GE POWER DENMARK ApS

Ringager 4, DK-2605 Brøndby

Annual Report for 2024

CVR No. 73 48 45 10

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the company on 26/6 2025

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 2024.

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 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2024.

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, 26 June 2025

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 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company´s operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company´s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company´s internal control.

Independent Auditor's report

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company´s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 26 June 2025

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33963556

Martin Pieper
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne44063

Vincent Mendel Tran
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne50739

Company information

The Company	GE POWER DENMARK ApS Ringager 4 DK-2605 Brøndby
	CVR No: 73 48 45 10
	Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
	Incorporated: 20 January 1984
	Financial year: 41st financial year
	Municipality of reg. office: Brøndby
Executive Board	Alex Bollhorn
Auditors	Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Weidekampsgade 6 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 2024 shows a profit of TDKK 10,979 (2023: TDKK 1,344) , and at 31 December 2024 the balance sheet of the Company shows a positive equity of TDKK 59,470 (2023: T:DKK 48,491).

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	2024	2023
		TDKK	TDKK
Gross profit		**14,747**	**2,495**
Staff expenses	1	-2,605	-2,360
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		**12,142**	**135**
Financial income	2	1,978	1,890
Financial expenses	3	-78	-267
Profit/loss before tax		**14,042**	**1,758**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-3,063	-414
Net profit/loss for the year		**10,979**	**1,344**

Distribution of profit

	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Proposed dividend for the year	40,000	0
Retained earnings	-29,021	1,344
	10,979	**1,344**

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2024	2023
		TDKK	TDKK
Trade receivables		4,680	3,802
Receivables from group enterprises		67,350	64,104
Other receivables		81	523
Deferred tax asset		0	6
Prepayments		498	761
Receivables		**72,609**	**69,196**
Current assets		**72,609**	**69,196**
Assets		**72,609**	**69,196**

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2024	2023
		TDKK	TDKK
Share capital		5,505	5,505
Retained earnings		13,965	42,986
Proposed dividend for the year		40,000	0
Equity		**59,470**	**48,491**
Other provisions	5	674	674
Provisions		**674**	**674**
Prepayments received from customers		30	2,277
Trade payables		414	423
Payables to group enterprises		5,409	13,363
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		3,086	414
Other payables		3,526	3,554
Short-term debt		**12,465**	**20,031**
Debt		**12,465**	**20,031**
Liabilities and equity		**72,609**	**69,196**
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January	5,505	42,986	0	48,491
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-29,021	40,000	10,979
Equity at 31 December	**5,505**	**13,965**	**40,000**	**59,470**

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Staff expenses

	2024 TDKK	2023 TDKK
Wages and salaries	2,401	2,193
Pensions	194	164
Other staff expenses	10	3
	2,605	**2,360**
Average number of employees	**2**	**2**

2. Financial income

	2024 TDKK	2023 TDKK
Interest from group enterprises	1,978	1,805
Other financial income	0	85
	1,978	**1,890**

3. Financial expenses

	2024 TDKK	2023 TDKK
Interest to group enterprises	12	0
Exchange adjustments, expenses	66	267
	78	**267**

4. Income tax expense

	2024 TDKK	2023 TDKK
Current tax for the year	3,086	414
Deferred tax for the year	6	0
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-29	0
	3,063	**414**

	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK

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.

Other provisions	674	674
	674	**674**

The provisions are expected to mature as follows:

Provisions falling due after 5 years	0	0
	0	**0**

	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK

6. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	185	264
Between 1 and 5 years	130	26
	315	**290**

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.

7. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

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

8. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of GE POWER DENMARK ApS for 2024 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 2024 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 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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.

Tax on profit/loss 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.

Equity

Dividend

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

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.

Financial liabilities

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