
LM Wind Power US Technology ApS

Jupitervej 6, DK-6000 Kolding

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2021

CVR No 38 55 97 10

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
28/6 2022

Hanif Mashal
Chairman 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 LM Wind Power US Technology ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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 2021 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2021.

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 adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Kolding, 28 June 2022

Executive Board

Hanif Mashal
Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Olivier Gaston René Fontan
Chairman

Hanif Mashal

Ksenia Valtycheva

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of LM Wind Power US Technology ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of LM Wind Power US Technology ApS for the financial year 01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2021 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2021 - 31.12.2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity 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.

Management's responsibility 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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

Independent Auditor's Report

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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Independent Auditor's Report

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 28 June 2022

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 96 35 56

Lars Siggaard Hansen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne32208

Company Information

The Company

LM Wind Power US Technology ApS
Jupitervej 6
DK-6000 Kolding

CVR No: 38 55 97 10
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Incorporated: 7 April 2017
Municipality of reg. office: Kolding

Board of Directors

Olivier Gaston René Fontan, Chairman
Hanif Mashal
Ksenia Valtycheva

Executive Board

Hanif Mashal

Auditors

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
DK-2300 København S

Management's Review

Key activities

The main activity is holding and development of intellectual property rights related to production of wind turbine blades.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2021 shows a loss of TDKK 88,996, and at 31 December 2021 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 165,152.

The result for the year is impacted by an impairment of intangible assets by TDKK 96,090 due to a decline in royalty income.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> TDKK	<u>2020</u> TDKK
Gross profit/loss		11.863	23.016
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	1	<u>-127.665</u>	<u>-31.575</u>
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-115.802	-8.559
Financial expenses		<u>-7</u>	<u>-4</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-115.809	-8.563
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	<u>26.813</u>	<u>2.622</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>-88.996</u>	<u>-5.941</u>

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		<u>-88.996</u>	<u>-5.941</u>
		<u>-88.996</u>	<u>-5.941</u>

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> TDKK	<u>2020</u> TDKK
Acquired patents, trademarks and other similar rights		132.829	260.493
Intangible assets		132.829	260.493
Fixed assets		132.829	260.493
Receivables from group enterprises		87.475	90.545
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		82	0
Receivables		87.557	90.545
Currents assets		87.557	90.545
Assets		220.386	351.038

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2021 TDKK	2020 TDKK
Share capital		50	50
Retained earnings		165.102	254.099
Equity		165.152	254.149
Provision for deferred tax		18.014	52.516
Provisions		18.014	52.516
Payables to group enterprises		37.210	42.726
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		0	1.647
Other payables		10	0
Short-term debt		37.220	44.373
Debt		37.220	44.373
Liabilities and equity		220.386	351.038
Contingent liabilities and other financial obligations	3		
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital TDKK	Retained earnings TDKK	Total TDKK
2021			
Equity at 1 January	50	254.098	254.148
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-88.996	-88.996
Equity at 31 December	50	165.102	165.152
2020			
Equity 1. januar	50	274.007	274.057
Net effect of correction of material misstatements	0	-13.967	-13.967
Adjusted equity at 1 January	50	260.040	260.090
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-5.941	-5.941
Equity at 31 December	50	254.099	254.149

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2021 TDKK	2020 TDKK
1 Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets		
Amortisation of intangible assets	31.575	31.575
Impairment of intangible assets	96.090	0
	127.665	31.575
2 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	3.856	-237
Deferred tax for the year	-29.333	-2.385
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	3.832	0
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	-5.168	0
	-26.813	-2.622

3 Contingent liabilities and other financial obligations

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc. of the Group. LM Group Holding A/S 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 un-earned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

4 Related parties

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the ultimate Parent Company, which is the smallest and largest group in which the Company is consolidated.

Name	Place of registered office
General Electric Company	Boston, MA 02210, USA

The Group Annual Report of General Electric Company may be obtained at the following address:
General Electric Company, 41 Farnsworth Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02210, USA.

The annual accounts of the parent company are available at www.ge.com.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of LM Wind Power US Technology ApS for 2021 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 2021 are presented in TDKK.

Correction of material misstatements

Material misstatements regarding transactions with group enterprises was noted and corrected impacting the 2020 figures as follows:

Gross profit TDKK 10.841 decrease.

Profit before tax TDKK 10.841 decrease.

Tax on profit for the year TDKK 2.385 decrease.

Net profit TDKK 8.456 decrease.

Equity 1 January 2020 TDKK 13.967 decrease.

Equity 31 December 2020 TDKK 22.423 decrease

Deferred tax TDKK 2.385 decrease.

Payables to group enterprises TDKK 28.747 increase.

Payables to group enterprises related to tax TDKK 3.939 decrease.

The total liability TDKK 22.423 increase.

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 amortisation, impairment losses and provisions.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue, which consists of revenue from license agreements, is measured at fair value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sale.

Revenue recognition occurs when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place according to the agreements and the income may be measured reliable and is expected to be received.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise development costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report. Revenue less other external expenses are recognised as gross profit.

Amortisation and impairment losses

Amortisation and impairment losses comprise amortisation and impairment of intangible assets.

Financial expenses

Financial 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/loss 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 Danish subsidiaries of the ultimate parent company. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Acquired patents, trademarks and similar rights are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and the recoverable amount. Acquired trademarks, patents and similar rights are amortised over its useful life, which is assessed at 12 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Accounting Policies (continued)

Development costs and costs relating to rights developed by the Company are recognised in the income statement as costs in the year of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

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.

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 receivables and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years.

Debts

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