
WENCON ApS

Jyllandsvej 15, DK-5400 Bogense

Annual Report for 2024

CVR No. 16 64 80 86

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 26/2 2025

Lars Egsvang
Rasmussen
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of WENCON ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The Annual Report is 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 at 31 December 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2024.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Bogense, 26 February 2025

Executive Board

Keld Willberg
Manager

Board of Directors

Lars Egsvang Rasmussen
Chairman

Erik Wendelin

Søren Nørgaard Thomsen

Lars Aaen

Bjørn Wendelin

Bo Boulund Knudsen

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of WENCON ApS

Opinion

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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of WENCON ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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.

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 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.

Independent Auditor's report

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Esbjerg, 26 February 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Palle H. Jensen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne32115

Kim Ladegaard

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne32799

Company information

The Company	WENCON ApS Jyllandsvej 15 DK-5400 Bogense Website: www.wencon.com CVR No: 16 64 80 86 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 12 December 1992 Financial year: 32th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Nordfyns
Board of Directors	Lars Egsvang Rasmussen, chairman Erik Wendelin Søren Nørgaard Thomsen Lars Aaen Bjørn Wendelin Bo Boulund Knudsen
Executive Board	Keld Willberg
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Esbjerg Brygge 28, 2. DK-6700 Esbjerg

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit		21,489,495	21,366,347
Staff expenses	3	-9,164,329	-8,785,732
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment	4	-86,673	-123,947
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		12,238,493	12,456,668
Financial income	5	140,598	122,180
Financial expenses	6	-15,700	-4,911
Profit/loss before tax		12,363,391	12,573,937
Tax on profit/loss for the year	7	-2,724,738	-2,769,830
Net profit/loss for the year		9,638,653	9,804,107

Distribution of profit

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	13,000,000
Proposed dividend for the year	9,000,000	6,000,000
Retained earnings	638,653	-9,195,893
	9,638,653	9,804,107

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		320,553	271,191
Property, plant and equipment	8	320,553	271,191
Deposits	9	216,000	216,000
Fixed asset investments		216,000	216,000
Fixed assets		536,553	487,191
Raw materials and consumables		307,008	129,700
Finished goods and goods for resale		2,227,081	1,475,176
Inventories		2,534,089	1,604,876
Trade receivables		2,194,707	4,398,381
Other receivables		203,856	124,517
Deferred tax asset		22,000	57,000
Prepayments		22,298	0
Receivables		2,442,861	4,579,898
Cash at bank and in hand		7,639,863	3,767,129
Current assets		12,616,813	9,951,903
Assets		13,153,366	10,439,094

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2024	2023
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		200,000	200,000
Retained earnings		2,496,227	1,857,574
Proposed dividend for the year		9,000,000	6,000,000
Equity		11,696,227	8,057,574
Trade payables		802,467	1,062,172
Payables to group enterprises		159,843	244,102
Corporation tax		33,738	148,830
Other payables		461,091	926,416
Short-term debt		1,457,139	2,381,520
Debt		1,457,139	2,381,520
Liabilities and equity		13,153,366	10,439,094
Key activities	1		
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	200,000	1,857,574	6,000,000	8,057,574
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-6,000,000	-6,000,000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	638,653	9,000,000	9,638,653
Equity at 31 December	200,000	2,496,227	9,000,000	11,696,227

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Key activities

The company's activity consists in doing business primarily with WENCON products, accessories and complementary products for protection against and repair of corrosion damage mainly in the maritime and in the offshore business.

2. Other operating income

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Wage reimbursements	147,009	96,220
Other income	35,055	0
	182,064	96,220

3. Staff expenses

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	8,408,771	7,990,468
Pensions	605,764	558,732
Other social security expenses	108,805	117,070
Other staff expenses	40,989	119,462
	9,164,329	8,785,732
 Average number of employees	 11	 10

4. Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	86,673	123,947
	86,673	123,947

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
5. Financial income		
Other financial income	90,607	84,537
Exchange adjustments	49,991	37,643
	140,598	122,180

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
6. Financial expenses		
Other financial expenses	15,700	4,911
	15,700	4,911

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
7. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	2,689,738	2,766,830
Deferred tax for the year	35,000	3,000
	2,724,738	2,769,830

8. Property, plant and equipment	
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	620,232
Additions for the year	160,981
Disposals for the year	-269,733
Cost at 31 December	511,480
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	349,042
Depreciation for the year	86,673
Reversal for the year of previous years impairment losses	-244,788
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	190,927
Carrying amount at 31 December	320,553

Notes to the Financial Statements

9. Other fixed asset investments

	Deposits
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	216,000
Cost at 31 December	216,000
Carrying amount at 31 December	216,000

Receivables from subsidiaries

10. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK
Within 1 year	467,565	462,845
Between 1 and 5 years	245,970	134,089
	713,535	596,934

Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Wendelin ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

11. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of WENCON ApS for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2024 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Leases

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the net present value of the lease payments computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as determined for the other fixed assets of the Company.

The remaining lease obligation is capitalised and recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element on the lease payments is charged over the lease term to the income statement.

All other leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pensions as well as other social security contributions etc. made to the entity's employees.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with . The tax effect of the joint taxation with the subsidiaries is allocated to enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses).

Balance sheet

Notes to the Financial Statements

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5-7 years
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The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of desposits

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses and costs of completion. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate Dividend item.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial liabilities

Loans are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.