

# Offshore Windservice A/S

Nordsøkaj 51, 7680 Thyborøn  
CVR no. 29 39 60 27

## Annual report for 2023

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den  
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 02.05.24

Fredrik Odfjell  
Dirigent



---

Company information etc.	3
Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report	4
Independent auditor's report	5 - 7
Management's review	8
Income statement	9
Balance sheet	10 - 11
Statement of changes in equity	12
Notes	13 - 21

---

---

**The company**

---

Offshore Windservice A/S  
Nordsøkaj 51  
7680 Thyborøn  
Registered office: Lemvig  
CVR no.: 29 39 60 27  
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

---

**Executive Board**

---

Billy Thøger Kristensen

---

**Board of Directors**

---

Tore Odfjell  
Billy Thøger Kristensen  
Fredrik Odfjell

---

**Auditors**

---

Beierholm  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

## Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

---

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 for Offshore Windservice A/S.

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 as at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Thyborøn, May 2, 2024

### **Executive Board**

Billy Thøger Kristensen

### **Board of Directors**

Tore Odfjell

Billy Thøger Kristensen

Fredrik Odfjell

**To the capital owner of Offshore Windservice A/S****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Offshore Windservice A/S for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including 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 company's financial position at 31.12.23 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 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 (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 the management's review**

Management is responsible for the management's review.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility 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, 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 of the 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.

Lemvig, May 2, 2024

**Beierholm**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Jens Christian Andersen  
State Authorized Public Accountant  
MNE-no. mne47904

Ole Tang  
Registered Public Accountant  
MNE-no. mne7014

**Primary activities**

The company's activities comprise of operating a shipping company.

**Development in activities and financial affairs**

The income statement for the period 01.01.23 - 31.12.23 shows a profit/loss of DKK 4,135,752 against DKK -10,485,852 for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 216,841,737.

In 2023, there has been increasing activity for the company, with its fleet of 10 ships all being more or less engaged from the second quarter.

The company expanded its operations in French waters in 2023, deploying 3 ships. This led to increased travel and salary expenses for the crew on these three ships due to the requirements for sailing in French waters, resulting in several unforeseen costs.

Despite the slow start in activities at the beginning of the year and the additional expenses related to the French activities, the management considers this year's results satisfactory.

In 2023, the company concluded a four-year framework agreement with Siemens, while simultaneously initiating a new two-year agreement in 2024 with an option for an additional 2 years.

Based on this, the management looks positively toward the future and expects significantly better results in 2024.

*Information on going concern*

The company's loans with Sparebanken Vest, Norway, expire on December 31, 2024. As a consequence, the loans are presented as short-term in the financial statements.

The company's management and shareholders have been in dialogue with Sparebanken Vest, Norway, regarding the extension of the loans, where Sparebanken Vest, Norway, has indicated their desire to extend the loans.

Additionally, the company has received a statement of support from the shareholders, allowing the annual report to be prepared under the assumption of going concern.



## Income statement

Note		2023 DKK	2022 DKK
	<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>65,685,930</b>	<b>41,902,693</b>
2	Staff costs	-26,177,763	-20,770,955
	<b>Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses</b>	<b>39,508,167</b>	<b>21,131,738</b>
	Depreciation, amortisation and impairments losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-26,547,766	-26,784,465
	<b>Operating profit/loss</b>	<b>12,960,401</b>	<b>-5,652,727</b>
	Financial income	3,578,031	4,830,823
3	Financial expenses	-12,395,288	-9,656,754
	<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>	<b>4,143,144</b>	<b>-10,478,658</b>
	Tax on profit or loss for the year	-7,392	-7,194
	<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>	<b>4,135,752</b>	<b>-10,485,852</b>
	<b>Proposed appropriation account</b>		
	Retained earnings	4,135,752	-10,485,852
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,135,752</b>	<b>-10,485,852</b>

<b>ASSETS</b>		31.12.23	31.12.22
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Acquired rights	437,078	430,782
	<b>Total intangible assets</b>	<b>437,078</b>	<b>430,782</b>
	Vessels	439,459,799	463,291,899
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	481,323	554,807
	<b>Total property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>439,941,122</b>	<b>463,846,706</b>
	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>440,378,200</b>	<b>464,277,488</b>
	Trade receivables	41,972,952	27,638,525
	Other receivables	360,095	2,028,447
	Prepayments	432,810	448,477
	<b>Total receivables</b>	<b>42,765,857</b>	<b>30,115,449</b>
4	<b>Cash</b>	<b>11,060,663</b>	<b>6,675,463</b>
	<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>53,826,520</b>	<b>36,790,912</b>
	<b>Total assets</b>	<b>494,204,720</b>	<b>501,068,400</b>

<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		31.12.23	31.12.22
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	12,000,000	12,000,000
	Retained earnings	204,841,737	200,705,985
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>216,841,737</b>	<b>212,705,985</b>
5	Payables to other credit institutions	0	161,360,328
5	Other payables	1,332,706	1,332,888
	<b>Total long-term payables</b>	<b>1,332,706</b>	<b>162,693,216</b>
5	Short-term part of long-term payables	160,811,496	29,360,864
	Payables to other credit institutions	27,910	52,141
	Trade payables	19,220,571	10,955,859
	Payables to group enterprises	73,471,132	75,873,461
	Income taxes	5,392	5,194
	Other payables	22,493,776	9,421,680
	<b>Total short-term payables</b>	<b>276,030,277</b>	<b>125,669,199</b>
	<b>Total payables</b>	<b>277,362,983</b>	<b>288,362,415</b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>494,204,720</b>	<b>501,068,400</b>
6	Contingent liabilities		
7	Charges and security		

**Statement of changes in equity**

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23			
Balance as at 01.01.23	12,000,000	200,705,985	212,705,985
Net profit/loss for the year	0	4,135,752	4,135,752
Balance as at 31.12.23	12,000,000	204,841,737	216,841,737

## 1. Information as regards going concern

The company's loans with Sparebanken Vest, Norway, expire on December 31, 2024. As a consequence, the loans are presented as short-term in the financial statements.

The company's management and shareholders have been in dialogue with Sparebanken Vest, Norway, regarding the extension of the loans, where Sparebanken Vest, Norway, has indicated their desire to extend the loans.

Additionally, the company has received a statement of support from the shareholders, allowing the annual report to be prepared under the assumption of going concern.

## 2. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	20,153,360	15,045,520
Pensions	301,732	1,090,247
Other social security costs	548,835	437,474
Other staff costs	5,173,836	4,197,714
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,177,763</b>	<b>20,770,955</b>
Average number of employees during the year	45	39

## 3. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	2,546,469	2,708,647
Other interest expenses	9,466,963	6,378,605
Foreign currency translation adjustments	24,298	265,175
Other financial expenses	357,558	304,327
<b>Other financial expenses total</b>	<b>9,848,819</b>	<b>6,948,107</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,395,288</b>	<b>9,656,754</b>

#### 4. Cash

Cash includes bank deposits of DKK 10,762, which have been deposited as security for Sparebanken Vest, Norway.

#### 5. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK	Repayment first year	Outstanding debt after 5 years	Total payables at 31.12.23	Total payables at 31.12.22
Payables to credit institutions	160,764,663	0	160,764,663	190,721,192
Other payables	46,833	1,183,054	1,379,539	1,332,888
<b>Total</b>	<b>160,811,496</b>	<b>1,183,054</b>	<b>162,144,202</b>	<b>192,054,080</b>

#### 6. Contingent liabilities

##### *Lease commitments*

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 5 months and total lease payments of t.DKK 30.

##### *Other contingent liabilities*

The company has entered into an agreement to rent the premises located in Thyborøn. The agreements runs until and including 31 January 2025. The annual rent amounts to. t.DKK 214.

## 7. Charges and security

The company has issued and deposited the following all-moneys mortgage as security for debts to Sparebanken Vest:

FOB SWATH 1 - t.EUR 4.330  
FOB SWATH 2 - t.DKK 44.520  
FOB SWATH 3 - t.DKK 44.520  
FOB SWATH 4 - t.DKK 44.520  
FOB SWATH 5 - t.DKK 44.520  
FOB SWATH 6 - t.EUR 4.330 and t.DKK 11.700  
FOB SWATH 7 - t.DKK 55.000  
FOB SWATH 8 - t.DKK 55.000  
FOB SWATH 9 - t.DKK 67.500  
FOB SWATH 10 - t.DKK 67.500

The all-moneys mortgage provides security in ships with a total accounting value of t.DKK 439.459.

A restriction of availability has been registered on all ships in favor of Sparebanken Vest in relation to further mortgaging of the ships.

Cash includes bank deposits of DKK 10,762, which have been deposited as security for Sparebanken Vest, Norway.

## 8. Accounting policies

### GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

### Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

### CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.



**8. Accounting policies** - continued -**LEASES**

Lease payments relating to operating and finance leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**INCOME STATEMENT****Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises revenue and other operating income and other external expenses.

**Revenue**

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

**Other operating income**

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

**Other external expenses**

Other external expenses comprise operation of ships, production costs, selling costs, vehicle expenses, cost of premises and administrative expenses.

**Staff costs**

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

**Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses**

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

**8. Accounting policies** - continued -

	Useful lives, years	Residual value, per cent
Acquired rights	7	0
Vessels	7-15	0-50
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5	0

The basis of depreciation and amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation and amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

**Other net financials**

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

**Tax on profit/loss for the year**

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

**BALANCE SHEET****Intangible assets***Acquired rights*

Acquired rights are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Acquired rights are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

## 8. Accounting policies - continued -

### Property, plant and equipment

#### *Vessels*

On initial recognition, vessels are measured at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase, including expenses attributable to the preparation of the asset, until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

On acquisition, cost is decomposed into the vessel and vessel components, which are depreciated separately. Vessels are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Proportionate depreciation is provided for vessel components, which are subject to periodic inspections and/or replacement, in line with the actual number of engine hours used until the next periodic inspection and/or replacement when the vessel is treated as being disposed of. Replacement or renovation costs are recognised in the balance sheet as separate assets when the vessel component is ready for use.

Vessels and vessel components are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

#### *Other property, plant and equipment*

Other property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Other property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Other property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

#### *Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment*

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

## 8. Accounting policies - continued -

### **Impairment losses on fixed assets**

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

### **Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

### **Cash**

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

**8. Accounting policies** - continued -**Current and deferred tax**

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

The company is subject to tonnage taxation.

**Payables**

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.