WPJ SERVICES APS

c/o UMA Vestergade Vestergade 29 1456 København K

CVR No. 34601984

Annual Report 2023

12. financial year

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 20 June 2024

Adrian Harold Dodge Chairman

WPJ SERVICES APS

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Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of WPJ SERVICES APS for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

In our opinion, the Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the review.

The conditions for not conducting an audit of the Financial Statement have been met.

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

Copenhagen,

Executive Board

Adrian Harold Dodge Man. Director

Company details

Company WPJ SERVICES APS

c/o UMA Vestergade

Vestergade 29

1456 København K

CVR No. 34601984
Date of formation 20 June 2012

Financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023

Executive Board Adrian Harold Dodge

Management's Review

The Company's principal activities

The Company's principal activities consist in trade, service, consultant advice, investments and additional related activities in accordance to the executive board's discretion.

Development in the activities and the financial situation of the Company Development in activities and the financial situation

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 shows a result of DKK -22.197 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2023 a balance sheet total of DKK 472.322 and an equity of DKK 459.822.

Accounting Policies

Reporting Class

The annual report of WPJ SERVICES APS for 2023 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Reporting currency

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner.

General information

Basis of recognition and measurement

The financial statement have been prepared under the historical cost principle.

Income is recognised in the income statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortized cost. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortization, 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 accrue 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 attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the financial statement, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit/loss

The Company has decided to aggregate certain items of the income statement in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Gross profit is a combination of the items of revenue, change in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and goods for resale, other operating income, costs for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if the goods have been delivered and the risk has passed to the

Accounting Policies

buyer before year-end and if the revenue can be reliably calculated and expected to be received. Revenue is recognised excluding VAT and all discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, operating leasing expenses etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pension to the Companies employees, as well as other social security contributions etc. The item is deducted from refunds from public authorities.

Other staff expenses are recognised in other external expenses.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement based at the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, repayment on mortgage loans, and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment of tax scheme.

Dividends from other investments are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividends are declared.

Tax on net profit for the year

Tax on net profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortized cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for expected bad debts.

Impairment of accounts receivables past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

Equity

Equity comprises the working capital and a number of equity items that may be statutory or stipulated in the articles of association.

Current tax liabilities

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Liabilities

Accounting Policies

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, corresponding to the capitalized value using the effective interest method, so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the life of the financial instrument.

Mortgage debt is accordingly measured at amortized cost, corresponding to the outstanding balance in case of cash loans. In case of bond loans, amortized cost corresponds to the outstanding balance determined as the underlying cash value of the loans at the time of borrowing adjusted for amortisation of capital losses on the loans over the repayment period.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Other payables

Other payables are measured at amortized cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but appear only in the notes.

Income Statement

	Note	2023 kr.	2022 kr.
Gross profit		-21.788	-212.905
Employee benefits expense	1	0	-35.997
Profit from ordinary operating activities		-21.788	-248.902
Other finance income		0	890
Other finance expenses		-410	-3.123
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		-22.197	-251.135
Profit		-22.197	-251.135
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		-22.197	-251.225
Distribution of profit		-22.197	-251.225

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

Assets	Note	2023 kr.	2022 kr.
Short-term receivables from group enterprises		416.384	640.959
Other short-term receivables		55.938	0
Receivables		472.322	640.959
Current assets		472.322	640.959
Assets		472.322	640.959

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

		2023	2022
Liabilities and equity	Note	kr.	kr.
Contributed capital		80.000	80.000
Retained earnings		379.822	328.870
Equity		459.822	408.870
Tax payables		0	7.344
Other payables		12.500	224.745
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		12.500	232.089
Liabilities other than provisions within the business	_	12.500	232.089
Liabilities and equity		472.322	640.959
	2		
Contingent liabilities	3		
Collaterals and assets pledges as security	4		

Notes

	2023	2022
1. Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries	0	35.997
	0	35.997
Average number of employees	0	1
2. Finance expenses		
Other finance expenses	410	3.123
	410	3.123

3. Contingent liabilities

No contingent liabilities exist at the balance sheet date.

4. Collaterals and securities

No securities or mortgages exist at the balance sheet date.