

Tecnibbygg ApS

Carl Jacobsens vej 16, 2500 Valby

Company reg. no. 41 68 66 26

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2023

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 5 July 2024.

Paulo José Pereira Ramos
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- This document is a translation of a Danish version of the document. In the event of any dispute regarding the interpretation of any part of the document, the Danish version of the document shall prevail.
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Executive Board has approved the annual report of Tecnibygg ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the 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.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Valby, 5 July 2024

Executive board

Rui André De Matos Oliveira Neto

Paulo José Pereira Ramos

Independent auditor's report on extended review

To the Shareholders of Tecnibygg ApS

Qualified conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the financial statements of Tecnibygg ApS 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 under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, except for the item described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion" section of our report, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position 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 Qualified conclusion

Revenue is recognized in the income statement with DKK 2.87 million. As a result of a creditnote issued in 2023 which concerns income in 2022, the revenue from sales are, in our opinion, understated by DKK 2.77 million and should have been DKK 5,64 million. The matter does not have an impact on neither receivables nor equity per 31 December 2023.

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 "Practitioner'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 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.

Independent auditor's report on extended review

Practitioner'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 making inquiries of Management and others within the Company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

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.

Statement on the Management's Review

Management is responsible for the Management's Review.

Our conclusion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our extended review of the financial statements, our responsibility 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 our knowledge obtained during the extended review, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's Review 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 in the Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 5 July 2024

Redmark

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Company reg. no. 29 44 27 89

Søren Kristiansen Bünger
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34334

Company information

The company

Tecnibygg ApS
Carl Jacobsens vej 16
2500 Valby

Company reg. no. 41 68 66 26
Established: 15 September 2020
Domicile: Copenhagen
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
3rd financial year

Executive board

Rui André De Matos Oliveira Neto,
Gråspurvej 3, 5. 004
2400 København NV
Danmark
Paulo José Pereira Ramos,
Rua José Sarmiento 21, 1 esq,
4710-103 Braga,
Portugal

Auditors

Redmark
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Dirch Passers Allé 76
2000 Frederiksberg

Parent company

FAR CAPITAL, S.A.

Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

The principal activities are to engaged on construction and public works, including the formwork industry, providing civil engineering services, decoration, restoration and refurbishment of public and private buildings.

Development in activities and financial matters

The revenue for the year totals DKK 2.866.289 against DKK 16.177.762 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -1.267.056 against DKK 124.038 last year. Management considers the result for the year as expected, due to the issue of creditnote of DKK 2,77 million regarding work preformed i 2022.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Revenue	2.866.289	16.177.762
Other operating income	0	441.356
Costs of raw materials and consumables	0	-2.375.225
Other external expenses	<u>-1.521.979</u>	<u>-4.154.173</u>
Gross profit	1.344.310	10.089.720
1 Staff costs	<u>-2.869.355</u>	<u>-9.772.348</u>
Operating profit	-1.525.045	317.372
Other financial income from group enterprises	61.633	106.024
Other financial expenses	<u>-157.052</u>	<u>-220.312</u>
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-1.620.464	203.084
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	<u>353.408</u>	<u>-79.046</u>
Net profit or loss for the year	<u>-1.267.056</u>	<u>124.038</u>
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	0	124.038
Allocated from retained earnings	<u>-1.267.056</u>	<u>0</u>
Total allocations and transfers	<u>-1.267.056</u>	<u>124.038</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Non-current assets		
Deposits	32.452	28.278
Total investments	32.452	28.278
Total non-current assets	32.452	28.278
Current assets		
Trade receivables	3.813.187	6.970.680
Receivables from group enterprises	3.161.752	2.584.206
Income tax receivables	294.800	0
Other receivables	44.514	207.507
Prepayments	17.267	379.573
Total receivables	7.331.520	10.141.966
Cash and cash equivalents	21.021	580.319
Total current assets	7.352.541	10.722.285
Total assets	7.384.993	10.750.563

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	50.000	50.000
Retained earnings	3.893.965	5.161.022
Total equity	3.943.965	5.211.022
Liabilities other than provisions		
Trade payables	166.312	787.637
Payables to group enterprises	2.867.247	2.703.427
Income tax payable	0	79.046
Other payables	407.469	1.969.431
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	3.441.028	5.539.541
Total liabilities other than provisions	3.441.028	5.539.541
Total equity and liabilities	7.384.993	10.750.563

2 Charges and security

3 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2023	50.000	5.161.021	5.211.021
Retained earnings for the year	0	-1.267.056	-1.267.056
	50.000	3.893.965	3.943.965

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	2.748.767	8.662.878
Pension costs	3.584	691.709
Other costs for social security	117.004	417.761
	<u>2.869.355</u>	<u>9.772.348</u>
 Average number of employees	 <u>6</u>	 <u>21</u>

2. Charges and security

The company has no mortgage or securities registered pr. 31 December 2023.

3. Contingencies

Joint taxation

The company acts as administration company for the group of companies subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, to pay the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding taxes, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

The company has no other contingent liabilities pr. 31 December 2023.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Tecnibygg ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies

Income statement

Revenue

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Results from

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises. The company acts as an administration company in relation to the joint taxation. This means that the total Danish tax payable by the Danish consolidated companies is paid to the tax authorities by the company.

Accounting policies

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Statement of financial position

Investments

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

Accounting policies

Income tax and deferred tax

As administration company, Tecnibygg ApS is liable to the tax authorities for the subsidiaries' corporate income taxes.

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.