



New Global Boiler Holding A/S

Østre Alle 6, 9530 Støvring

Company reg. no. 42 06 38 43

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2022

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 1 June 2023.

Jens Lübeck Johansen
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of New Global Boiler Holding A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2022, and of the results of the Group and the Company's operations as well as the consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

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

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

Støvring, 1 June 2023

Managing Director

Uffe Nyborg Johansen

Board of directors

Jens Lübeck Johansen

Palani Kumar Palaniappan
Selvaraj

Dann Hove Andersen

Uffe Nyborg Johansen

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of New Global Boiler Holding A/S

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements of New Global Boiler Holding A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies for both the Group the Parent Company, as well as consolidated statement of cash flows. The consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2022, and of the results of the Group and the Company's operations as well as the consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 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 Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 Responsibilities for the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group's and the Parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditor's report

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group's and 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group's and 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

Independent auditor's report

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Aalborg, 1 June 2023

Redmark

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Company reg. no. 29 44 27 89

Søren Korgaard-Møllerup
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne31477

Company information

The company

New Global Boiler Holding A/S
Østre Alle 6
9530 Støvring

Company reg. no. 42 06 38 43

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of directors

Jens Lübeck Johansen
Palani Kumar Palaniappan Selvaraj
Dann Hove Andersen
Uffe Nyborg Johansen

Managing Director

Uffe Nyborg Johansen

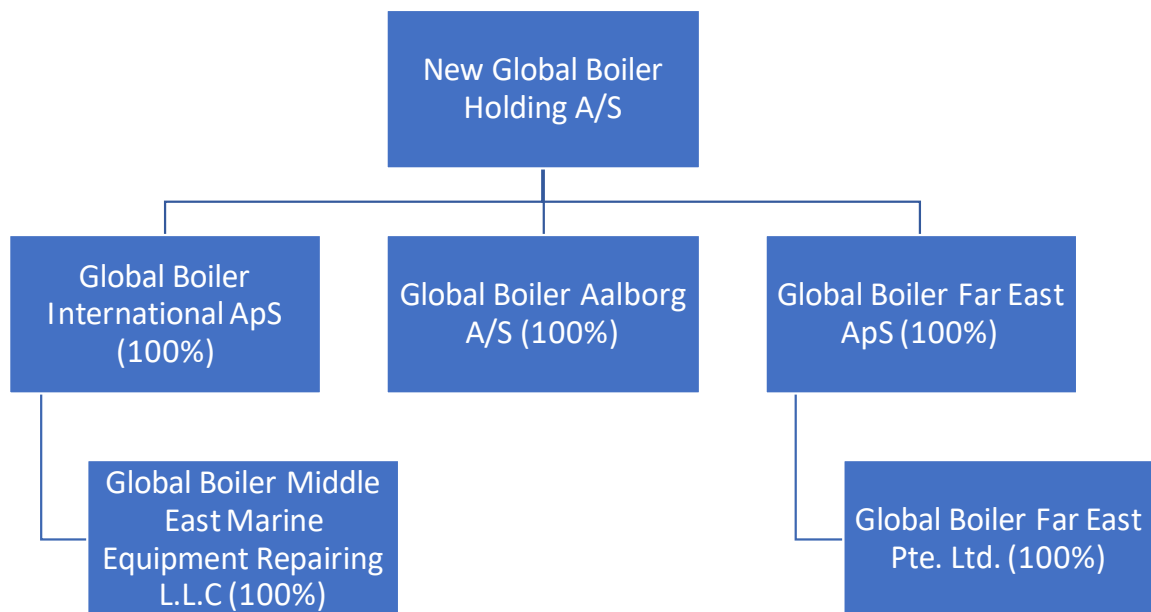
Auditors

Redmark
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Hasseris Bymidte 6
9000 Aalborg

Subsidiaries

Global Boiler Aalborg A/S, Aalborg
Global Boiler International ApS, Aalborg
Global Boiler Far East ApS, Aalborg
Global Boiler Far East Pte Ltd, Singapore
Global Boiler Middle East Marine Equipment Repairing L.L.C, Dubai

Group overview



Consolidated financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Income statement:		
Gross profit	63.311	41.601
Profit from operating activities	15.892	3.330
Net financials	-1.817	-1.397
Net profit or loss for the year	13.955	1.904
Statement of financial position:		
Balance sheet total	95.609	78.853
Investments in property, plant and equipment	1.289	1.423
Equity	37.039	22.015
Cash flows:		
Operating activities	4.737	7.925
Investing activities	-1.725	-25.354
Financing activities	-93	22.143
Total cash flows	2.919	4.713
Employees:		
Average number of full-time employees	112	91
Key figures in %:		
Acid test ratio	171,0	129,7
Solvency ratio	38,7	27,9
Return on equity	47,3	17,3

Calculations of key figures and ratios do, in all material respects, follow the recommendations of the Danish Association of Finance Analysts, only in a few respects deviating from the recommendations.

The key figures and ratios shown in the statement of financial highlights have been calculated as follows:

Acid test ratio	$\frac{\text{Current assets} \times 100}{\text{Short term liabilities other than provisions}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity, closing balance} \times 100}{\text{Total assets, closing balance}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit or loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

The Group's principal activities are the service & repair of all types of marine boilers, incinerators and Inert Gas Generators and related equipment and accessories on a Worldwide Basis. Those business activities are conducted and performed also by the Group companies in Denmark, Singapore and Dubai. In addition, a large selection of spare parts for the above industries is stocked and sold.

Furthermore, the Group perform sales, engineering and manufacturing of new boilers and economizers in own production facilities.

The Group has modern and efficient workshops that has a long tradition of its class approved boilers and boiler components. The workshops are placed in Denmark, Dubai and Singapore. The workshops mainly focus on the markets in their own area, but the market for the Global Boiler group is vessels all over the world.

The main activity of New Global Boiler Holding A/S is to own shares in the subsidiaries.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the group for the year totals 63.3 mil. DKK against 41.6 mil. DKK last year. Income from ordinary activities after tax totals 13.9 mil. DKK against 1.9 mil. DKK last year. The positive development is partly due to the fact that the COVID-19 pandemic has ended. This has meant that there again is a better opportunity to get on board the vessels.

The market in Middle East has opened quicker than Europe and Far East, so the biggest increase comes from this area in 2022.

Management considers the achieved results in 2022 satisfactory.

Expected developments

The outlook for 2023 is positive and we expect increased business activities across all entities.

The geopolitical challenges in the world have not had a significant impact on the level of activity, as the company's customers are not subject to sanctions. .

Knowledge resources

To meet market demands the New Global Boiler Holding Group has internationalized operations and now operate out of the most relevant global hubs with competence anchored locally at each site. To support continued growth and competitiveness of the Group it is important to attract qualified and skilled personal therefor the Group is strongly invested in staff development and is strongly invested in ensuring the correct personal in every activity.

The objective is to be able to service the customer's fleets on time and at a competitive rate on a global scale.

Management's review

Environmental issues

The New Global Boiler Holding Group has a policy to fully comply with laws and regulation concerning environmental matter, health and safety, human rights and anti money laundering in all entities in the group..

The Danish Company invested in 2022 in solar panels on the factory roofs covering 85 % of the yearly power consumption and thus gives the Company an 85 % less CO2 footprint in this area.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Group		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	63.310.771	41.600.676	-59.307	-182.851
Gross profit				
1 Staff costs	-42.871.436	-32.860.162	0	0
Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	-4.547.273	-4.566.353	0	0
Other operating expenses	0	-844.219	0	0
Operating profit	15.892.062	3.329.942	-59.307	-182.851
Income from investments in Group entities	0	0	14.489.496	2.731.109
Other financial income from group enterprises	0	2.399	160.808	0
Other financial income	1.454.363	370.922	9.004	0
2 Other financial expenses	-3.271.767	-1.769.958	-797.799	-853.520
Pre-tax net profit or loss	14.074.658	1.933.305	13.802.202	1.694.738
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-119.270	-28.905	153.186	209.660
3 Net profit or loss for the year	13.955.388	1.904.400	13.955.388	1.904.398

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Group		Parent		
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Assets					
Non-current assets					
4	Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights	541.274	210.786	0	0
5	Goodwill	22.214.384	24.991.183	0	0
	Total intangible assets	22.755.658	25.201.969	0	0
6	Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	7.240.001	7.414.525	0	0
	Total property, plant, and equipment	7.240.001	7.414.525	0	0
7	Investments in group enterprises	0	0	59.030.718	43.473.112
	Total investments	0	0	59.030.718	43.473.112
	Total non-current assets	29.995.659	32.616.494	59.030.718	43.473.112

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Group		Parent		
	2022	2021	2022	2021	
Assets					
Current assets					
	Raw materials and consumables	12.797.214	7.836.493	0	0
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	0	2.775.469	0	0
	Prepayments for goods	1.689.057	0	0	0
	Total inventories	14.486.271	10.611.962	0	0
	Trade receivables	26.983.617	18.775.051	0	0
8	Contract work in progress	4.947.625	1.599.250	0	0
	Receivables from group enterprises	0	252.018	2.660.808	2.500.000
9	Deferred tax assets	46.172	0	65.861	0
	Income tax receivables	0	0	68.718	209.660
	Tax receivables from group enterprises	0	0	82.086	0
	Other receivables	4.414.036	3.887.024	20.288	0
10	Prepayments	978.842	471.293	0	0
	Total receivables	37.370.292	24.984.636	2.897.761	2.709.660
	Cash and cash equivalents	13.756.734	10.639.460	0	0
	Total current assets	65.613.297	46.236.058	2.897.761	2.709.660
	Total assets	95.608.956	78.852.552	61.928.479	46.182.772

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Group		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Contributed capital	1.000.000	1.000.000	1.000.000	1.000.000
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	0	0	3.499.719	0
Reserve for foreign currency translation	887.310	111.003	0	0
Retained earnings	35.151.589	20.904.398	28.539.180	21.015.401
Proposed dividend for the financial year	0	0	4.000.000	0
Total equity	37.038.899	22.015.401	37.038.899	22.015.401
Provisions				
11 Provisions for deferred tax	0	89.616	0	0
12 Other provisions	766.444	39.957	0	0
Total provisions	766.444	129.573	0	0
Liabilities other than provisions				
13 Bank loans	4.702.929	6.672.582	4.702.929	6.672.582
14 Lease liabilities	1.689.665	2.131.164	0	0
15 Deposits	1.050.273	663.499	0	0
16 Payables to group enterprises	0	8.183.050	0	8.183.050
17 Other payables	11.989.813	3.415.339	11.989.813	3.415.339
Total long term liabilities other than provisions	19.432.680	21.065.634	16.692.742	18.270.971

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for foreign currency translation	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2022	1.000.000	111.003	20.904.398	22.015.401
Retained earnings for the year	0	0	13.955.388	13.955.388
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0	776.307	0	776.307
Other adjustments	0	0	291.803	291.803
	1.000.000	887.310	35.151.589	37.038.899

Statement of changes in equity of the parent

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for net revalua-tion according to the eq-uity method	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total
Equity 1 January 2022	1.000.000	0	21.015.401	0	22.015.401
Share of profit or loss	0	2.431.609	7.523.779	4.000.000	13.955.388
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0	776.307	0	0	776.307
Other adjustments	0	291.803	0	0	291.803
	1.000.000	3.499.719	28.539.180	4.000.000	37.038.899

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	Group		Parent	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
1. Staff costs				
Salaries and wages	40.069.103	30.259.719	0	0
Pension costs	2.515.097	2.332.087	0	0
Other costs for social security	287.236	268.356	0	0
	42.871.436	32.860.162	0	0
Executive board and board of directors	930.397	860.775	0	0
Average number of employees	112	91	0	0
2. Other financial expenses				
Financial costs, group enterprises	0	380.858	0	360.050
Other financial costs	3.271.767	1.389.100	797.799	493.470
	3.271.767	1.769.958	797.799	853.520
3. Proposed distribution of net profit				
Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method			2.431.609	-111.003
Dividend for the financial year			4.000.000	0
Transferred to retained earnings			7.523.779	2.015.401
Total allocations and transfers			13.955.388	1.904.398

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	Group		Parent	
	31/12 2022	31/12 2021	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
4. Acquired concessions, patents, licenses, trademarks, and similar rights				
Cost opening balance	458.922	264.969	0	0
Additions during the year	435.969	193.953	0	0
Cost end of period	894.891	458.922	0	0
Amortisation and write-down opening balance	-248.135	-8.832	0	0
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-105.482	-239.304	0	0
Amortisation and write-down end of period	-353.617	-248.136	0	0
Carrying amount, end of period	541.274	210.786	0	0
5. Goodwill				
Cost opening balance	27.767.982	0	0	0
Additions during the year	0	27.767.982	0	0
Cost end of period	27.767.982	27.767.982	0	0
Amortisation and write-down opening balance	-2.776.799	0	0	0
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-2.776.799	-2.776.799	0	0
Amortisation and write-down end of period	-5.553.598	-2.776.799	0	0
Carrying amount, end of period	22.214.384	24.991.183	0	0

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	Group		Parent	
	31/12 2022	31/12 2021	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
6. Other fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment				
Cost opening balance	13.564.757	12.218.246	0	0
Additions during the year	1.288.920	1.423.309	0	0
Disposals during the year	0	-76.798	0	0
Cost end of period	14.853.677	13.564.757	0	0
Amortisation and write-down opening balance	-6.150.232	-4.712.352	0	0
Translation at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date end of period	189.861	0	0	0
Amortisation and depreciation for the year	-1.653.305	-1.477.082	0	0
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss, assets disposed of	0	39.202	0	0
Amortisation and write-down end of period	-7.613.676	-6.150.232	0	0
Carrying amount, end of period	7.240.001	7.414.525	0	0
Lease assets are recognised at a carrying amount of	2.516.824	2.924.414	0	0

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	Parent	
	<u>31/12 2022</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
7. Investments in group enterprises		
Cost opening balance	43.631.000	0
Additions during the year	<u>0</u>	<u>43.631.000</u>
Cost end of period	<u>43.631.000</u>	<u>43.631.000</u>
Revaluations, opening balance opening balance	2.304.759	0
Correction of previous revaluations	291.803	0
Translation at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date	776.307	111.003
Net profit or loss for the year before amortisation of goodwill	16.952.143	5.193.756
Dividend	<u>0</u>	<u>-3.000.000</u>
Revaluation end of period	<u>20.325.012</u>	<u>2.304.759</u>
Amortisation of goodwill, opening balance opening balance	-2.462.647	0
Amortisation of goodwill for the year	<u>-2.462.647</u>	<u>-2.462.647</u>
Depreciation on goodwill end of period	<u>-4.925.294</u>	<u>-2.462.647</u>
Carrying amount, end of period	<u>59.030.718</u>	<u>43.473.112</u>
The item includes goodwill with an amount of	<u>19.701.173</u>	<u>22.163.819</u>
Goodwill is recognised under the item "Additions during the year" with an amount of	<u>0</u>	<u>24.626.466</u>
Group enterprises:		
	Domicile	Equity interest
Global Boiler Aalborg A/S	Aalborg	100 %
Global Boiler International ApS	Aalborg	100 %
Global Boiler Far East ApS	Aalborg	100 %
Global Boiler Far East Pte Ltd	Singapore	100 %
Global Boiler Middle East Marine Equipment Repairing L.L.C	Dubai	100 %

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	Group		Parent	
	<u>31/12 2022</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>	<u>31/12 2022</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
8. Contract work in progress				
Selling price of the production for the period	8.477.653	4.032.393	0	0
Progress billings	<u>-4.406.387</u>	<u>-4.769.844</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Contract work in progress, net	<u>4.071.266</u>	<u>-737.451</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
The following is recognised:				
Contract work in progress (current assets)	4.947.625	1.599.250	0	0
Contract work in progress (prepayments received on account)	0	-940.457	0	0
Contract work in progress (short-term liabilities other than provision)	<u>-876.359</u>	<u>-1.396.244</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>4.071.266</u>	<u>-737.451</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	Group		Parent	
	31/12 2022	31/12 2021	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
9. Deferred tax assets				
Deferred tax of the net profit or loss for the year	46.172	0	65.861	0
	46.172	0	65.861	0
The following items are subject to deferred tax:				
Intangible assets	-119.080	0	0	0
Property, plant, and equipment	32.274	0	0	0
Current assets	144.391	0	0	0
Other debt	-77.274	0	0	0
Losses carried forward from previous years	65.861	0	65.861	0
	46.172	0	65.861	0

At 31 December 2022, the Group has recognised a tax asset totalling DKK 46.172. The tax asset is a combination of the above shown figures.

Based on the budgets for 2023, management finds it likely that future taxable income will be available where unutilised tax losses and unutilised tax deductions may be utilised.

10. Prepayments

Prepayments consists of prepayments on travel, transport and administration expenses.

	Group		Parent	
	31/12 2022	31/12 2021	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
11. Provisions for deferred tax				
Provisions for deferred tax opening balance	89.616	382.784	0	0
Deferred tax relating to the net profit or loss for the year	-135.788	-293.168	0	0
	-46.172	89.616	0	0

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

12. Other provisions

Other provisions consists of provision for loss on work in progress.

	Group		Parent	
	31/12 2022	31/12 2021	31/12 2022	31/12 2021
13. Bank loans				
Total bank loans	6.652.929	8.542.582	6.652.929	8.542.582
Share of amount due within 1 year	<u>-1.950.000</u>	<u>-1.870.000</u>	<u>-1.950.000</u>	<u>-1.870.000</u>
	<u>4.702.929</u>	<u>6.672.582</u>	<u>4.702.929</u>	<u>6.672.582</u>
14. Lease liabilities				
Total lease liabilities	2.124.477	2.527.816	0	0
Share of amount due within 1 year	<u>-434.812</u>	<u>-396.652</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>1.689.665</u>	<u>2.131.164</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
15. Deposits				
Total deposits	<u>1.050.273</u>	<u>663.499</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>1.050.723</u>	<u>663.499</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
16. Payables to group enterprises				
Total payables to group enterprises	0	9.683.050	0	9.683.050
Share of amount due within 1 year	<u>0</u>	<u>-1.500.000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-1.500.000</u>
	<u>0</u>	<u>8.183.050</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8.183.050</u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>0</u>	<u>1.823.000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1.823.000</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	Group		Parent	
	<u>31/12 2022</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>	<u>31/12 2022</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
17. Other payables				
Total other payables	13.989.813	3.915.339	13.989.813	3.915.339
Share of amount due within 1 year	<u>-2.000.000</u>	<u>-500.000</u>	<u>-2.000.000</u>	<u>-500.000</u>
Total other payables	<u>11.989.813</u>	<u>3.415.339</u>	<u>11.989.813</u>	<u>3.415.339</u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>1.989.813</u>	<u>1.216.000</u>	<u>1.989.813</u>	<u>1.216.000</u>

18. Charges and security

For bank debts, the Group has provided security in Group entities assets representing a nominal value of thousands DKK 5.000. This security comprises the below assets, stating the book values:

	<u>DKK in thousands</u>
Inventories	9.956
Trade receivables	19.871
Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furnitures	1.115
All intangible fixed assets	541

Fixtures, fittings, tools, and equipment representing a carrying amount of thousands DKK 2.517 at 31 December 2022, cf. note 6, have been financed by means of finance leases. At 31 December 2022, this lease liability totals thousands DKK 2.214.

19. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Lease liabilities

The Group has entered into a lease contract that can be terminated to vacating with 4-30 month notice. The total rent costs for the period is thousand DKK 2.231.

Recourse guarantee commitments:

The parent company has guaranteed the bank loans of the group enterprises. On 31 December 2022, the total bank loans of the group enterprises totalled thousand DKK 7.840.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

19. Contingencies (continued)

Contingent liabilities (continued)

Warranty commitments and other contingent liabilities:

The Group has entered into lease contracts that can be terminated to vacating with 6 month notice. The total rent costs for the period is thousand DKK 622.

Joint taxation

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

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

The liability relating to obligations in connection with withholding tax on dividends, interest, and royalties represents an estimated maximum of DKK 0.

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

The company has withdrawn from the joint taxation with the former management company Global Boiler Holding ApS as of 4. July 2022 and is liable for any tax claims against the other jointly taxed companies until the time of withdrawal from the joint taxation.

20. Related parties

Related parties consist of boardmembers in the parentcompany as well as in other Group entities. Furthermore related parties consists of shareholders and their related parties.

Transactions

Transactions with related party has been done on market termes hence they are not disclosed in the annual reapport in accordance with § 98 C (7) in the Danish Financial Act.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	Group	
	2022	2021
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
21. Adjustments		
Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	4.547.273	4.566.353
Other financial income	-1.454.363	-373.321
Other financial expenses	3.271.767	1.769.958
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	119.270	28.905
Other provisions	726.487	39.957
	<u>7.210.434</u>	<u>6.031.852</u>
22. Change in working capital		
Change in inventories	-3.874.309	315.396
Change in receivables	-12.339.485	16.335.214
Change in trade payables and other payables	936.651	-13.267.560
Other changes in working capital	1.012.334	0
	<u>-14.264.809</u>	<u>3.383.050</u>
23. Acquisition of enterprises and activities		
Property, plant, and equipment	0	7.505.895
Inventories	0	10.927.358
Receivables	0	42.089.152
Cash on hand and demand deposits	0	5.926.098
Bank loans	0	-10.891.982
Mortgage loans	0	-3.233.209
Provisions for deferred tax	0	-2.182.509
Trade payables	0	-17.244.549
Other payables	0	-16.655.570
Goodwill	0	27.767.982
Consideration in the shape of contribution of share capital	0	-20.000.000
	<u>0</u>	<u>24.008.666</u>

Accounting policies

The annual report for New Global Boiler Holding A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class C enterprises (medium sized enterprises).

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

Recognition and measurement in general

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foreign currency translation

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

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

Accounting policies

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Group enterprises abroad, associates, and equity investments are considered to be independent entities. The income statements are translated at an average exchange rate for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the closing rates. Currency translation differences, arising from the translation of the equity of group enterprises abroad at the beginning of the year to the closing rate and from the translation of income statements from average prices to the closing rate, are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve in the Consolidated Financial Statement. This also applies to differences arising from translation of income statements from average exchange rate to closing rate.

Translation adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in equity in the fair value reserve. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised directly in equity.

When recognising foreign group enterprises which are integral units, the monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the subsequent revaluation or write-down for impairment of the asset. Income statement items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the income statement derived from non-monetary items are translated using historical prices.

The consolidated financial statements

The consolidated income statements comprise the parent company New Global Boiler Holding A/S and those group enterprises of which New Global Boiler Holding A/S directly or indirectly owns more than 50 % of the voting rights or in other ways exercise control.

Consolidation policies

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared as a summary of the parent company's and the group enterprises' financial statements by adding together uniform accounting records calculated in accordance with the group's accounting policies.

Investments in group enterprises are eliminated by the proportionate share of the group enterprises' fair value of net assets and liabilities at the acquisition date.

In the consolidated financial statements, the accounting records of the group enterprises are recognised by 100%. The minority interests' share of the profit for the year and of the equity in the group enterprises, which are not 100% owned, is included in the group's profit and equity, but presented separately.

Purchases and sales of minority interests under continuing control are recognised directly in equity as a transaction between shareholders.

Accounting policies

Investments in associates are measured in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value i calculated in accordance with the parent company's accounting policies and with proportionate elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses. In the income statement, the proportional share of the associates' results is recognised after elimination of the proportional share of intercompany gains and losses.

The group activities in joint operations are recognised in the consolidated financial statements record by record.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

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

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

Contract work in progress concerning construction contracts is recognised in the revenue concurrently with the production process. Thus, the revenue corresponds to the selling price of the total yearly production (the production method). The revenue is recognised when the total income and costs of the contract and the stage of completion on the reporting date can be reliably validated and it is deemed probable that the financial benefits will flow to the company.

When the results of a contract cannot be reliably validated, the revenue is recognised solely on a cost basis to the extent that it seems probable that the costs will be recovered.

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

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets, operating loss and conflict compensation as well as salary reimbursements received. Compensation is recognized when it is overwhelmingly probable that the company will receive the compensation.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors.

Accounting policies

Staff costs

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

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and write-down for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items of secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including losses on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Financial income and expenses

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

Results from investments in group enterprises

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the equity investment in the individual entities are recognised in the income statement of the parent as a proportional share of the entities' post-tax profit or loss.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

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

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

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

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Licences

Licenses are measured at cost less accrued amortisation. Licenses are amortised over the contract period, however, for a maximum of 5 years.

Accounting policies

Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Given that it is impossible to make a reliable estimate of the useful life, the amortisation period is set at 10 years.

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

As regards self-constructed assets, the cost comprises direct costs for materials, components, deliveries from sub-suppliers, payroll costs, and borrowing costs from specific and general borrowing concerning the construction of each individual asset.

Leases

The enterprise will be applying IAS 17 as its base of interpretation for recognition of classification and recognition of leases.

Accounting policies

At their initial recognition in the statement of financial position, leases concerning property, plant, and equipment where the group holds all essential risks and advantages associated with the proprietary right (finance lease) are measured either at fair value of the asset being leased or at the present value of the future lease payments, whichever value is lower. When calculating the present value, the discount rate used is the internal rate of return of the lease or, alternatively, the borrowing rate of the enterprise. Hereafter, assets held under a finance lease are treated in the same way as other similar property, plant, and equipment.

The capitalised residual lease commitment is recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability other than provisions, and the interest part of the lease is recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract.

All other leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The group's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in group enterprises are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. write-down for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Investments

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

Accounting policies

Investments in group enterprises are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

Consolidated goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life, which is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. Consolidated goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which represent 10 years. The depreciation period is determined on the basis of an assessment that these are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile.

Investments in group enterprises with a negative equity value are measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in group enterprises transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. Dividends from group enterprises expected to be adopted before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in group enterprises.

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

On the acquisition of enterprises, the acquisition method, the uniting-of-interests method or the book value method is applied, cf. the above description under Business combinations.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

Accounting policies

Costs of manufactured goods and work in progress comprise the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance and depreciation of machinery, factory buildings, and equipment used in the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing expenses are not recognised in cost.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the estimated selling price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Receivables

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

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

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work performed. The selling price is measured on the basis of the stage of completion on the reporting date and the total expected income from the individual work in progress. The stage of completion is calculated as the share of costs incurred in proportion to the estimated total costs of the individual work in progress.

When the selling price of the individual work in progress cannot be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the costs incurred or at net realisable value, if this is lower.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the statement of financial position under accounts receivables or liabilities. Net assets consist of the sum of the work in progress, where the selling price of the work performed exceeds invoicing on account. Net liabilities consist of the sum of the work in progress, where invoicing on account exceeds the selling price.

Costs in connection with sales work and the procurement of contracts are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

Prepayments

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Accounting policies

Equity

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and equity interests proportional to cost.

The reserve may be eliminated in the event of losses, realisation of equity investments, or changes in the accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised by a negative amount.

Reserve for foreign currency translation

The reserve for foreign currency translation arises when translating accounting items in foreign currency.

The reserve is dissolved once the value adjustments have been applied or reversed.

The reserve is distributable.

Dividend

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

Income tax and deferred tax

As administration company, New Global Boiler Holding A/S is liable to the tax authorities for the subsidiaries' corporate income taxes.

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

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

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

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

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

Accounting policies

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

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

Provisions

Provisions comprise expected costs of warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when the group has a legal or actual commitment resulting from a previously occurred event and when it is probable that the settlement of the liability will result in consumption of the financial resources of the group.

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value. If the fulfilment of a liability is expected to take place far in the future, the liability is measured at fair value.

When it is likely that the total costs will exceed the total income of contract work in progress, the total expected loss on the contract work in progress will be recognised as provisions for liabilities. The provision is recognised under production costs.

Liabilities other than provisions

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

Also, capitalised residual leasing liabilities associated with financial leasing contracts are recognised in the financial liabilities.

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

Statement of cash flows

The cash flow statement shows the cash flows for the year, divided in cash flows deriving from operating activities, investment activities and financing activities, respectively, the changes in the liabilities, and cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the year, respectively.

Accounting policies

The effect on cash flows derived from the acquisition and sale of enterprises appears separately under cash flows from investment activities. In the statement of cash flows, cash flows derived from acquirees are recognised as of the date of acquisition, and cash flows derived from sold enterprises are recognised until the date of sale.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the group's share of the profit adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in the working capital, and corporate income tax paid. Dividend income from equity investments are recognised under "Interest income and dividend received".

Cash flows from investment activities

Cash flows from investment activities comprise payments in connection with the acquisition and sale of enterprises and activities as well as the acquisition and sale of intangible assets, property, plant, and equipment, and investments, respectively.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities include changes in the size or the composition of the group's share capital and costs attached to it, as well as raising loans, repayments of interest-bearing payables and payment of dividend to shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits and short-term financial instruments with a term of less than 3 months, which can easily be converted into cash and cash equivalents and are associated with an insignificant risk of value change.