



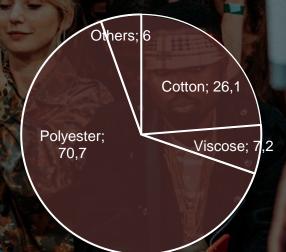
The fashion industry has sustainability issues

- A single pair of jeans needs up to 10,000 liters of water
- Polyester clothing causes 35 percent of ocean microplastics
- Every year, more than 200 million trees are cut down to make fabrics
- Less than 1 percent of clothes are recycled back into clothing

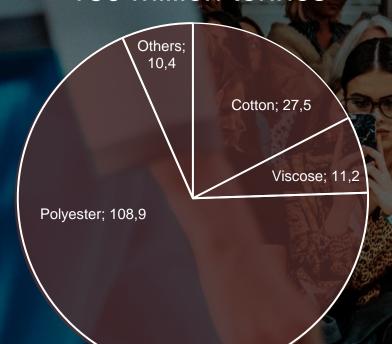
With billions more yearning to express themselves through style, the challenge is amplified

Global fiber market

~110 million tonnes



~160 million tonnes



019

2030

Handelsbanken Post IPO

2021-11-24

Most brands have committed to change, but how will it happen?

H&M Group

"The fashion industry needs to move from a linear business model to a circular one"

100% recycled or other sustainably sourced materials by 2030

INDITEX

"We conceive our sustainability project as a work in progress. A never ending task"

100% sustainable cotton,100% recycled polyester,and 100% sustainablelinen by 2025

patagonia

"We're In Business To Save Our Home Planet"

100% renewable or recycled materials by 2025



"Our ambition is to be a sustainable company"

30% reduction of CO₂emissions in value chainby 2030 and climateneutrality by 2050

All available "sustainable" options have major drawbacks

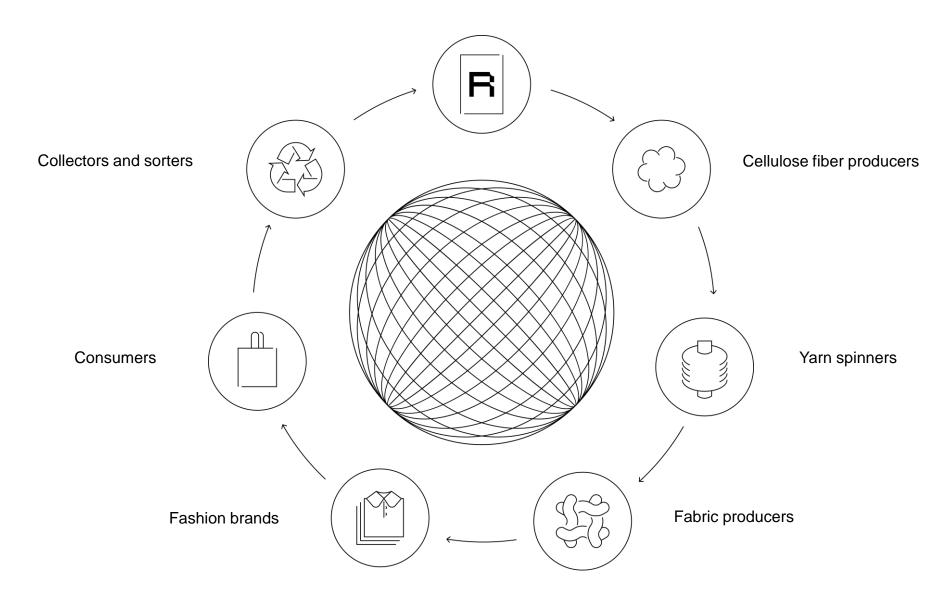
Brands have committed to a transition in raw materials...

Conventional Cotton Polyester Viscose Water Deforestation CO₂ emissions Land use **Fertilizers** Chemicals **Pesticides** Chemicals Microplastics **Biodiversity** Labor Non-recyclable CO2 impact Land use (CO₂) Biodegradability Biodiversity "Sustainable" Water Deforestation CO₂ emissions Fertilizers FSC BCI / Land use Chemicals Recycled Pesticides Chemicals Organic Lyocell Microplastics Labor polyester **Biodiversity** Non-recyclable Ecovero Cotton Land use (CO₂) CO₂ impact Biodegradability Biodiversity Price Price

Risks TM Brand value **Margins** Market share Financing Talent acquisition Regulation

...but counting on existing options creates risk

Renewcell closes the loop on fashion

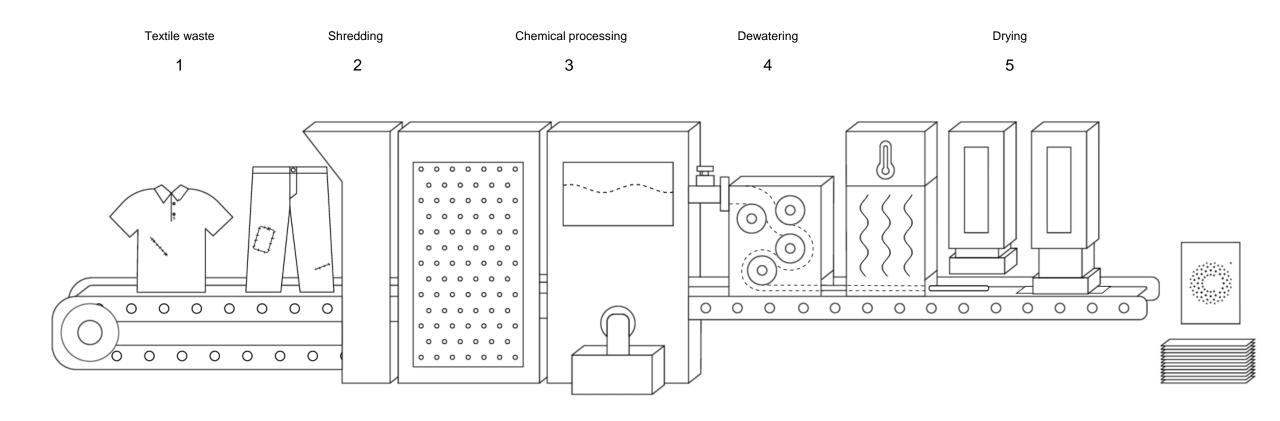


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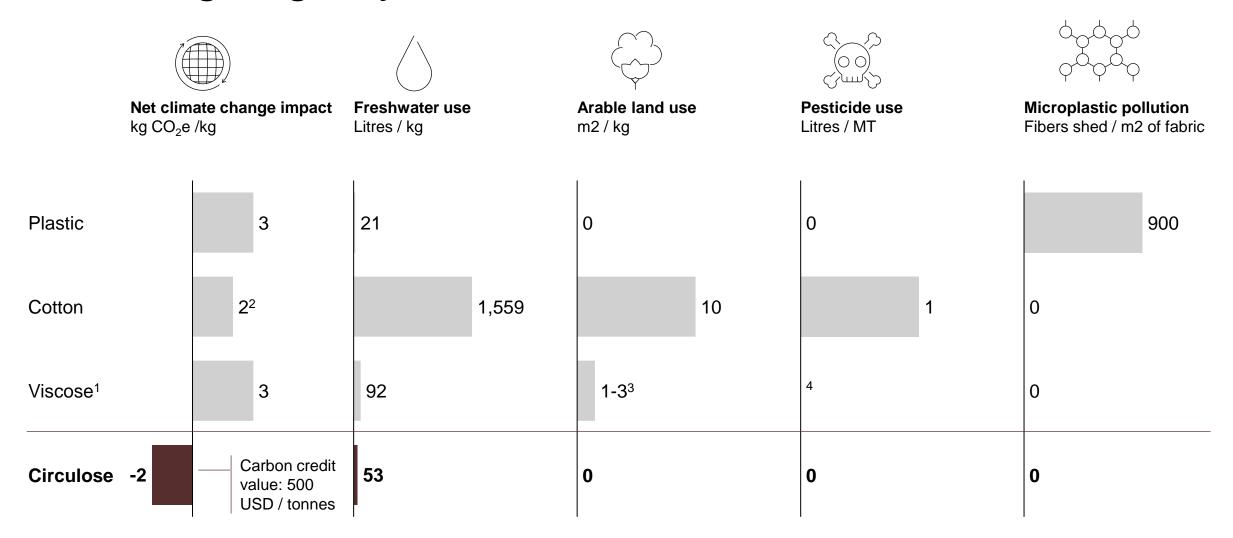
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A technology built on the legacy of Swedish industry

- Developed over the course of a decade by researchers at KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden
- Multiple global patents held
- Key know-how kept as trade secrets



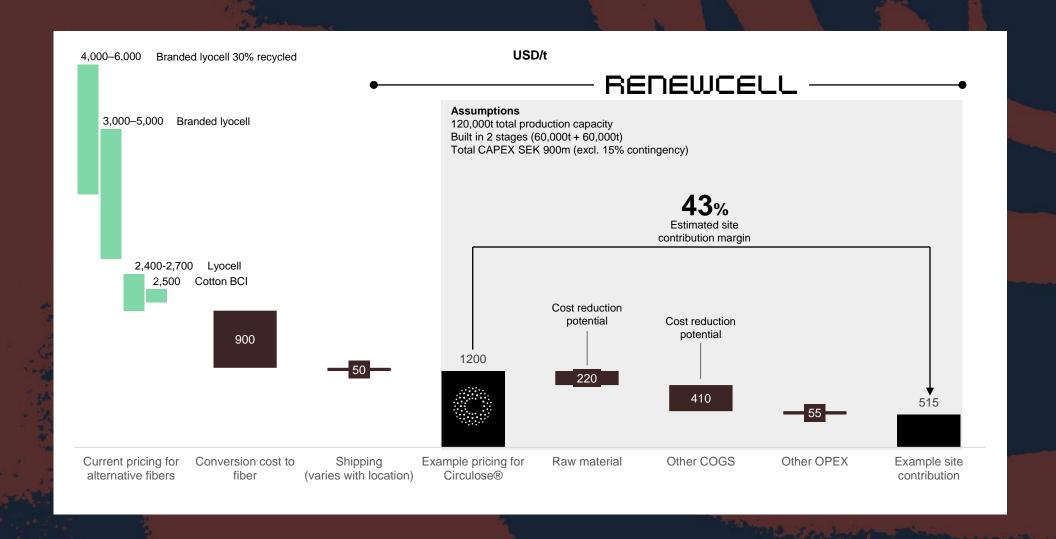
We are going beyond carbon neutral



^{1.} Non-cotton cellulosic; 2. CO2 impact from cotton ranging from 0.5-4 kg CO2 equivalents per kg fibers (excluding CO2 sequestered in the fiber), but it is not unusual with results up to about 6 kg CO2 equivalents, all based on 14 studies over 50 different production routes; 3. Indicative; 4. Information missing

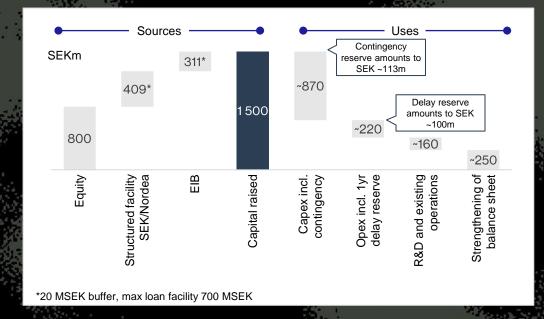


Unit economics for a standard 120,000t plant

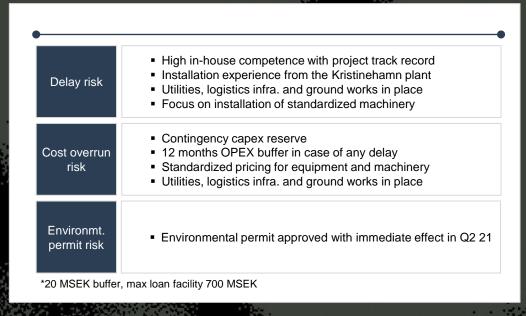


Sources, uses and risk mitigations

Sources & uses and risk mitigants



Risk mitigants



Financial and operational goals

Goals 2026

Installed production capacity: 250,000t

EBITDA margin: 30%

Equity/asset ratio: 50%

20 global brand launches with Circulose®

Goals 2030

Installed production capacity: 360,000t

300,0000

EBITDA margin:

> 30%

Equity/asset ratio:

> 50%

30 global brand launches

with Circulose®

12

Q3 21 in brief: From preparations to construction and mounting of equipment

- Net sales of SEK 636K (328)
- Loss of SEK -24.5K (-15.9)
- Cash flow from operating activities SEK
 -31K (-13)
- Investments SEK 131K (0.3)
- Environmental permit for planned operations in Ortviken, Sundsvall, valid with immediate effect
- First disbursement of EIB financing
- LOI signed with Kelheim Fibres and Levi's® Circular 501® launch announced October



Main takeaways

1 2 2 3 3

Massive global demand for circular fashion.

Commercially proven 100% circular material.

Investing in rapid scale-up of capacity.

