

Steeper Energy ApS

Korinthvej 5, 9220 Aalborg Øst
CVR no. 33 38 38 35

Annual report for 2024

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 30.06.25

Anthony F. W. Grenon
Dirigent

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The company

Steeper Energy ApS
Korinthvej 5
9220 Aalborg Øst
Tel.: 41 39 56 01
Website: www.steeperenergy.com
Registered office: Aalborg Øst
CVR no.: 33 38 38 35
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Adm. direktør Bevan Eugene May

Board of Directors

Anthony F. W. Grenon
John-Paul Joseph Grenon

Auditors

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

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 Steeper Energy ApS.

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 for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24.

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

Aalborg Øst, June 30, 2025

Executive Board

Bevan Eugene May
Adm. direktør

Board of Directors

Anthony F. W. Grenon
Chairman

John-Paul Joseph Grenon

To the capital owners of Steeper Energy ApS**Conclusion**

We have conducted an extended review of the financial statements of Steeper Energy ApS for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed, 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 for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review 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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our basis for conclusion.

Independent auditor's report on extended review

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the 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 extended review of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures that primarily consist of inquiries to management and others within the company, as appropriate, analytical procedures, the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

Independent auditor's report on extended review

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

Aalborg, June 30, 2025

Beierholm

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Peter Thor Kellmer

State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne26805

Income statement

Note		
	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
	7,823,250	-1,498,959
3 Staff costs	0	-5,036,651
	7,823,250	-6,535,610
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	0	-109,553,888
	7,823,250	-116,089,498
Financial income	0	1,144,394
Impairment losses on financial assets	0	-19,938,698
Financial expenses	0	-7,111,929
	7,823,250	-141,995,731
Tax on profit or loss for the year	0	17,612,557
	7,823,250	-124,383,174
Proposed appropriation account		
Retained earnings	7,823,250	-124,383,174
Total	7,823,250	-124,383,174

Balance sheet

ASSETS		31.12.24	31.12.23
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Acquired rights	14,068,589	21,102,882
4	Total intangible assets	14,068,589	21,102,882
5	Deposits	155,133	232,700
	Total investments	155,133	232,700
	Total non-current assets	14,223,722	21,335,582
	Receivables from group enterprises	0	9,421,010
	Income tax receivable	0	1,313,606
	Other receivables	814,232	7,488,263
	Prepayments	6,667	10,000
	Total receivables	820,899	18,232,879
	Cash	689,609	2,830,275
	Total current assets	1,510,508	21,063,154
	Total assets	15,734,230	42,398,736

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.24 DKK	31.12.23 DKK
	Share capital	259,754	259,754
	Share premium	102,314,921	102,314,921
	Retained earnings	-129,988,965	-137,812,215
	Total equity	-27,414,290	-35,237,540
6	Other payables	891,491	834,154
	Total long-term payables	891,491	834,154
	Payables to other credit institutions	500	23,683
	Trade payables	2,238,491	2,640,846
	Payables to group enterprises	39,737,890	73,165,304
	Other payables	280,148	972,289
	Total short-term payables	42,257,029	76,802,122
	Total payables	43,148,520	77,636,276
	Total equity and liabilities	15,734,230	42,398,736

7 Charges and security

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.24 - 31.12.24				
Balance as at 01.01.24	259,754	102,314,921	-137,812,215	-35,237,540
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	7,823,250	7,823,250
Balance as at 31.12.24	259,754	102,314,921	-129,988,965	-27,414,290

1. Information as regards going concern

The company incurred a profit of DKK 7,823,250 in 2024 and had negative equity of DKK 27,414,290 as of December 31, 2024. The company's financial situation indicates uncertainty about its continued operations.

On January 1, 2024, the company transferred all of its shares in Steeper Energy Canada Limited to 2176 Investments Ltd. (the "Lender") as partial settlement of its outstanding debt. On the same day, the company also agreed to transfer certain other assets to Steeper Energy Canada Limited, with the asset transfer structured to occur over three years. Title to one-third of the assets will vest each year, in line with a scheduled reduction of the principal debt.

Following these transactions, the company entered into an arrangement with Steeper Energy Canada Limited to continue performing operational activities, but now solely on its behalf.

As a result, the company no longer has the financial capacity or ability to operate independently. Its activities are now carried out under the direction of Steeper Energy Canada Limited, and any future benefit to the company is uncertain.

These developments confirm that the company is no longer a going concern in the conventional sense.

2. Primary activities

The company's mandate is to conduct technology-based business, along with any other activities the Board deems related or incidental to such business, on behalf of Steeper Energy Canada Limited.

As of 2024, the company has divested its operating activities. Accordingly, all income and expenses are incurred on behalf of Steeper Energy Canada Limited. The income statement reflects this transition, and as such, no income or expenses are reported for the period.

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
3. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	7,683,294	11,310,397
Pensions	1,374,846	1,801,986
Other social security costs	48,127	61,630
Other staff costs	85,352	35,166
Transferred to discontinuing operations	-9,191,619	-8,172,528
Total	0	5,036,651
Average number of employees during the year	14	18

4. Intangible assets

Figures in DKK	Acquired rights	Development projects in progress	Total
Cost as at 01.01.24	21,102,882	109,553,888	130,656,770
Disposals relating to demergers and divestment of enterprises	-7,034,293	-36,517,962	-43,552,255
Cost as at 31.12.24	14,068,589	73,035,926	87,104,515
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 01.01.24	0	-109,553,888	-109,553,888
Amortisation during the year	0	0	0
Reversal of amortisation and impairment losses on disposed assets	0	36,517,962	36,517,962
Amortisation and impairment losses as at 31.12.24	0	-73,035,926	-73,035,926
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	14,068,589	0	14,068,589

5. Non-current financial assets

Figures in DKK	Deposits
Cost as at 01.01.24	155,133
Cost as at 31.12.24	155,133
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	155,133

6. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK	Total payables at 31.12.24	Total payables at 31.12.23
Other payables	891,491	834,154
Total	891,491	834,154

7. Charges and security

The company has issued active security to credit institutions through a deposit of t.DKK 200 for all outstanding balances.

8. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

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.

GRANTS

Grants are recognised when there is reasonable certainty that the grant conditions have been met and that the grant will be received.

Grants to cover expenses incurred are recognised on a proportionate basis in the income statement over the period in which the expenses eligible for grants are expensed. Grants are recognised under other operating income.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross result

Gross result comprises revenue and other operating income and other external expenses.

8. Accounting policies - continued -

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

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 life, year	Residual value DKK
Acquired rights	10	0

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.

8. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

Impairment losses on financial assets

Impairment losses on financial assets comprise impairment of investments at a lower recoverable amount and write-downs of financial current assets at a lower net realisable value.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses etc. are recognised in other net financials.

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

Development projects in progress

Development projects are recognised in the balance sheet where the project aims at developing a specific product or a specific process, intended to be produced or used, respectively, by the company in its production process. On initial recognition, development projects are measured at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase, including wages and salaries directly attributable to the development projects until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance development projects in the development period is not included in the cost. Other development projects and development costs are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Development projects in progress are transferred to completed development projects when the asset is ready for use.

Development projects are subsequently measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

8. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

Gains or losses on the disposal of intangible assets

Gains or 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.

Equity investments in group enterprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured in the balance sheet at cost less any impairment losses. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the cost of equity investments.

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.

If dividends are distributed on equity investments in subsidiaries exceeding the year earnings from the enterprise in question, this is considered an indication of impairment.

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

8. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

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.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

Prepayments

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

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

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.

8. Accounting policies - continued -

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.