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BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Vestre Ringgade 28
DK-8000 Aarhus C
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

LAUTEC A/S

FRUEBJERGVEJ 3, 2100 KØBENHAVN Ø

ANNUAL REPORT

1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2023

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 31 May 2024

_____
Finn Nicolai Christmas-Poulsen

CVR NO. 36 45 86 66

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	LAUTEC A/S Fruebjergvej 3 2100 Copenhagen Ø
	CVR No.: 36 45 86 66 Established: 8 December 2014 Municipality: Copenhagen Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Finn Nicolai Christmas-Poulsen, chairman Liselotte Poulsen Jesper Valentin Holm Martin Kristian Simonsen Tillisch
Executive Board	Henrik Søgaard Iversen Anders Greve Pihlkjær
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Vestre Ringgade 28 8000 Aarhus C

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of LAUTEC A/S for the financial year 1 January - 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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.

Copenhagen, 31 May 2024

Executive Board

Henrik Søgaard Iversen	Anders Greve Pihlkjær

Board of Directors

Finn Nicolai Christmas-Poulsen Chairman	Liselotte Poulsen	Jesper Valentin Holm

Martin Kristian Simonsen Tillisch

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of LAUTEC A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of LAUTEC A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, 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 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 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.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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.

Aarhus, 31 May 2024

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Thomas Nørgaard Christensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne40048

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities
The company's purpose is to provide technical and financial advice within offshore wind and anyone in business standing in connection with this.

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	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
GROSS PROFIT		**35.142.881**	**29.278.641**
Staff costs	1	-27.641.891	-24.642.741
OPERATING PROFIT		**7.500.990**	**4.635.900**
Income from investments in subsidiaries		808.772	816.652
Other financial income	2	620.018	480.686
Other financial expenses	3	-290.123	-165.056
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**8.639.657**	**5.768.182**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-1.636.249	-1.008.382
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**7.003.408**	**4.759.800**
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Proposed dividend for the year		2.000.000	1.000.000
Allocation to reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		808.772	816.652
Retained earnings		4.194.636	2.943.148
TOTAL		**7.003.408**	**4.759.800**

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Equity investments in subsidiaries		2.702.068	1.949.652
Rent deposit and other receivables		152.504	218.320
Financial non-current assets	5	**2.854.572**	**2.167.972**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**2.854.572**	**2.167.972**
Trade receivables		12.795.424	11.201.147
Receivables from group enterprises		15.225.272	11.626.392
Other receivables		157.539	163.383
Prepayments		2.742.077	2.264.316
Receivables		**30.920.312**	**25.255.238**
Cash and cash equivalents		**1.432.186**	**889.354**
CURRENT ASSETS		**32.352.498**	**26.144.592**
ASSETS		**35.207.070**	**28.312.564**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share Capital		400.000	400.000
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		1.607.418	855.002
Retained earnings		19.604.824	15.410.188
Proposed dividend		2.000.000	1.000.000
EQUITY		**23.612.242**	**17.665.190**
Provisions for deferred tax		603.257	198.729
PROVISIONS		**603.257**	**198.729**
Frozen holiday pay		464.877	483.268
Non-current liabilities	6	**464.877**	**483.268**
Trade payables		1.363.821	2.172.185
Debt to Group companies		4.524.023	5.424.360
Joint tax contribution payable		365.547	0
Other liabilities		1.263.384	702.812
Deferred income		3.009.919	1.666.020
Current liabilities		**10.526.694**	**9.965.377**
LIABILITIES		**10.991.571**	**10.448.645**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**35.207.070**	**28.312.564**
Contingencies etc.	7		
Charges and securities	8		

EQUITY

	Share Capital	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023.....	400.000	855.002	15.410.188	1.000.000	17.665.190
Proposed profit allocation.....		808.772	4.194.636	2.000.000	7.003.408
Transactions with owners					
Dividend paid.....				-1.000.000	-1.000.000
Other legal bindings					
Foreign exchange adjustments.....		-56.356			-56.356
Equity at 31 December 2023.....	**400.000**	**1.607.418**	**19.604.824**	**2.000.000**	**23.612.242**

NOTES

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK	Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of full time employees	28	22	
Wages and salaries	26.302.406	23.215.993	
Pensions	916.245	809.938	
Social security costs	178.148	139.752	
Other staff costs	245.092	477.058	
	27.641.891	**24.642.741**	
Other financial income			2
Interest income from group enterprises	507.093	381.183	
Other interest income	112.925	99.503	
	620.018	**480.686**	
Other financial expenses			3
Interest expenses to group enterprises	43.340	0	
Other interest expenses	246.783	165.056	
	290.123	**165.056**	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			4
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year	1.231.721	809.653	
Adjustment of deferred tax	404.528	198.729	
	1.636.249	**1.008.382**	

Financial non-current assets 5

	Investments in subsidiaries	Rent deposit and other receivables
Cost at 1 January 2023	1.094.650	218.320
Additions	0	27.400
Disposals	0	-93.216
Cost at 31 December 2023	**1.094.650**	**152.504**
Revaluation at 1 January 2023	855.002	0
Exchange adjustment	-56.356	0
Profit/loss for the year	808.772	0
Revaluation at 31 December 2023	**1.607.418**	**0**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	**2.702.068**	**152.504**

NOTES

				Note
Long-term liabilities				**6**
	31/12 2023 total liabilities	**Repayment next year**	**Debt outstanding after 5 years**	**31/12 2022 total liabilities**
Frozen holiday pay	464.877	0	464.877	483.268
	464.877	**0**	**464.877**	**483.268**

Contingencies etc. **7**

Contingent liabilities
The company has entered into lease obligations with a notice period of respectively 2 and 3 months, with a total value of DKK. 124.479.

Joint liabilities
The company is jointly and severally liable together with the Parent Company and the other group companies in the joint taxable group for tax on the group's joint taxable income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividend tax, etc.

Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of Lautec Group A/S, which serves as management company for the joint taxation.

Charges and securities **8**
As security for bank debt of DKK 0, the company has provided a corporate pledge af nominally DKK 4.000.000.

The corporate pledge includes the following assets, the accounting value on the balance day is:

	DKK
Trade receivables	12.795.424
Receivables from group enterprises	15.225.272
Cash and cash equivalents	1.425.599

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of LAUTEC A/S for 2023 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
Net revenue from the sale of goods and licenses are recognised in the Income Statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Net revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the Income Statement 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 costs 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.

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

Direct costs
Direct cost comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year.

Other operating income
Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the Company's activities, including subsidies from public authorities and salary refunds.

Other external expenses
Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts and operating lease expenses, etc.

Payments related to operating lease expenses and other lease agreements are recognised in the Income Statement during the continuance of the contract. 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.

Income from investments in subsidiaries
The Income Statement of the Parent Company recognises the proportional share of the results of each subsidiary after full elimination of intercompany profits/losses and deduction of amortisation of goodwill.

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 investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

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 portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BALANCE SHEET

Financial non-current assets
Investments in subsidiaries are measured in the Parent Company Balance Sheet under the equity method.

Investments in subsidiaries are measured in the Balance Sheet at the proportional share of the enterprises' carrying equity value, calculated in accordance with the Parent Company's accounting policies with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition or deduction of the residual value of positive or negative goodwill

Acquired enterprises are recognised in the consolidated Financial Statements under the acquisition method, reassessing all identified assets and liabilities to fair value at the acquisition date. The fair value is calculated based on acquisitions made in an active market, alternatively calculated using generally accepted valuation methods.

Net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries and associates is transferred under the equity to reserve for net revaluation under the equity value method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the acquisition value.

Subsidiaries with a negative carrying equity value are measured to DKK 0 and any amounts due from these enterprises are written down by the company's share of the negative equity to the extent that it is deemed to be irrecoverable. If the carrying negative equity value exceeds receivables, the residual amount is recognised under provision for liabilities to the extent that the company's has a legal or actual liability to cover the subsidiaries deficit.

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at amortised cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

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

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

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.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

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 carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 amortised cost equal to the nominal value.

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

Foreign currency translation
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the income statement as a financial income or expense.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the Balance Sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date and the exchange rate at the time of occurrence of the receivables or payables is recognised in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.