
GE Power Denmark ApS

Ringager 4A, DK-2605 Brøndby

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2022

CVR No 73 48 45 10

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
31/5 2023

Alex Bollhorn
Chairman of the General
Meeting

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Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of GE Power Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022.

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

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

Brøndby, 31 May 2023

Executive Board

Alex Bollhorn
CEO

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of GE Power Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of GE Power Denmark ApS for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022, 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 31.12.2022 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2022 - 31.12.2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the 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 management's review

Management is responsible for the management's review.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the management's review provides the information

Independent Auditor's Report

required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Copenhagen, 31 May 2023

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 96 35 56

Martin Pieper
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne44063

Mads Clement Madsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne49067

Company Information

The Company

GE Power Denmark ApS
Ringager 4A
DK-2605 Brøndby

CVR No: 73 48 45 10
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Brøndby

Executive Board

Alex Bollhorn

Auditors

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
DK-2300 København S

Management's Review

Key activities

The Company's principal activities consist of sale of equipment and providing services to power plants, the environmental sector and the industrial sector.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2022 shows a profit of TDKK 16,584, and at 31 December 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 47,147.

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	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
Gross profit/loss		23.897	4.209
Staff expenses	1	-2.581	-3.761
Profit before financial income and expenses		21.316	448
Financial income	2	256	54
Financial expenses	3	-916	0
Profit before tax		20.656	502
Tax on profit for the year	4	-4.072	0
Net profit/loss for the year		16.584	502

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		16.584	502
		16.584	502

Balance Sheet 31 December

	Note	2022 TDKK	2021 TDKK
Assets			
Trade receivables		24.722	1.503
Receivables from group enterprises		40.925	50.072
Other receivables		1.185	13
Deferred tax asset		6	0
Prepayments		128	1.342
Receivables		66.966	52.930
Currents assets		66.966	52.930
Assets		66.966	52.930
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital		5.505	5.505
Retained earnings		41.642	25.058
Equity		47.147	30.563
Other provisions	5	674	3.123
Provisions		674	3.123
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		2.449	0
Long-term debt	6	2.449	0
Credit institutions		0	2
Deferred income		1.446	360
Trade payables		1.135	823
Payables to group enterprises		5.505	13.183
Other payables		8.610	4.876
Short-term debt		16.696	19.244
Debt		19.145	19.244
Liabilities and equity		66.966	52.930
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> TDKK	<u>Retained earnings</u> TDKK	<u>Total</u> TDKK
Equity at 1 January	5.505	25.058	30.563
Net profit/loss for the year	0	16.584	16.584
Equity at 31 December	5.505	41.642	47.147

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2022	2021
	TDKK	TDKK
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	2.422	2.901
Pensions	191	34
Other staff expenses	-32	826
	<u>2.581</u>	<u>3.761</u>
Average number of employees	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
2 Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	155	0
Other financial income	101	54
	<u>256</u>	<u>54</u>
3 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	1	0
Other financial expenses	908	0
Exchange adjustments	7	0
	<u>916</u>	<u>0</u>
4 Tax on profit for the year		
Current tax for the year	2.449	0
Deferred tax for the year	-6	0
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	1.629	0
	<u>4.072</u>	<u>0</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Other provisions

The Company provides warranties of 1 to 5 years on some of its products and is therefore obliged to repair or replace goods which are not satisfactory. Based on previous experience in respect of the level of repairs and returns, other provisions have been recognised for expected warranty claims.

Warranties	<u>674</u>	<u>3.123</u>
	<u>674</u>	<u>3.123</u>

6 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:

Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax

Between 1 and 5 years	<u>2.449</u>	<u>0</u>
Long-term part	2.449	0
Within 1 year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>2.449</u>	<u>0</u>

7 Contingent assets, liabilities and other contractual obligations

Rental and lease obligations	<u>513</u>	<u>418</u>
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The Company is jointly taxed with the other enterprises in the group and are jointly and severally liable for the taxes that concern the joint taxation. The total amount appears from the annual report of LM Group Holding A/S which is the administration company in the joint taxation.

Guaranties amounting to TEUR 123 have been provided to customers.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Related parties

The Company is part of the consolidated financial statements of:

Name	Place of registered office
GE Power Global BV	Bergschot 69-2, PA 4817 Breda, Netherlands

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of GE Power Denmark ApS for 2022 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 2022 are presented in TDKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt 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

Revenue

A contract is broken down by individual transactions when the fair value of the individual sales transactions may be reliably measured, and the individual sales transactions are of separate value to the buyer. Sales transactions are deemed to be of a separate value to the buyer when the transaction is individually identifiable and usually sold individually. The contract price is broken down by the individual sales transactions in accordance with the relative current cost approach. The separate sales transactions are recognised as revenue when complying with the criteria applying to the sale of goods and services.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement from the date of delivery and when the risk has passed to the buyer if it is possible to calculate the income reliably. The revenue is calculated exclusive of VAT, charges and discounts.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

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

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses regarding sale and administration.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement with the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, debt and foreign currency transactions as well as surcharges and allowances under the tax repayment scheme.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Tax on profit for the year

Tax on net profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity. The Company and the Danish associates are taxed jointly. The Danish income tax is distributed between profit- and loss-making Danish enterprises in relation to their taxable income (full distribution).

Balance Sheet

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.

Prepayments

Accrued income recognised in assets comprises prepaid costs regarding subsequent financial years.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

Other provisions include warranty obligations in respect of repair work within the warranty period of 1-5 years. Provisions are measured and recognised based on experience with guarantee work.

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.

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 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial debts

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