee well-being and stress policy.

Governance data

Governance includes the measurement criteria: gender diversity in the management board and presence at board meetings. Presence at board meetings covers both physical and online presence, as some members of the board reside outside Denmark.

Voluntary ESG key figures

Our ESG matrix

	Unit	2024	2023	2022
Enviromental				
CO2e, scope 1	Metric tonnes	89,7	67,5	115,1
CO2e, scope 2, location-based	Metric tonnes	587,1	681,3	764,8
CO2e, scope 2, market-based	Metric tonnes	1,6	0,8	1,4
Electricity Consumption	Mwh	7.955	6.458	7.250
Natural gas Consumption	nm ³	12.778	8.871	7.392
Social				
Full-Time Workforce	FTE	60	52	57
Gender Diversity	% female	35%	36%	37%
Employee Turnover Ratio	%	19%	8%	11%
Sickness absense	%	6,2%	7,8%	6,2%
Accidents workplace	incidents	2	2	7
Governance				
Gender Diversity, Board	% female	0%	0%	0%
Board Meeting Attendance Rate	%	93%	93%	87%

ESG key figures accounting policies

Reporting period

The ESG key figures for 2024 cover the period from 1. January to 31. December, and the comparative ESG key figures from 2023 and 2022 cover the same period.

Environmental key figures

Scope 1

Scope 1 contains environmental data from both gas consumption (natural gas and LPG gas), and fuel oil, diesel and gasoline used for the company's machines, forklift trucks and company owned cars that are used in everyday business.

The calculation for heating (natural gas, fuel oil) and process usage (natural gas, LPG gas, diesel) is based on the total consumption (in nm³, liters, kg) multiplied by the latest available factors from Klimakompasset. Internal data used for this calculation is based on financial invoices that are related to purchases during the reporting period.

The calculation for company-owned and leased cars is based on estimated average gasoline and diesel consumption in liters/km, multiplied by total driven kilometers during the reporting period, multiplied by the latest available factors from Klimakompasset.

Scope 2

Is divided into two categories, a marked-based and a location-based approach.

Marked-based scope 2

The marked-based approach is based on the company's total electricity purchase during the reporting period. The calculation is total purchased electricity without green certificates multiplied by 0,0005. The total purchased electricity with green certificates is multiplied by 0. Internal data used for this calculation come from the financial invoices that are related to purchase of electricity. The factor is from Klimakompasset 2023.

Location-based scope 2

The location-based approach is based on the company's total electricity purchase during the reporting period. The calculation is total purchased electricity (with and without green certificates) multiplied by 0,000074. Internal data used for this calculation come from the financial invoices that are related to purchase of electricity. The factor is from Energinet's Miljødeklaration 2024.

Electricity Consumption

The calculation is based on the total consumption of purchased electricity, both with and without green certificates in kWh, based on the financial invoices for the given period.

Natural gas Consumption

The calculation is based on the total purchase of natural gas (in nm³), based on the financial invoices for the given period.

Social Key figures**Full-Time Workforce**

Full-Time Workforce (FTE) is a term used to define the number of full-time employees in a company based on actual working hours. One full-time employee corresponds to one FTE. A person working 50% of a full-time position corresponds to 0.5 FTE. The calculation is based on the actually work hours for the total employees working at Schoeller Plast.

Gender Diversity

The total numbers of employees divided by the total numbers of females out of the total employees during the re-orting period.

Employee Turnover Ratio

The calculation is made by dividing the sum of total numbers of employees that leave the company by the average number of employees that have worked during the reporting period.

Sickness absense

Is calculated by total days of the employee's sickness absence in days divided by the total workdays during the reporting period.

Accidents workplace

The total incidents that were reported to the Danish Working Environment Authority during the reporting period.

Governance**Gender Diversity, Board**

The total number of females on the board divided by the total number of Board members.

Board Meeting Attendance Rate

The sum of board members who participated at each board meeting during the reporting period divided by the total number of Board members multiplied by the number of Board meetings during the reporting period.

Income statement

Note		2024 DKK	2023 DKK '000
	Gross profit	66,482,126	57,640
2	Staff costs	-38,620,992	-33,136
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	27,861,134	24,504
3	Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-9,047,192	-8,710
	Operating profit	18,813,942	15,794
	Financial income	357,143	191
4	Financial expenses	-1,524,617	-1,803
	Profit before tax	17,646,468	14,182
5	Tax on profit for the year	-3,937,974	-3,121
	Profit for the year	13,708,494	11,061
Proposed appropriation account			
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	4,000,000	3,000
	Retained earnings	9,708,494	8,061
	Total	13,708,494	11,061

ASSETS		31.12.24	31.12.23
Note		DKK	DKK '000
	Acquired rights	0	18
	Goodwill	0	60
7	Total intangible assets	0	78
	Land and buildings	37,960,466	36,779
	Plant and machinery	36,996,038	37,095
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	134,623	216
8	Total property, plant and equipment	75,091,127	74,090
9	Equity investments in group enterprises	313,901	299
	Total investments	313,901	299
	Total non-current assets	75,405,028	74,467
	Raw materials and consumables	7,629,451	8,480
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	6,309,625	8,430
	Total inventories	13,939,076	16,910
	Trade receivables	50,427,445	25,152
	Other receivables	109,424	1,841
10	Prepayments	623,194	150
	Total receivables	51,160,063	27,143
	Cash	4,358,127	15,765
	Total current assets	69,457,266	59,818
	Total assets	144,862,294	134,285

		31.12.24	31.12.23
		DKK	DKK '000
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Note			
11	Share capital	10,000,000	10,000
	Retained earnings	69,588,009	59,865
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	4,000,000	3,000
	Total equity	83,588,009	72,865
12	Provisions for deferred tax	5,019,379	4,646
	Total provisions	5,019,379	4,646
13	Mortgage debt	9,339,321	10,349
13	Lease commitments	9,000,072	14,453
13	Other payables	2,215,954	2,218
	Total long-term payables	20,555,347	27,020
13	Short-term part of long-term payables	5,809,288	6,759
	Payables to other credit institutions	2,310,605	153
	Prepayments received from customers	3,318,391	22
	Trade payables	20,413,145	19,966
	Payables to group enterprises	470,848	448
	Income taxes	983,078	212
	Other payables	2,394,204	2,194
	Total short-term payables	35,699,559	29,754
	Total payables	56,254,906	56,774
	Total equity and liabilities	144,862,294	134,285
14	Contingent liabilities		
15	Charges and security		
16	Related parties		

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23				
Balance as at 01.01.23	10,000,000	51,796,866	0	61,796,866
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	6,728	0	6,728
Net profit/loss for the year	0	8,061,396	3,000,000	11,061,396
Balance as at 31.12.23	10,000,000	59,864,990	3,000,000	72,864,990
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.24 - 31.12.24				
Balance as at 01.01.24	10,000,000	59,864,990	3,000,000	72,864,990
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	0	14,525	0	14,525
Dividend paid	0	0	-3,000,000	-3,000,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	9,708,494	4,000,000	13,708,494
Balance as at 31.12.24	10,000,000	69,588,009	4,000,000	83,588,009

Cash flow statement

Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK '000
Profit for the year	13,708,494	11,061
17 Adjustments	14,152,636	13,443
Change in working capital:		
Inventories	2,971,027	496
Receivables	-24,017,207	10,561
Trade payables	447,565	-1,504
Other payables relating to operating activities	3,518,074	325
Cash flows from operating activities before net financials	10,780,589	34,382
Interest income and similar income received	357,143	190
Interest expenses and similar expenses paid	-1,524,617	-1,802
Income tax paid	-2,793,660	-1,791
Cash flows from operating activities	6,819,455	30,979
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-9,970,684	-5,329
Cash flows from investing activities	-9,970,684	-5,329
Dividend paid	-3,000,000	0
Repayment of mortgage debt	-958,825	-972
Arrangement of payables to credit institutions	2,157,857	0
Repayment of payables to credit institutions	0	-6,775
Arrangement of lease commitments	-6,473,465	4,930
Repayment of lease commitments	0	-7,164
Arrangement/Repayment of other long-term payables	18,380	-70
Cash flows from financing activities	-8,256,053	-10,051
Total cash flows for the year	-11,407,282	15,599
Cash, beginning of year	15,765,409	166
Cash, end of year	4,358,127	15,765
Cash, end of year, comprises:		
Cash	4,358,127	15,765
Total	4,358,127	15,765

1. Special items

Special items are income and expenses that are special due to their size and nature. The following special items were recorded in the financial year:

Special items:	Recognised in the income statement in:	2024 DKK	2023 DKK '000
Compensation regarding the replacement of a machine destroyed in the 2022 fire	Other operating income	3,255,379	0

2. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	33,448,510	28,593
Pensions	3,797,307	3,390
Other social security costs	518,200	510
Other staff costs	856,975	643
Total	38,620,992	33,136

Average number of employees during the year	60	52
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Remuneration for the management:

Salaries for the Executive Board	5,635,409	5,420
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Total remuneration for the Executive Board	5,635,409	5,420
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Remuneration for the Board of Directors	297,768	297
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Remuneration for the Executive Board and Board of Directors	5,933,177	5,717
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	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK '000

3. Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Amortisation of intangible assets	77,381	93
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	8,969,811	8,617
Total	9,047,192	8,710

4. Financial expenses

Other interest expenses	1,454,313	1,630
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0	91
Other financial expenses	70,304	82
Total	1,524,617	1,803

5. Tax on profit for the year

Current tax for the year	3,565,078	2,003
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	372,896	1,118
Total	3,937,974	3,121

6. Proposed appropriation account

Proposed dividend for the financial year	4,000,000	3,000
Retained earnings	9,708,494	8,061
Total	13,708,494	11,061

7. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK	Acquired rights	Goodwill
Cost as at 01.01.24	2,388,150	2,500,000
Cost as at 31.12.24	2,388,150	2,500,000
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.01.24	-2,370,293	-2,440,476
Amortisation during the year	-17,857	-59,524
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.24	-2,388,150	-2,500,000
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	0	0

8. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost as at 01.01.24	67,486,509	149,646,116	3,930,070
Additions during the year	3,000,000	6,877,987	92,697
Cost as at 31.12.24	70,486,509	156,524,103	4,022,767
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.24	-30,707,829	-112,550,906	-3,713,706
Depreciation during the year	-1,818,214	-6,977,159	-174,438
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.24	-32,526,043	-119,528,065	-3,888,144
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	37,960,466	36,996,038	134,623
Carrying amount of assets held under finance leases as at 31.12.24	0	19,710,208	0

9. Equity investments in group enterprises

Figures in DKK	Equity invest- ments in group enterprises
Cost as at 01.01.24	823,097
Cost as at 31.12.24	823,097
Revaluations as at 01.01.24	-523,722
Foreign currency translation adjustment of foreign enterprises	14,526
Revaluations as at 31.12.24	-509,196
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	313,901

Name and registered office:	Ownership interest	Equity DKK	Recognised value DKK
Subsidiaries:			
Schoeller-Plast UK Ltd., London, GB	67%	470,849	313,901

31.12.24	31.12.23
DKK	DKK '000

10. Prepayments

Other prepayments	623,194	150
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11. Share capital

The share capital consists of:

	Quantity	Total nominal value DKK
Share capital	10,000,000	10,000,000

The share capital has been fully paid in at the balance sheet date.

The share capital consists of;

5 shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 500.

5 shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 900.

9.993 shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1.000.

No shares hold particular rights.

	31.12.24 DKK	31.12.23 DKK '000

12. Deferred tax

Deferred tax as at 01.01.24	4,646,483	3,528
Deferred tax recognised in the income statement	372,896	1,118
Deferred tax as at 31.12.24	5,019,379	4,646

13. Long-term payables

	Repayment first year DKK	Outstanding debt after 5 years DKK	Total payables at 31.12.24 DKK	Total payables at 31.12.23 DKK '000
Mortgage debt	1,042,432	5,059,034	10,381,753	11,341
Lease commitments	4,696,552	0	13,696,624	20,170
Other payables	70,304	1,836,117	2,286,258	2,268
Total	5,809,288	6,895,151	26,364,635	33,779

14. Contingent liabilities

The company has no contingent liabilities as at 31.12.24.

15. Charges and security

Land and buildings with a carrying amount of DKK 36,387k have been provided as security for mortgage debt of DKK 10,382k.

For bank debts DKK 2,311k and credit lines of DKK 8,125k and EUR 250k, the company has provided security in company assets representing a nominal value of DKK 15,500k. This security comprises the below assets, stating the carrying amounts:

- Goodwill and intellectual property rights, DKK 0k
- Machinery and equipment, DKK 17,420k
- Inventories, DKK 13,939k
- Trade receivables, DKK 50,427k

Machinery and equipment, all representing a carrying amount of DKK 19,710k at 31 December 2024, have been financed by means of financial leasing. At 31 December 2024, the liabilities of this financial leasing amount to DKK 13,697k.

16. Related parties

Related party transactions are not disclosed, as all transactions are entered into in the ordinary course of business at arms' length.

Remuneration for the management is specified in note 2. Staff costs.

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK '000
17. Adjustments for the cash flow statement		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	9,047,192	8,710
Financial income	-357,143	-190
Financial expenses	1,524,617	1,802
Tax on profit or loss for the year	3,937,974	3,121
Other adjustments	-4	0
Total	14,152,636	13,443

18. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for medium-sized enterprises in reporting class C.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

In accordance with section 111(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Basis of recognition and measurement

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

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

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

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

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

18. Accounting policies - continued -

On recognition of independent foreign entities, the income statements are translated at the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date or approximate average exchange rates. The balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency translation adjustments arising from the translation of equity at the beginning of the year using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date and from the translation of income statements from average exchange rates to the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity.

LEASES

Leases relating to assets where the company has substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet. On initial recognition, assets held under finance leases and related lease commitments are measured at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of future lease payments. Subsequently, assets held under finance leases are treated like other similar assets.

Lease commitments relating to assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as payables. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease commitments are measured at amortised cost according to which the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the lease term.

INCOME STATEMENT**Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue, other operating income and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the

18. Accounting policies - continued -

enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value DKK '000
Acquired rights	7	0
Goodwill	7	0
Buildings	25-50	0
Plant and machinery	7-10	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2-10	0

Goodwill is amortised over 7 years. The useful life has been determined in consideration of the expected future net earnings of the enterprise or activity to which the goodwill relates.

Land is not depreciated.

18. Accounting policies - continued -

The basis of depreciation and amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation and amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, the interest element of finance lease payments, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Amortisation of capital losses and borrowing costs relating to financial liabilities is recognised on an ongoing basis as financial expenses.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

BALANCE SHEET**Intangible assets***Acquired rights*

Acquired rights are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Acquired rights are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Goodwill

Goodwill is measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Goodwill is amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated

18. Accounting policies - continued -

in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise land and buildings, plant and machinery as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

The total cost of an asset is decomposed into separate components that are depreciated separately if the useful lives of the individual components vary.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Equity investments in group enterprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method. For equity investments in subsidiaries, the equity method is considered a measurement method.

On initial recognition, equity investments measured according to the equity method are measured at cost. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments.

Under subsequent recognition and measurement of equity investments according to the

18. Accounting policies - continued -

equity method, equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question. Equity investments, where information for recognition according to the equity method is not known, are measured at cost.

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

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

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

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

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

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed, unless goodwill is included in the carrying amount of equity investments.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to weighted average prices. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

18. Accounting policies - continued -

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

The cost of manufactured finished goods and work in progress is determined as the value of direct and indirect material and labour costs. Production overheads include indirect material and labour costs as well as maintenance and depreciation of machinery, buildings and equipment used in the production process as well as the costs of factory administration and management. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Equity

The proposed dividend for the financial year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

The net revaluation of equity investments measured according to the equity method is recognized in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

18. Accounting policies - continued -**Current and deferred tax**

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to the time and date of delivery of the agreed product or completion of the agreed service.

18. Accounting policies - continued -**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method, showing cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities as well as cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities comprise the net profit or loss for the year, adjusted for non-cash operating items, income tax paid and changes in working capital.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition and divestment of companies and financial assets as well as the purchase, development, improvement and sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the company's share capital and associated costs and financing from and dividends paid to shareholders as well as the arrangement and repayment of long-term and short-term payables to credit institutions. Cash flows from financing activities also comprise finance lease payments.

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year comprise cash.