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Statsautoriseret
Revisionsaktieselskab

Reciprotor A/S

Værkstedsvej 7

4600 Køge

CVR No. 15419237

Annual Report 2024

33. financial year

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 13 May 2025

Stefano Jean Folio
Chairman

C. E. Christiansensvej 56, 4930 Maribo
Søndergade 14, 1. Sal, 4900 Nakskov
Viborgvej 4, 4800 Nykøbing F.

MEDLEM AF KRESTON GLOBAL
Samarbejde mellem uafhængige statsautoriserede revisorer
KRESTON DANMARK
CVR: 12901038 | aa-m.dk

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Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of Reciprotor A/S for the financial year 1 January 2024 - 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 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 2024 - 31 December 2024.

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

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

Køge, 13 May 2025

Executive Board

Stefano Jean Folio

Supervisory Board

Stefano Jean Folio
Member

Raffaella Ranieri
Member

Alessandro Folio
Member

Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of Reciprotor A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Reciprotor A/S for the financial year 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024, which comprise an income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. 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 Company's financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibility under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditors' responsibility 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 statement 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 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 Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as Management considers 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 either liquidate the Company or suspend operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is no guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and can be considered material if it would be reasonable to expect that these - either individually or collectively - could influence the economic decisions taken by the users of financial statements on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain an attitude of professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

* Identify and assess the risk of material misstatements in 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 a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or 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 Auditors' Report

* Evaluate whether the accounting policies used are appropriate and whether the accounting estimates and the related disclosures made by Management are reasonable.

* Conclude on whether Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements is appropriate and, based on the audit evidence obtained, conclude on whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions, which could 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may imply that the Company can no longer remain a going concern.

* Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including note disclosures, and whether the financial statements reflect 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 which we identify during our audit.

Statement on Management's Review
Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of opinion providing assurance regarding the Management's review.

Our responsibility in connection with our audit of the financial statements is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or with the knowledge we have gained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review meets the disclosure requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on our procedures, we are of the opinion that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act. In our opinion, the Management's review is not materially misstated.

Maribo, 13 May 2025

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CVR-no. 12901038

Thomas Henckel
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne26784

Company details

Company	Reciprotor A/S Værkstedsvej 7 4600 Køge
Telephone	54 75 75 45
Mobile phone	54 75 95 45
E-mail	mail@reciprotor.com
Website	www.reciprotor.com
CVR No.	15419237
Date of formation	5 September 1991
Financial year	1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024
Supervisory Board	Stefano Jean Folio Raffaella Ranieri Alessandro Folio
Executive Board	Stefano Jean Folio
Auditors	aage maagensen statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Viborgvej 4 4800 Nykøbing F
Website	www.aa-m.dk CVR-no.: 12901038
Bank	Danske Bank

Management's Review

The Company's principal activities
The main activity of the company has been sale of engineering for industrial processes.

Development in the activities and the financial situation of the Company
The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2024 - 31 December 2024 shows a result of DKK 3.399.422 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2024 a balance sheet total of DKK 15.265.240 and an equity of DKK 4.092.154.

Post financial year events
After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the entity substantially.

Accounting Policies

Reporting Class
The annual report of Reciprotor A/S for 2024 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, with the adoption of individual rules from class C..

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Reporting currency
The annual report is presented in Danish kroner.

Translation policies
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into DKK at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into DKK based on the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet day. Realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

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 buyer

Accounting Policies

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.

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement if the goods have been delivered and the risk has passed to the buyer before year-end if it is possible to calculate the income reliably. The revenue is exclusive of VAT and net of sales discounts.

Raw materials and consumables used
Costs for raw materials and consumables comprise the cost of goods purchased less discounts, costs subcontractors and change in inventories for the year.

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.

Amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment has been performed based on a continuing assessment of the useful life of the assets in the Company. Non-current assets are amortized on a straight line basis, based on cost, on the basis of the following assessment of useful life and residual values:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years	0%
Leasehold improvements	5 years	0%

Profit or loss resulting from the sale of intangible assets or property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale, and is recognised in the income statement under other operating income or 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.

Accounting Policies

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is calculated taking into consideration the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life, reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the data of acquisition. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

In case of changes in depreciation period or residual value, the effect of a change in depreciation period is recognised prospectively in accounting estimates.

Cost includes the purchase price and expenses directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes costs for materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll costs and indirect production costs.

The cost of composite asset is disaggregated into components, which are separately depreciated if the useful lives of the individual component differ.

Deposits
Deposits are measured at cost.

Inventories
Inventories are measured at cost on the basis of the FIFO principle. Where the net realizable value is lower than cost, the inventories are written down to this lower value.

The net realizable value of inventories is calculated as the selling price less costs of completion and costs incurred to make the sale. The value is determined taking into account the negotiability of inventories, obsolescence and expected development in sales price.

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.

Accrued income, assets
Accrued income recognised in assets comprises prepaid costs regarding subsequent financial years.

Other receivables
Other receivables are measured at nominal value

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.

Proposed dividend for the year are recognised as a separate item under equity. Proposed dividends are recognised as a liability when approved by the Annual General Meeting.

Accounting Policies

Provisions
Deferred tax
Deferred tax and the associated adjustments for the year are determined according to the liability method as the tax base of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be used, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities in enterprises within the same legal entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallize as current tax.

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
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.

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

Income Statement

	Note	2024 kr.	2023 kr.
Gross profit		**8.165.853**	**6.865.377**
Employee benefits expense	1	-3.792.638	-2.773.896
Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised in profit or loss		0	-18.311
Profit from ordinary operating activities		**4.373.215**	**4.073.170**
Other finance income		77.353	49.065
Other finance expenses		-69.458	-31.060
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		**4.381.110**	**4.091.175**
Tax expense on ordinary activities	2	-981.688	-908.314
Profit		**3.399.422**	**3.182.861**
Proposed distribution of results			
Proposed dividend recognised in equity		3.399.422	3.182.861
Distribution of profit		**3.399.422**	**3.182.861**

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2024 kr.	2023 kr.
Assets			
Deposits, investments		181.759	178.896
Investments		**181.759**	**178.896**
Fixed assets		**181.759**	**178.896**
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		4.231.698	8.318.175
Inventories		**4.231.698**	**8.318.175**
Short-term trade receivables		6.075.419	4.584.620
Short-term receivables from group enterprises		13.717	13.717
Short-term tax receivables		5.433	0
Other short-term receivables		3.649	1.602
Deferred income		94.136	153.980
Receivables		**6.192.354**	**4.753.919**
Cash and cash equivalents		**4.659.429**	**3.231.801**
Current assets		**15.083.481**	**16.303.895**
Assets		**15.265.240**	**16.482.791**

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2024 kr.	2023 kr.
Liabilities and equity			
Contributed capital		500.000	500.000
Retained earnings		192.732	192.732
Proposed dividend recognised in equity		3.399.422	3.182.861
Equity		**4.092.154**	**3.875.593**
Provisions for deferred tax		3.725	14.897
Provisions		**3.725**	**14.897**
Trade payables		3.773.410	1.428.378
Payables to group enterprises		6.008.493	9.488.922
Tax payables		0	896.403
Other payables		1.387.458	778.598
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		**11.169.361**	**12.592.301**
Liabilities other than provisions within the business		**11.169.361**	**12.592.301**
Liabilities and equity		**15.265.240**	**16.482.791**
Contingent liabilities	3		
Collaterals and assets pledges as security	4		
Liabilities under off-balance sheet leases	5		
Related parties	6		

Statement of changes in Equity

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend recognised in equity	Total
Equity 1 January 2024	500.000	192.732	3.182.861	3.875.593
Proposed dividend	0	0	3.399.422	3.399.422
Dividend paid	0	0	-3.182.861	-3.182.861
Equity 31 December 2024	**500.000**	**192.732**	**3.399.422**	**4.092.154**

Notes

	2024	2023
1. Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries	3.463.481	2.471.018
Post-employement benefit expense	286.665	266.978
Social security contributions	42.492	35.900
	3.792.638	**2.773.896**
Average number of employees	5	4
2. Tax expense		
Current tax	992.860	894.696
Change in deferred tax	-11.172	13.618
	981.688	**908.314**

3. Contingent liabilities

No contingent liabilities exist at the balance sheet date.

4. Collaterals and securities

For bank debts, the company has provided security in company assets representing a nominal value of nominal t.DKK 1.000. The assets consists of inventory, intangible assets, fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment, trade debtors with a book value of t.DKK 10.600.

5. Liabilities under leases

The rent liabilities represent af the balance sheet day 6 months corresponding to a total of t.DKK 184.

An operating lease has been concluded with a remaining term of 28 months with a total lease obligation of t.DKK 210.

6. Related parties

Reciprotor A/S is a subsidiary of Seko SpA, Italy, and is as such included in the consolidated annual report of Seko SpA.