

Avantea Steel Solutions A/S

Falkevej 2, 6705 Esbjerg Ø
CVR-nr. 42 17 49 39

Annual Report 2024

1 January - 31 December

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the
Company's Annual General Meeting on 26 February 2025

Ignasi Salvador

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Company Details

Company	Avantea Steel Solutions A/S Falkevej 2 6705 Esbjerg Ø
	CVR No.: 42 17 49 39 Established: 1 March 2021 Municipality: Esbjerg Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Roberto Casas, chairman Christoph Joachim Wissmüller Peder Møller Andersen Peter Cornelis Veit Thomas Laue Risløv
Executive Board	Ignasi Salvador
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Birk Centerpark 30 7400 Herning

Management's Statement

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Avantea Steel Solutions A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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 at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Esbjerg, 26 February 2025

Executive Board

Ignasi Salvador

Board of Directors

Roberto Casas
Chairman

Christoph Joachim Wissmüller

Peder Møller Andersen

Peter Cornelis Veit

Thomas Laue Risløv

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Avantea Steel Solutions A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Avantea Steel Solutions A/S 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. 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 assets, liabilities and 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 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 (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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.*

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 Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management Commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary 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 Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Independent Auditor's Report

Herning, 26 February 2025

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Martin Jochens Lück
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne35421

Management Commentary

Principal activities

The main activities of the Company include design, fabrication, installation and maintenance work for steel chimneys, silos, and steel structures.

Development in activities and financial and economic position

The gross profit for the year amounts to tDKK 63.267 and the profit before tax is tDKK 19.413.

The management considers these figures very positive as it is better than the budget.

Furthermore, year 2024 has implied a relevant increase in the volume of operations and the number of employees onboarded across different offices of the Company across Europe.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the Company's financial position.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Gross profit		63.266.888	45.162.156
Staff costs	1	-42.251.258	-28.615.671
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for tangible and intangible assets		-1.556.663	-834.584
Operating profit		19.458.967	15.711.901
Other financial income		117.806	-34.100
Other financial expenses		-163.299	-1.268.029
Profit before tax		19.413.474	14.409.772
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	-4.288.741	-3.181.692
Profit for the year		15.124.733	11.228.080
Proposed distribution of profit			
Proposed dividend for the year		6.000.000	2.800.000
Extraordinary dividend		0	500.000
Retained earnings		9.124.733	7.928.080
Total		15.124.733	11.228.080

Balance Sheet at 31 December

Assets

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Development projects completed, including patents and similar rights originating from development projects		812.756	0
Goodwill		2.158.512	2.410.915
Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets		0	682.198
Intangible assets	3	2.971.268	3.093.113
Production plant and machinery		6.231.847	2.429.746
Other plant, fixtures and equipment		1.816.974	2.040.416
Property, plant and equipment	4	8.048.821	4.470.162
Rent deposit and other receivables		1.085.270	413.233
Financial non-current assets	5	1.085.270	413.233
Non-current assets		12.105.359	7.976.508
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Expenses for raw materials and consumables		10.335.791	6.378.379
Inventories		10.335.791	6.378.379
Trade receivables		19.597.431	17.730.368
Contract work in progress	6	8.544.656	8.214.510
Other receivables		3.201.846	5.606.296
Corporation tax receivable		42.196	401.848
Prepayments		814.843	660.930
Receivables		32.200.972	32.613.952
Cash and cash equivalents		17.494.542	7.715.915
Current assets		60.031.305	46.708.246
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Assets		72.136.664	54.684.754

Balance Sheet at 31 December

Equity and liabilities

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Share Capital		400.000	400.000
Other reserves		633.950	532.115
Retained earnings		19.505.658	10.482.760
Proposed dividend		6.000.000	2.800.000
Equity		26.539.608	14.214.875
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Provisions for deferred tax		2.977.509	2.541.848
Other provisions		827.816	621.263
Provisions		3.805.325	3.163.111
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Lease liabilities		2.208.877	0
Non-current liabilities	7	2.208.877	0
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Lease liabilities		545.951	0
Contract work in progress	6	20.813.113	15.565.234
Trade payables		15.426.281	18.943.282
Corporation tax payable		195.276	0
Other liabilities		2.602.233	1.797.125
Deferred income		0	1.001.127
Current liabilities		39.582.854	37.306.768
Liabilities		41.791.731	37.306.768
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Equity and liabilities		72.136.664	54.684.754
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Contingencies etc.	8		
Charges and securities	9		

Equity

DKK	Share Capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2024	400.000	532.115	10.482.760	2.800.000	14.214.875
Proposed profit allocation			9.124.733	6.000.000	15.124.733
Transactions with owners					
Dividend paid				-2.800.000	-2.800.000
Transfers					
Allowed equalization		101.835	-101.835		0
Equity at 31 December 2024	400.000	633.950	19.505.658	6.000.000	26.539.608

Notes

2024
DKK

2023
DKK

2024
DKK

2023
DKK

1 | Staff costs

Average number of full time employees	78	51
Wages and salaries	36.606.322	25.601.286
Pensions	3.718.642	2.699.149
Social security costs	1.926.294	315.236
	42.251.258	28.615.671

2 | Tax on profit/loss for the year

Calculated tax on taxable income of the year	3.853.080	1.098.152
Adjustment of deferred tax	435.661	2.083.540
	4.288.741	3.181.692

3 | Intangible assets

DKK	Development projects completed, including patents and similar rights originating from development projects	Goodwill	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets
Cost at 1 January 2024	0	2.524.030	682.198
Additions	837.170	0	154.972
Disposals	0	0	-837.170
Cost at 31 December 2024	837.170	2.524.030	0
Amortisation at 1 January 2024	0	113.115	0
Amortisation for the year	24.414	252.403	0
Amortisation at 31 December 2024	24.414	365.518	0
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	812.756	2.158.512	0

The Company's development costs relate to the development of calculation program for tendering.

Notes

4 | Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Production plant and machinery	Other plant, fixtures and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2024	3.230.581	2.504.014
Additions	6.284.430	341.538
Disposals	-1.695.946	-92.000
Cost at 31 December 2024	7.819.065	2.753.552
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2024	800.835	463.598
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of	-9.185	-15.890
Depreciation for the year	795.568	488.870
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2024	1.587.218	936.578
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	6.231.847	1.816.974
Finance lease assets	2.753.333	

5 | Financial non-current assets

DKK	Rent deposit and other receivables
Cost at 1 January 2024	413.232
Additions	672.038
Cost at 31 December 2024	1.085.270
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	1.085.270

6 | Contract work in progress

Sales value of completed work	40.158.214	32.186.247
Progress invoicing/advances received	-52.426.671	-39.536.971
Contract work in progress, net	-12.268.457	-7.350.724
Recognised as follows		
Contract work in progress (asset)	8.544.656	8.214.510
Contract work in progress (liability)	-20.813.113	-15.565.234
	-12.268.457	-7.350.724

Notes

7 | Long-term liabilities

DKK	31/12 2024 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	31/12 2023 total liabilities
Lease liabilities	2.754.828	545.951	0	0
	2.754.828	545.951	0	0

8 | Contingencies etc.

Contingent liabilities

The Company has entered into a rental agreements with an annual rent of Tkr. 3.673. The lease can be terminated with notice 3-69 months, corresponding to an obligation of Tkr. 15.079.

The Company has entered into leasing agreements with an annual lease cost of Tkr. 707 and a total commitment of Tkr. 3.435

In Assitions, customary work gurantees totalling Tkr. 2.924 have been provided as security for work in progress and carried out.

9 | Charges and securities

As security for engagement with the bank, the Company has provided a corporate mortgage of nominally Tkr 10,000. The corporate mortgage comprises the following assets, the carrying amount of which at the balance sheet date amounts to::

Goodwill	2.158.512
Production plant and machinery	6.231.847
Other plant, fixtures and equipment	1.816.974
Inventories	10.335.791
Receivables	32.200.972

Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Avantea Steel Solutions A/S for 2024 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

Income Statement

Net revenue

Where products with a high degree of individual adjustment are delivered, recognition in net revenue is made as and when the production progresses, the net revenue being equal to the sales value of the work performed for the year (the production method). This method is applied when the total income and expenses regarding the contract and the degree of completion at the Balance Sheet date can be reliably assessed, and it is likely that the financial benefits will flow to the Company.

When the result of contract work cannot be assessed reliably, revenue is only recognised corresponding to the related costs and only to the extent that it is likely that they will be recovered.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprises' principal activities, including profit from sale of intangible and tangible assets, operating loss and conflict compensations, as well as salary refunds. Compensations are recognised when the income is estimated to be realisable.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include other production, sales, delivery and administrative costs, including costs of energy, marketing, premises, loss on bad debts, operating lease expenses, etc

Payments related to operating lease expenses and other lease agreements are recognised in the Income Statement over the contract period. The Company's total liability concerning operating and other lease agreements are stated under contingencies, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions, and other costs of social security etc., for the Company's employees.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from securities, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the Income Statement by the share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

Accounting Policies

Balance Sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Development projects comprise costs, including wages and salaries, and amortisation, which directly or indirectly can be related to the Company's development activities and which fulfil the criteria for recognition in the Balance Sheet.

The accounting item is measured at the lower of the capitalised costs less accumulated amortisation and recoverable amount.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life after completion of the development work. The amortisation period is normally 5 years.

Intangible fixed assets are generally written down to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

Profit or loss from sale of intangible fixed assets is calculated at the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount at the time of the sale. Profit and loss are recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.

Accounting Policies

Tangible fixed assets

Land and buildings, production plant and machinery, other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

<i>Useful life</i>	<i>Residual value</i>		
Production plant and machinery		5-10 years	0-20 %
Other plant, fixtures and equipment		3-5 years	0-20 %

Profit or loss on sale of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the Income Statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Lease contracts

Lease contracts relating to tangible fixed assets

for which the Company bears all material risks and benefits attached to the ownership (finance lease, see IAS 17) are recognised as assets in the Balance Sheet. The assets are at the initial recognition measured at the lower of cost stated at fair value and the and present value of the future lease payments. The internal interest rate of the lease contract, or alternatively the Company's loan interest, is used as discounting factor when calculating the present value. Finance lease assets are hereafter treated as the Group's and the Company's other similar tangible fixed assets.

The capitalised residual lease liability is recognised in the Balance Sheet as a liability and the interest portion of the lease payment is recognised in the Income Statement over the contract period.

Financial non-current assets

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value,, are assessed annually for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company's share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners' minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

Accounting Policies

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable amount is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to the lower amount.

The cost of merchandise as well as raw materials and consumables is calculated at acquisition price with addition of transportation and similar costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct payroll cost and other direct production cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is stated at the expected sales price less direct completion costs and costs incurred to execute the sale and is determined with due regard to marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price of the inventories.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Write-off is performed to provide for losses when an objective indication has been assessed to have incurred that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, the write-off is performed at individual level.

Receivables for which there are no objective indication of impairment at individual level are assessed at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered office and credit rating in accordance with the Company's policy for credit risk management. The objective indicators, which are applied for portfolios, are determined based on the historical loss experiences.

Write-off is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including realisable value of any received collaterals. The effective interest rate is used as discount rate for the single receivable or portfolio.

Contract work in progress

Work in progress on contract is measured at the sales value of the work performed. The sales value is measured on the basis of the degree of completion on the Balance Sheet date and the total anticipated revenue related to the specific piece of work in progress.

The specific piece of work in progress is recognised in the Balance Sheet as receivables or payables, depending on the net value of the selling price less progress invoicing and progress payments.

Costs relating to sales work and obtaining of contracts are recognised in the Income Statement as and when they are incurred.

Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Accounting Policies

Other provisions for liabilities

Other provisions for liabilities include the expected cost of warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, restructurings etc. and deferred tax.

Warranty commitments include liabilities for improvement of work within the warranty period of 1 to 5 years. The provision for liabilities is measured and recognised on the basis of experience with warranty work.

When it is likely that the total costs will exceed the total income on the contract work in progress, a provision is made for the total loss that is anticipated on the contract.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff 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 under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the loan period.

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.

The capitalised remaining lease liability on finance lease contracts is also recognised as financial liabilities.

Accruals, liabilities

Accruals recognised as liabilities include payments received regarding income in subsequent years.