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BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
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DK-6700 Esbjerg
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

EOT ENERGY A/S

HÅNDVÆRKERVEJ 67, 6710 ESBJERG V

ANNUAL REPORT

1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2023

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 6 March 2024

_____

Peter Toft

CVR NO. 10 45 83 74

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	EOT Energy A/S Håndværkervej 67 6710 Esbjerg V CVR No.: 10 45 83 74 Established: 1 October 1986 Municipality: Esbjerg Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Kent Sand Kirk, chairman John Sørensen Jakob Østergaard Sørensen Peter Jensen Toft Jens Rud Pedersen
Executive Board	Jakob Østergaard Sørensen
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Dokken 8 6700 Esbjerg

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of EOT Energy 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.

Esbjerg, 6 March 2024

Executive Board

_____
Jakob Østergaard Sørensen

Board of Directors

_____	_____	_____
Kent Sand Kirk Chairman	John Sørensen	Jakob Østergaard Sørensen
_____	_____	
Peter Jensen Toft	Jens Rud Pedersen	

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of EOT Energy A/S

Opinion
We have audited the *Financial Statements* of EOT Energy 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.

Esbjerg, 6 March 2024

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Jesper Smedegaard Larsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne18510

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities
The Company's main activities has, as in previous years, been to be a supplier of piping- and other steel products to the national and international industries wihtin the energy sectors.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
GROSS PROFIT		**19.278.599**	**14.973.181**
Staff costs	1	-5.637.097	-5.017.243
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for tangible and intangible assets	2	-205.080	-207.665
OPERATING PROFIT		**13.436.422**	**9.748.273**
Other financial income	3	258.419	0
Other financial expenses	4	-9.834	-88.045
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**13.685.007**	**9.660.228**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	-3.014.975	-2.128.872
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**10.670.032**	**7.531.356**

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT

Proposed dividend for the year	0	7.000.000
Retained earnings	10.670.032	531.356
TOTAL	**10.670.032**	**7.531.356**

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Land and buildings		4.754.837	4.920.497
Other plant, fixtures and equipment		30.400	69.820
Property, plant and equipment	6	**4.785.237**	**4.990.317**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**4.785.237**	**4.990.317**
Finished goods and goods for resale		10.501.202	8.956.270
Inventories		**10.501.202**	**8.956.270**
Trade receivables		4.132.597	9.923.794
Receivables from group enterprises		881.344	0
Other receivables		143.665	0
Prepayments		269.510	243.911
Receivables		**5.427.116**	**10.167.705**
Cash and cash equivalents		**21.318.932**	**15.748.669**
CURRENT ASSETS		**37.247.250**	**34.872.644**
ASSETS		**42.032.487**	**39.862.961**

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Share Capital	7	2.400.000	2.400.000
Retained earnings		33.351.696	22.681.664
Proposed dividend		0	7.000.000
EQUITY		**35.751.696**	**32.081.664**
Provision for deferred tax	8	518.839	536.105
PROVISIONS		**518.839**	**536.105**
Trade payables		1.727.095	2.917.480
Debt to Group companies		0	376.710
Corporation tax payable		3.032.241	2.146.229
Other liabilities		1.002.616	1.804.773
Current liabilities		**5.761.952**	**7.245.192**
LIABILITIES		**5.761.952**	**7.245.192**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**42.032.487**	**39.862.961**

Contingencies etc.	9
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Related parties	11

EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023	2.400.000	22.681.664	7.000.000	32.081.664
Proposed profit allocation		10.670.032		10.670.032
Transactions with owners				
Dividend paid			-7.000.000	-7.000.000
Equity at 31 December 2023	**2.400.000**	**33.351.696**	**0**	**35.751.696**

NOTES

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK	Note
Staff costs			1
Number of full time employees	9	8	
Wages and salaries	4.907.043	4.368.862	
Pensions	685.012	598.234	
Social security costs	45.042	50.147	
	5.637.097	**5.017.243**	
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for tangible and intangible assets			2
Land and buildings	165.660	165.665	
Other plants, tools and equipment	39.420	42.000	
	205.080	**207.665**	
Other financial income			3
Other interest income	258.419	0	
	258.419	**0**	
Other financial expenses			4
Interest expenses to group enterprises	2.707	42.508	
Other interest expenses	7.127	45.537	
	9.834	**88.045**	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			5
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year	3.032.241	2.146.229	
Adjustment of deferred tax	-17.266	-17.357	
	3.014.975	**2.128.872**	

Property, plant and equipment 6

	Land and buildings	Other plant, fixtures and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2023	8.844.218	3.986.470
Cost at 31 December 2023	**8.844.218**	**3.986.470**
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2023	3.923.721	3.916.650
Depreciation for the year	165.660	39.420
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2023	**4.089.381**	**3.956.070**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2023	**4.754.837**	**30.400**

NOTES

			Note
Share Capital			7
Allocation of share capital:			
Shares, 2.400 unit in the denomination of 1.000 DKK.....	2.400.000	2.400.000	
	2.400.000	**2.400.000**	

Provision for deferred tax 8

The provision for deferred tax is related to differences between the carrying amount and tax value of securities, receivables, intangible and tangible fixed assets, including recognised finance lease contracts.

The amount breaks down as follows:

	Carrying Value	Tax Value	Tax depre. or amort. above carrying value
Property.....	4.754.837	2.340.703	2.414.134
Plant and equipment.....	30.400	98.836	-68.436
Other deductible temporary differences.....	269.510	256.850	12.660
	5.054.747	**2.696.389**	**2.358.358**
Deferred tax.....			**518.839**

Deferred tax, beginning of year.....	536.105	553.462
Deferred tax of the year, income statement.....	-17.266	-17.357
Provision for deferred tax 31 December 2023.....	**518.839**	**536.105**

Contingencies etc. 9

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 ESTOOL 2000 HOLDING A/S, which serves as management Company for the joint taxation.

Charges and securities 10

Bank loans are secured by way of a deposited mortgage deed registered to the mortgagor on plant of DKK 1,900K nominal.

The carrying amount of mortgaged properties is DKK 2.589K.

NOTES

	Note
Related parties The Company's related parties include:	11

Controlling interest
Estool 2000 Holding A/S, Esbjerg owns all shares in the company, and thereby in control of the entity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The *Annual Report* of EOT Energy A/S for 2023 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Statements Act for Danish 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 merchandise and finished goods is 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 is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

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.

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

BALANCE SHEET

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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

	Useful life
Buildings.....	50 years
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	3-5 years

Impairment of fixed assets
The carrying amount of tangible assets, 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.

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 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.

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

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank.

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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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.

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 date when the receivables or payables come into existence 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.