


Wärtsilä Danmark A/S
Annual report 2023

Cvr. nb. 14281746

The annual report was presented and approved at the
Annual General Meeting of the company
On May 24th 2024


Andrea Morgante (May 28, 2024 14:40 GMT+9)

Andrea Morgante

Chairman of the General Meeting

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Wärtsilä Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

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

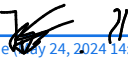
In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position on 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's activities and financial matters, of the results for the year and of the Company's financial position.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.


Nørresundby, May 24th, 2024


Executive Board:



jesper bonde (May 24, 2024 14:25 GMT+2)
Jesper Elsborg Bonde

Board of Directors:


Andrea Morgante (May 24, 2024 14:32 GMT+2)
Andrea Morgante
Chairman


Thomas Heldarskard-Winnerskjold (May 26, 2024 21:50 GMT+2)
Thomas Heldarskard-
Winnerskjold


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Jesper Elsborg Bonde


Tine Bonde (May 24, 2024 16:25 GMT+2)
Tine Helweg Bonde


John Klausen (May 24, 2024 14:19 GMT+2)
John Schel Klausen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Wärtsilä Danmark A/S

Opinion

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 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Wärtsilä Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the financial statements").

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 (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 audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, 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's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review 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's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, 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 Management's Review.

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 scepticism 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.
- 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.

Aalborg, May 24th, 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31



[Rasmus Mellergaard Stenskrog \(May 27, 2024 21:24 GMT+2\)](#)

Rasmus Mellergaard Stenskrog

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne34161

Management's review

Company details

Wärtsilä Danmark A/S
Kystvejen 100
DK-9400 Nørresundby

Telephone: +45 99 56 99 56
Fax: +45 98 94 40 16
Website: www.wartsila.dk
E-mail: dkinfo@wartsila.com
CVR no.: 14 28 17 46
Established: 2 July 1990
Registered office: Aalborg
Financial year: 1 January – 31 December

Board of Directors

Andrea Morgante (Chairman)
Thomas Heldarskard-Winnerskjold
Jesper Elsborg Bonde
Tine Helweg Bonde
John Schel Klausen

Executive Board

Jesper Elsborg Bonde

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Skelagervej 1A
DK-9000 Aalborg

Management's review

Financial highlights

DKK'000	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
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Key figures

Gross profit	119 552	102 864	101 662	98 890	82 291
Ordinary operating profit	38 003	28 256	26 804	24 056	13 088
Profit/loss from financial income and Expenses	-136	-354	-657	-975	-475
Profit before tax	37 867	27 902	26 148	23 081	12 613
Profit for the year	29 032	21 713	20 776	21 261	12 185

Non-current assets	7 264	6 720	6 897	8 614	10 658
Investment in property, plant and equipment	4 048	3 172	1 621	2 363	13 408
Current assets	124 348	116 088	168 266	135 597	132 648
Total assets	131 612	122 808	175 163	144 211	143 306
Share capital	500	500	500	500	500
Equity	51 469	42 437	41 724	39 948	30 687
Provisions	1 227	1 836	1 934	1 404	73
Current liabilities other than provision	75 918	76 878	128 768	98 143	103 620

Return on invested capital	30,6%	19,4%	17,2%	17,3%	10,0%
Current ratio	163,8%	151,0%	130,7%	138,2%	125,4%
Solvency ratio	39,1%	34,6%	23,8%	27,7%	21,4%
Return on equity	61,8%	51,6%	50,9%	60,2%	41,9%

Average number of full-time employees	74	69	73	78	77
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The financial ratios stated in the survey of financial highlights have been calculated as follows:

Return on invested
Capital

$$\frac{\text{Operation profit/loss} \times 100}{\text{Average invested capital}}$$

Current ratio

$$\frac{\text{Current assets} \times 100}{\text{Current liabilities}}$$

Solvency ratio

$$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total equity and liabilities at year end}}$$

Return on equity

$$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$$

Management's review

Operating review

Principal activities of the Company

Wärtsilä Corporation

Wärtsilä is a global leader in complete lifecycle power solutions for the marine and energy markets. By emphasising technological innovation and total efficiency, Wärtsilä maximizes the environmental and economic performance of vessels and power plant across the world.

In 2023, Wärtsilä's net sales totalled EUR 6,015 million. The Company employs 17,800 people at operations around the world. The Wärtsilä Corporation is headquartered in Helsinki, Finland and is listed on the NASDAQ OMX Helsinki, Finland.

The Wärtsilä Group's main activities include Marine and Energy. Wärtsilä delivers turnkey engine room solutions as well as shafts, propellers, and control systems for both commercial vessels in the merchant fleet as well as for offshore units, including both mobile and stationary units.

The Wärtsilä Group delivers power plant for decentralised energy production, which includes both electricity as well as heating depending on customer demand. The Wärtsilä facilities are able to produce within a range from a few hundred kW up to several hundred mW, either as turnkey projects or component delivery of natural gas, diesel oil, heavy oil or a mixture thereof as fuel.

Wartsila Danmark A/S

The main activities of Wärtsilä Danmark A/S, owned by Wärtsilä Corporation, are sales and service of a comprehensive portfolio of products and solutions for the maritime industry, the offshore industry, and the power plant market. Field Service activities are performed on-site, either by field service engineers employed by Wärtsilä Danmark A/S or by other global Wärtsilä service entities.

Wärtsilä Danmark A/S makes use of the global Wärtsilä network of workshop and competence centres for machining, re-conditioning, calibration and programming jobs when required as part of specific service jobs.

Wärtsilä Danmark A/S takes advantage of modern and well-functioning inventory of spare parts available 24/7 via the global consolidation and logistic centres, ensuring prompt delivery of spare parts globally.

Wärtsilä Danmark A/S' head office is located at Kystvejen 100 in Nørresundby with approximately 58 employees and an office located in Copenhagen with 16 employees, bringing the total number of employees to 74.

Wärtsilä Lyngsø Marine A/S located in Hørsholm and Wärtsilä Danmark A/S are separate companies.

Management's review

Operating review

Development in activities and financial position

The operating result in 2023 (EBIT) was DKK 38,003 thousand compared to DKK 28,256 thousand in 2022. This reflects the activities in 2023 where the service business increased to a high level and decarbonization related activities grew significantly.

2023 has been a significant year in many ways. The result for 2023 exceeded our expectations. We expected an increase of 5% but the increase was 34%. High order intake in 2022 led to a higher sales volume in 2023. The company managed to utilize the workforce in an efficient way, leading EBIT to a significantly higher level than previous years. At the same time, continuous improvements and savings led to good earnings.

The Board of Directors believe that the Company's positive result shows strong evidence of the going concern assumption.

The total balance sheet is DKK 131,612 thousand, with equity of DKK 51,469 thousand corresponding to a solvency ratio of 39,1%. Wärtsilä Danmark A/S has enough liquidity to conduct its activities and operations based on the 2024 budget.

Outlook for 2024

Wärtsilä Danmark A/S is anticipating continuing the stable high service level, at the same time the extraordinary decarbonization activity will continue at a high level. We generally observe a high level of activity in the markets we operate in for new buildings, retrofits, and maintenance activity. We notice a growing positive demand from our customers for decarbonisation solutions to comply with the new legislation and increase the efficiency to save fuel.

The orderbook by the end of 2023 shows a significant drop compared to 2022 with only 30% of the value. This is due to losing one of the biggest customers in the service segment. However, earnings are expected to be back to 2022 level, as 2023 was a unique year for the whole corporation. Consequently we expect a decrease in result of 25% compared to 2023.

The war in Ukraine remains with little effect on Wärtsilä Danmark A/S' direct business. Likewise, the conflict between Israel and Palestine, and the implications for shipping in the red sea and Panama, seems to have little effect on Wärtsilä Danmark A/S' direct business. The indirect effects of higher costs and supply chain difficulties have so far had a minor impact on the business.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events occurred after balance sheet date.

Management's review

Operating review Particular risks

Financial risks

The activities of Wärtsilä Danmark A/S involve the use of financial instruments for trade receivables and payables both in Danish kroner and foreign currencies as well as balances with group entities, credit institutions and banks. It is company policy not to engage actively in speculation in financial risks. Wärtsilä Danmark A/S financial management solely aims at managing financial risks already assumed.

Currency risks

Wärtsilä Danmark A/S occasionally hedges currency risks while taking projected future cash flows into consideration. Any hedging is made via forward exchange contracts. Currency transactions are not entered into for speculative purposes. No hedges were used for 2023. International sales activities are primarily settled in DKK, EUR and USD. Suppliers are primarily paid in DKK, EUR and USD. Foreign exchange fluctuations are deemed not to significantly affect Wärtsilä Danmark A/S' results.

Credit risks

Wärtsilä Danmark A/S strives to limit credit risks by means of effective credit management or credit insurance or alternative collateral, when deemed necessary. As part of Group agreement, the Company has transferred receivables to factoring company.

IT risks

Wärtsilä Danmark A/S is to comply with the IT policy of Wärtsilä Group. The interrelationship to Wärtsilä Group in relation to SAP, email, internet and intranet is run via a closed network. Wärtsilä Danmark A/S is certified in Cyber Essentials by IASME Consortium Ltd on the 11th of December 2023.

Environment

Wärtsilä Danmark A/S has maintained its certifications at Det Norske Veritas (DNV Managing Risk) according to DS/EN ISO 14001 (environment) as well DS/EN ISO 45001 (working environment).

Management's review

Operating review

Intellectual capital and organisation

Employees and their insight as well as knowledge are important resources to Wärtsilä Danmark A/S. Committed and qualified employees are vital to the further development of Wärtsilä Danmark A/S. Consequently, development, education and empowerment are given a high priority. Wärtsilä Danmark A/S constantly strives to attract and retain current and new employees.

Regardless of gender, background, religion, nationality or disability, all employees in Wärtsilä Danmark A/S have the same rights and possibilities. The Company promotes freedom from discrimination based on race, ethnic or national origin, colour, gender, family status, sexual orientation, creed, disability, age or political beliefs, or other characteristics protected by law. Wärtsilä Danmark A/S fosters equal opportunities and employees are selected and treated on the basis of their abilities and merits. The Company continues to employ fair employment practices, and these are in the essence of Wärtsilä's code of conduct. Recruitment & resourcing policies and practices support the actions that encourage the hiring of more females in senior and technical roles.

Quality

Wärtsilä Danmark A/S has maintained its certifications at Det Norske Veritas (DNV Managing Risk) to DS/EN ISO 9001 (quality).

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

DKK '000	Note	2023	2022
Gross Profit		119 553	102 864
Staff costs	2	-78 233	-71 402
Depreciation of non-current assets		<u>-3 317</u>	<u>-3 206</u>
Ordinary operating profit		38 003	28 256
Financial income	3	3 015	1 318
Financial expenses	4	<u>-3 151</u>	<u>-1 672</u>
Profit before tax		37 867	27 902
Tax on profit for the year	5	<u>-8 835</u>	<u>-6 189</u>
Profit for the year	6	<u>29 032</u>	<u>21 713</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK '000	Note	2023	2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7		
Buildings		3 287	1 673
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		3 715	4 504
Leasehold improvements		262	17
Construction in progress		0	526
		<u>7 264</u>	<u>6 720</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>7 264</u>	<u>6 720</u>
Current assets			
Inventories			
Raw materials and consumables		348	689
Prepayments for goods		0	1 244
		<u>348</u>	<u>1 933</u>
Receivables			
Trade receivables		17 338	20 282
Contract work in progress		11 275	21 164
Amounts owed by group entities		16 463	16 636
Other receivables		4 362	11 856
Prepayments	8	1 861	1 218
Tax receivables		0	1 649
Deferred tax asset	9	0	557
		<u>51 299</u>	<u>73 362</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>72 701</u>	<u>40 793</u>
Total current assets		<u>124 348</u>	<u>116 089</u>
Total assets		<u>131 612</u>	<u>122 808</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK '000	Note	2023	2022
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	10	500	500
Retained earnings		50 969	21 937
Proposed dividends for the financial year		0	20 000
Total Equity		51 469	42 437
Provisions			
Deferred tax liability	9	276	0
Other provisions	11	951	1 836
Total Provisions		1 227	1 836
Liabilities other than provisions			
Non-current liability other than provisions			
Lease obligations	12	2 998	1 657
		2 998	1 657
Current liabilities other than provisions			
Lease obligations		2 565	2 766
Trade payables		2 908	2 756
Amounts owed to group entities		44 153	17 164
Other payables		16 763	13 538
Accrued income		6 658	13 949
Prepayments received from customers		1 424	26 705
Tax payables		1 447	0
		75 918	76 878
Total Liabilities		78 916	78 535
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		131 612	122 808
Contractual obligations, contingencies etc	13		
Related party disclosures and ownership	14		

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK '000

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2023	500	21 937	20 000	42 437
Distributed dividends	0	0	-20 000	-20 000
Profit for the year	0	29 032	0	29 032
Equity at 31 December 2023	500	50 969	0	51 469

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Wärtsilä Danmark A/S for 2023 has been presented in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class C medium-sized entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The accounting policies used in preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

The annual report is prepared in DKK.

Cash flow

Pursuant to Section 86 (4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, a cash flow statement has not been prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, 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 flow 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 will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially 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 maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement consider predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables, and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the Exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

The Company applies IFRS15 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place and provided that the income can be reliably measured and is expected to be received.

A contract is broken down by individual transactions when the fair value of the individual sales transactions may be reliably measured, and the individual sales transactions are of separate value to the buyer. Sales transactions are deemed to be of a separate value to the buyer when the transaction is individually identifiable and usually sold individually. The contract price is broken down by the individual sales transactions in accordance with the relative current cost method.

The separate sales transactions are recognised as revenue when complying with the criteria applying to the sale of goods and services.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the agreed consideration ex. VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

Construction contracts under which highly customised products are delivered are recognised as revenue by reference to the stage of completion. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the selling price of work performed during the year (the percentage-of-completion method). When the income from a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only corresponding to costs incurred to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items secondary to the activities of the Company, including gains on disposal of plant and equipment.

Expenses for raw material and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

External costs

External costs comprise costs related to distribution, sales, advertising, administration, lease expenses, bad debts, etc.

Gross Profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, change in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and goods for resale, work on own account recognised in assets, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc, to the Company's employees.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciations include depreciations of the year of tangible assets.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Wärtsilä Danmark A/S is jointly taxed with its Danish affiliated entities. Current Danish corporation tax is allocated between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption with refunds for tax losses). The jointly taxed companies are taxed under the on-account tax scheme.

Tax for the year comprises current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax. The tax expense relating to The profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

Plant and equipment

Plant and machinery, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers, energy consumption, staff and depreciation of machinery used.

Where individual components of an item of plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	5-10 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Accounting policies for leased assets and lease liabilities

The Company uses IFRS 16 when measuring and recognizing leases.

When entering into a contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is a lease or contains a lease component. A lease is defined as a contract or part of a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. When assessing whether a contract contains a lease component, it must be considered whether, during the period of use, the lessee has the right to substantially all economic benefits from the use of the identified asset and the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date.

The Company leases cars including a service component in the payments to the lessor. This service is separated from the lease payment when measuring the lease liability. If the Company is unable to reliably separate lease components and non-lease components, it is considered a single lease component.

Lease liabilities recognised as "Lease obligations" are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The lease payments consist of fixed and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, Guaranteed residual values, purchase options and extension options if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the option and termination penalties if the lease term reflects the Company exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently adjusted as follows if:

- The value of the index or rate on which the lease payments are based is changed.
- The exercise of options is changed in order to extend or terminate the lease due to significant events or a significant change in circumstances within the Company's control.
- The lease term is changed if the option is exercised in order to extend or terminate the lease.
- Estimated residual value guarantee is changed.
- The contract is renegotiated or modified.

Any subsequent adjustment of the future lease liability is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is DKK 0, a negative adjustment to the right-of-use asset is, however, recognised in the income statement.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost comprising amount of initial measurement of the lease liability plus any initial direct costs and any estimated costs of dismantling and removal of the asset at the end of the lease term which the Company is under an obligation to incur and any prepaid lease payments and less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the right-of-use assets.

Short-term leases with a maximum lease term of 12 months and leases for low-value assets are not recognised in the balance sheet.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of non-current assets

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the weighted average costing method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Goods for resale and raw materials and consumables are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined considering marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made based on an individual assessment.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of projected cash flows, including realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Contract work in progress

Construction contracts are measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured by reference to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and total expected income from the contract.

When the selling price of a construction contract cannot be measured reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

Individual construction contracts are recognised in the balance sheet under either receivables or payables. Net assets are determined as the sum of construction contracts where the selling price of the work performed exceeds progress billings. Net liabilities are determined as the sum of construction contracts where progress billings exceed the selling price.

Prepayments from customers are recognised under liabilities.

Selling costs and costs incurred in securing contracts are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

Prepayments, assets

Prepayments comprise costs incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Equity - dividends

The expected dividend payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

Provisions

Provisions comprise anticipated costs related to warranties, onerous contracts etc. Provisions are recognised when, as a result of past events, the Company has a legal or a constructive obligation and it is probable that there may be an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at net realisable value or fair value if the obligation is expected to be settled in the distant future.

Warranties comprise obligations to make good any defects within the warranty period. Provisions for warranties are measured and recognised on the basis of past experience.

If it is likely that total costs will exceed total income from contract work in progress and service contracts, a provision is made for the total loss anticipated on the contract. The provision is recognised as costs in the income statement.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

In its capacity as the administrative company, Wärtsilä Danmark A/S is liable to the tax authorities for its Danish group entities' corporation taxes as well as the payment of joint taxation contribution by the group entities.

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities. Where different tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are recognised at the expected value of their; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity and jurisdiction.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

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DKK '000

2 Staff costs	2023	2022
Wages and salaries	66 271	60 701
Pensions	8 680	8 105
Other social security cost	2 783	2 188
Other staff costs	499	408
Total	78 233	71 402
Including remuneration to the Executive Board and Board of Directors	1 997	2 200
Average number of employees during the fiscal year	74	69
With reference to Section 98B (3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration to the Executive Board has not been disclosed separately.		
3 Financial income	2023	2022
Interest income from group companies	2 240	260
Other financial income	775	1 058
Total financial income	3 015	1 318
4 Financial expenses	2023	2022
Interest expense to group companies	68	2
Other financial expenses	3 083	1 670
Total financial expenses	3 151	1 672
5 Tax on profit for the year	2023	2022
Tax on profit for the year	8 835	6 189
Specified as follow		
Current tax for the year	8 549	6 069
Adjustment of deferred tax	833	85
Adjustment of tax from prior years	-976	-234
Withholding tax	429	269
Total income tax expense	8 835	6 189

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DKK '000

6 Proposed distribution of profit for the year	2023	2022
Proposed dividend for the financial year	0	20 000
Retained earnings	29 032	1 713
Total	29 032	21 713

7 Property, plant and equipment

	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Fixtures fittings, tools and equipment</u>	<u>Leasehold improvements</u>	<u>Construction in progress</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost at 1 January 2023	8 365	14 788	2 576	526	26 255
Additions	3 284	982	0	0	4 266
Disposals	0	-1 809	-326	-218	-2 353
Transfer	0	0	308	-308	0
Cost at 31 December 2023	11 649	13 961	2 558	0	28 168
Impairment losses and depreciation at January 1, 2023	6 692	10 284	2 559	0	19 535
Depreciation	1 670	1 584	63	0	3 317
Disposals	0	-1 622	-326	0	-1 948
Impairment losses and depreciation at December 31, 2023	8 362	10 246	2 296	0	20 904
Carrying amounts at 31 December 2023	3 287	3 715	262	0	7 264
Hereof capitalised	3 287	2 258	0	0	5 545

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DKK '000

8 Prepayments	2023	2022
Prepaid rent	1 586	1 062
Prepaid insurance	275	156
Total prepayments	1 861	1 218

9 Tax	2023	2022
Deferred Tax		
Deferred tax at 1 January	557	642
Deferred tax adjustment	-833	-85
Deferred tax at 31 December	-276	557

Deferred tax relates to:

Intangible assets	0	10
Property, plant and equipment	-308	206
Provisions	32	341
	-276	557

10 Share capital

The Company's share capital totals DKK 500 thousand, distributed on shares of DKK 1 thousand each.

11 Other provisions	2023	2022
Provisions		
Provisions at 1 January	1 836	1 934
Provisions for the year, net	-885	-98
Other provisions at 31 December	951	1 836

As per 31 December 2023, provisions solely relate to onerous contracts.

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DKK '000

12 Non-current liabilities other than provisions	2023	2022
Lease obligations		
1-5 years	<u>2 998</u>	<u>1 657</u>
Total non-current liabilities other than provisions	<u>2 998</u>	<u>1 657</u>

13 Contingent liabilities

Guarantees

The Company has provided performance and payments guarantees of DKK 14.880 thousand.

The Company has provided other general guarantees relating to products and services delivered.

Joint Taxation

The Company is jointly taxed with Wärtsilä Lyngsø Marine A/S. Together with the other companies included in the joint taxation, the Company has joint and several unlimited liability for Danish corporation taxes and withholding taxes on dividend, interest and royalties. Any subsequent correction of the taxable joint taxation income or withholding taxes might increase the Company's liability.

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14 Related party disclosures and ownership

The following shareholders are registered in the Company's register of shareholders as holding a minimum of 5% of the voting rights or a minimum of 5% of the share capital:

Wärtsilä Corporation
Hiililaiturinkuja 2
P.O. Box 1834
00080 Wärtsilä
Finland
www.wartsila.com

Related parties also comprise the Board of directors, the Executive Board and group entities within the Wärtsilä Group.

Related party transactions

The Company has no transactions that are not carried out on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98c(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.