Ørsted Carbon Services A/S

CVR no. 41965533

Annual report 2024

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 18 June 2025

Chair: Jeppe Skov Andersen

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Ørsted Carbon Services A/S - Kraftværksvej 53, Skærbæk, 7000 Fredericia

Contents

Company information

Company
Ørsted Carbon Services A/S
Kraftværksvej 53 Skærbæk
7000 Fredericia

Company CVR: 41965533

Financial year: 2024-01-01 - 2024-12-31

Annual general meeting: 18 June 2025

Board of Directors
Mikkel Friis-Olsen, Chair
Lars Bruun Sørensen, Deputy Chair
Bogi Bech Jensen

Executive Board
Bogi Bech Jensen, Director

Auditors
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
2900 Hellerup

Consolidated financial statements
The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent company, Ørsted A/S, CVR no. 36213728

The annual report of Ørsted A/S, CVR no. 36213728 can be obtained at the following address:

https://cdn.orsted.com/-/media/annual2024/orsted-annual-report-2024.pdf?rev=e2d1485c254f4274aa6d7752c8947560&hash=65FE890EC7C5CF6867B36C7F626F727B

Statement by management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Ørsted Carbon Services A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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

In our opinion, the company financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

Management proposes at the annual general meeting that the annual report for 2025 should not be audited. The management considers the conditions for omitting an audit to be met.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved at the annual general meeting.

Skærbæk, 11 June 2025

Executive Board:

Bogi Bech Jensen,
Director

Board of Directors:

Mikkel Friis-Olsen, Chair	Lars Bruun Sørensen, Deputy Chair	Bogi Bech Jensen

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Ørsted Carbon Services A/S

Opinion

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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Ørsted Carbon Services A/S 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 ("Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the 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.

Independent auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

Hellerup, 11 June 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. *33771231*

Daniel Kønigsfeld Sitch	Emrah Neziri
State Authorised Public Accountant	State Authorised Public Accountant
mne47889	mne50656

Accounting policies

The annual report of Ørsted Carbon Services A/S for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to Reporting class B entities, as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2024 is presented in TDKK.

1 Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits 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 from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

2 Income statement

2.1 Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

2.2 Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities and foreign currency transactions and surcharges and allowances under tax payments, etc.

Accounting policies

2.3 Tax for the year

The parent company is subject to the Danish rules on mandatory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation arrangement from the date when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date when they are no longer consolidated.

The ultimate parent company acts as management company for the joint taxation arrangement and consequently settles all corporate income tax payments with the tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the Danish corporate income tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use the tax losses to reduce their own taxable income.

The tax expense for the year, which comprises the year's current tax charge, joint taxation contributions and changes in the deferred tax charge - including changes arising from changes in tax rates - is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

3 Balance sheet

3.1 Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

3.2 Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

The company and all its Danish group entities are taxed on a joint basis. The current income tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities relative to their taxable income. Tax losses are allocated based on the full absorption method. The jointly taxed entities are eligible for the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as 'Corporation tax receivable' or 'Corporation tax payable'.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

3.3 Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Income statement 01 January - 31 December

	Note	2024	2023
		TDKK	TDKK
Other external expenses		(14)	(13)
Gross profit		**(14)**	**(13)**
Staff costs	2	0	0
Loss before net financials		**(14)**	**(13)**
Financial income	3	14	12
Financial expenses	4	(6)	(6)
Loss before tax		**(6)**	**(7)**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	1	2
Loss for the year		**(5)**	**(5)**
Distribution of profit	6		

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2024	2023
		TDKK	TDKK
Assets			
Current assets			
Receivables			
Other receivables		3	0
Deferred tax asset		0	2
Receivables from group companies		382	384
Corporation tax receivable		1	2
		386	**388**
Total current assets		**386**	**388**
Total assets		**386**	**388**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital		400	400
Retained earnings		(31)	(26)
Total equity		**369**	**374**
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		17	13
Other payables		0	1
Total current liabilities		**17**	**14**
Total liabilities		**17**	**14**
Total equity and liabilities		**386**	**388**
Main activity	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	7		
Related parties and ownership structure	8		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital TDKK	Retained earnings TDKK	Total TDKK
Equity at 1 January 2024	400	(26)	374
Net profit/loss for the year	0	(5)	(5)
Equity at 31 December 2024	**400**	**(31)**	**369**

1. Main activity

The company's purpose is to provide services and holds shares in subsidiaries within CO2 capture and any other business that, in the opinion of the board of directors, is related to this.

2. Staff costs

	2024	2023
Average number of employees	1	1

3. Financial income

	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
Interest income from group companies	14	12
	14	**12**

4. Financial expenses

	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
Other financial expenses	6	6
	6	**6**

5. Tax for the year

	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
Tax for the year		
Current tax for the year	(1)	(2)
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	(2)	1
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	2	(1)
	(1)	**(2)**

6. Distribution of profit

	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
Retained earnings	(5)	(5)
	(5)	**(5)**

7. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

7.1 Liability in joint taxation

The group's Danish companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on group jointly taxes income, etc. Reference is made to the annual report for Ørsted A/S, the administration company in relation to joint taxation. The group's Danish companies are also jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes on dividends, royalties and interests within the group of jointly taxed entities. Any subsequent corrections to income and withholding taxes may result in an increase in the entities' liability.

The group's danish entities are jointly and severally liable for joint VAT registration.

8. Related parties and ownership structure

Controlling interest

Ørsted Services A/S, Kraftværksvej 53, 7000 Fredericia (parent company)

Other related parties

Ørsted A/S (Ultimate parent company)
The Danish State represented by the Ministry of Finance
Group enterprises and associates
Board of directors and executive board.