
KKWSH ApS

Bøgildvej 3, DK-7430 Ikast

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2023

CVR No 38 17 37 66

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
22/04 2024

Allan Gabriel Zandberg
Chair of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of KKWSH ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Ikast, 22 April 2024

Executive Board

Simon Krogsgaard Ibsen

Board of Directors

Jan Thorsgaard Nielsen
Chair

Morten Stakroge

Simon Krogsgaard Ibsen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of KKWSH ApS

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 KKWSH ApS 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 Financials 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 misstate-

Independent Auditor's Report

ment, 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 judgement 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

- 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.

Aarhus, 22 April 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Mads Melgaard
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34354

Claus Lyngsø Sørensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34539

Company Information

The Company

KKWSH ApS
Bøgildvej 3
DK-7430 Ikast

CVR No: 38 17 37 66
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Ikast-Brande

Board of Directors

Jan Thorsgaard Nielsen, Chair
Morten Stakroge
Simon Krogsgaard Ibsen

Executive Board

Simon Krogsgaard Ibsen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Nobelparken
Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1
DK-8000 Aarhus C

Management's Review

Key activities

KKWSH ApS' main activity is to own shares in group companies.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2023 shows a loss of kDKK 6.753, and at 31 December 2023 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of kDKK 292.453.

Operating risks

The Company's main risk is the interest-rate risk related to the external bank loans. The interest rates are composed of CIBOR and a margin.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023 kDKK	2022 kDKK
Gross profit/loss		0	0
Administrative expenses		-30	-33
Operating profit/loss		-30	-33
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-30	-33
Income from investments in subsidiaries	2	40.000	50.000
Financial income	3	40.709	13.831
Financial expenses	4	-98.250	-38.183
Profit/loss before tax		-17.571	25.615
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	10.818	9.745
Net profit/loss for the year		-6.753	35.360

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Proposed dividend for the year		0	25.000
Retained earnings		-6.753	10.360
		-6.753	35.360

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2023 kDKK	2022 kDKK
Investments in subsidiaries	6	1.225.018	1.225.018
Fixed asset investments		1.225.018	1.225.018
Fixed assets		1.225.018	1.225.018
Receivables from group enterprises		583.851	850.268
Other receivables		0	3
Deferred tax asset		284	194
Corporation tax		12.523	4.342
Receivables		596.658	854.807
Cash at bank and in hand		0	16
Currents assets		596.658	854.823
Assets		1.821.676	2.079.841

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023 kDKK	2022 kDKK
Share capital		50.578	50.578
Retained earnings		241.875	248.628
Proposed dividend for the year		0	25.000
Equity		292.453	324.206
Credit institutions		1.499.411	1.695.425
Long-term debt	7	1.499.411	1.695.425
Credit institutions	7	22.305	13.731
Trade payables		3	0
Payables to group enterprises		7.497	46.460
Other payables		7	19
Short-term debt		29.812	60.210
Debt		1.529.223	1.755.635
Liabilities and equity		1.821.676	2.079.841
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital kDKK	Retained earnings kDKK	Proposed dividend for the year kDKK	Total kDKK
Equity at 1 January	50.578	248.628	25.000	324.206
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-25.000	-25.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-6.753	0	-6.753
Equity at 31 December	50.578	241.875	0	292.453

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023 kDKK	2022 kDKK
1 Staff		
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
2 Income from investments in subsidiaries		
Dividend	<u>40.000</u>	<u>50.000</u>
	<u>40.000</u>	<u>50.000</u>
3 Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	39.951	9.439
Other financial income	<u>758</u>	<u>4.392</u>
	<u>40.709</u>	<u>13.831</u>
4 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	7.326	533
Other financial expenses	<u>90.924</u>	<u>37.650</u>
	<u>98.250</u>	<u>38.183</u>
5 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	-12.523	-4.342
Deferred tax for the year	-164	405
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	1.795	-5.655
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	<u>74</u>	<u>-153</u>
	<u>-10.818</u>	<u>-9.745</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023 kDKK	2022 kDKK
6 Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	1.225.018	1.225.018
Carrying amount at 31 December	1.225.018	1.225.018

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Votes and ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
KK-Group A/S	Ikast-Brandø, Denmark	100%	215.213	8.933

7 Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

Credit institutions

Between 1 and 5 years	1.499.411	1.695.425
Long-term part	1.499.411	1.695.425
Within 1 year	22.305	13.731
	1.521.716	1.709.156

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Charges and security

KKWSH ApS has issued a joint surety guarantee limited to DKK 500 million for selected bank facilities with Danske Bank in KK-Group A/S. The net book value of the related bank debt amount to DKK 200 million at 31 December 2023.

Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc. of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of A.P. MØLLER HOLDING A/S, which is the management company of the joint taxation. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

9 Related parties

Consolidated Financial Statements

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:

Name	Place of registered office
KK Wind Solutions Holding A/S, business registration no. 39 06 70 48	Ikast, Denmark

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of KKWSH ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023 are presented in kDKK.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements of KK Wind Solutions Holding A/S, business registration no. 39 06 70 48 and A.P. MØLLER HOLDING A/S, business registration no. 25 67 92 88, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income Statement

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue and cost of sales.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise expenses for Management, administrative staff, office expenses, depreciation, etc.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the subsidiary. However, dividends relating to earnings in the subsidiary before it was acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the subsidiary.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with A.P. MØLLER HOLDING A/S. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off 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 will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Loans, such as loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.