PCH Engineering A/S

Østbanegade 123, DK-2100 København Ø

Annual report for 1 January - 31 December 2024

CVR No.: 20 89 13 86

The annual report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the company on 8 May 2025

Allan Gabriel Zandberg
Chair of the General Meeting

Contents

Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the annual report of PCH Engineering 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 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.

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

Ikast, 8 May 2025

Executive Board

Mauricio Fernando Quintana
CEO

Board of Directors

Bjørn Reinhardt Mogensen *Chair*	Allan Gabriel Zandberg	Mauricio Fernando Quintana

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of PCH Engineering 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 PCH Engineering 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 ("the 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 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.

- 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.

Aarhus, 8 May 2025
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Claus Lyngsø Sørensen State Authorised Public Accountant mne34539	Thomas Bernth Jensen State Authorised Public Accountant mne47814

Company information

The company	PCH Engineering A/S Østbanegade 123 DK-2100 København Ø CVR No.: 20 89 13 86 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: København
Board of Directors	Bjørn Reinhardt Mogensen, Chair Allan Gabriel Zandberg Mauricio Fernando Quintana
Executive Board	Mauricio Fernando Quintana
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Nobelparken Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1 DK-8000 Aarhus C

Income statement

Note	Amounts in kDKK	2024	2023
	Gross profit	37,457	35,280
2	Staff expenses	-22,097	-21,821
	Result before depreciation, amortization and impairment losses, etc. (EBITDA)	15,360	13,459
	Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses, net	-4,241	-5,010
	Other operating expenses	-908	26
	Result before financial items (EBIT)	10,211	8,475
3	Financial income	1,827	2,626
4	Financial expenses	-930	-291
	Result before tax	11,108	10,810
5	Tax	-2,655	-2,442
	Result for the year	8,453	8,368

Proposed distribution of result for the year:

	Proposed dividend for the year	8,500	12,000
	Retained earnings	-47	-3,632
	Total	8,453	8,368

Balance sheet

Note	Amounts in kDKK	2024	2023
		Assets	
	Completed development projects	3,894	7,519
6	**Intangible assets**	**3,894**	**7,519**
	Land and buildings	0	6,181
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	113	757
7	**Property, plant and equipment**	**113**	**6,938**
	Total non-current assets	**4,007**	**14,457**
	Raw materials and consumables	9,082	12,340
	Work in progress	5,523	7,945
	Finished goods and goods for resale	1,389	1,174
	Inventories	**15,994**	**21,459**
	Trade receivables	12,623	19,874
8	Deferred tax	386	1,486
	Receivables from group enterprises	64,509	57,684
	Other receivables	1,275	1,091
	Prepayments	15	39
	Receivables	**78,808**	**80,174**
	Cash and bank balances	889	39
	Total current assets	**95,691**	**101,672**
	Total assets	**99,698**	**116,129**

Balance sheet

Note	Amounts in kDKK	Equity and liabilities 2024	2023
9	Share capital	1,065	1,065
	Reserve for development costs	3,037	5,865
	Retained earnings	67,350	64,569
	Proposed dividend	8,500	12,000
	Total equity	79,952	83,499
	Other provisions	5,388	14,181
	Total provisions	5,388	14,181
	Trade payables	9,781	8,897
	Tax payables	1,556	6,330
	Payables to group enterprises	163	0
	Other payables	2,858	3,222
	Total current liabilities	14,358	18,449
	Total liabilities	14,358	18,449
	Total equity and liabilities	99,698	116,129

1 Key activities
10 Commitments and contingent assets and liabilities
11 Related parties
12 Accounting policies

Statement of changes in equity

Amounts in kDKK	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total equity
Equity at 1 January 2023	1,064	9,319	61,126	20,000	91,509
Net effect from merger	1	0	3,621	0	3,622
Adjusted equity at 1 January 2023	1,065	9,319	64,747	20,000	95,131
Result for the year	0	0	-3,632	12,000	8,368
Payment of dividends to shareholder	0	0	0	-20,000	-20,000
Changes related to capitalized development costs, net of tax	0	-3,454	3,454	0	0
Equity at 31 December 2023	1,065	5,865	64,569	12,000	83,499
Result for the year	0	0	-47	8,500	8,453
Dividends to shareholders	0	0	0	-12,000	-12,000
Changes related to capitalized development costs, net of tax	0	-2,828	2,828	0	0
Equity at 31 December 2024	1,065	3,037	67,350	8,500	79,952

1 Key activities

The company's key activity is development, production and sale of monitoring solutions.

2 Staff expenses

Amounts in kDKK	2024	2023
Remuneration of employees		
Wages and salaries	20,138	19,958
Pensions	1,763	1,622
Other social security costs	196	241
Total remuneration	22,097	21,821
Average number of employees	31	31

3 Financial income

Amounts in kDKK	2024	2023
Interest income on loans and receivables, group enterprises	557	1,371
Other financial income	1,270	1,220
Net foreign exchange gains	0	35
Total financial income	1,827	2,626

4 Financial expenses

Amounts in kDKK	2024	2023
Interest expenses on liabilities, group enterprises	371	0
Other financial expenses	43	291
Net foreign exchange losses	516	0
Total financial expenses	930	291

5 Tax

Amounts in kDKK	2024	2023
Current tax on result for the year	1,555	6,330
Deferred tax for the year	1,100	-3,888
Total tax	2,655	2,442

6 Intangible assets

Amounts in kDKK	Completed development projects
Cost	
At 1 January 2024	40,370
At 31 December 2024	40,370
Amortization and impairment losses	
At 1 January 2024	32,851
Amortization	3,625
At 31 December 2024	36,476
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2024	3,894

Development activities comprise internal salaries as well as purchased goods and consultancy services. The development projects serve as a basis for forward-looking product deliveries to the company's customers.

7 Property, plant and equipment

Amounts in kDKK	Land and buildings	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost		
At 1 January 2024	10,343	1,483
Disposal	-10,343	-1,167
At 31 December 2024	0	316
Depreciation and impairment losses		
At 1 January 2024	4,162	726
Depreciation	379	237
Disposal	-4,541	-760
At 31 December 2024	0	203
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2024	0	113

8 Deferred tax

Amounts in kDKK	2024	2023
Deferred tax at 1 January	1,486	-2,402
Amounts recognized in the income statement for the year	-1,100	3,888
Deferred tax at 31 December	386	1,486

The company has assessed the recoverability of the deferred tax asset and has concluded that the deferred tax assets will be recoverable through the Danish joint taxation which comprises the company.

9 Share capital

The share capital consists of 1.065 shares of a nominal value of kDKK 1.000. No shares carry any special rights.

10 Commitments and contingent assets and liabilities

Through participation in a joint taxation scheme with A.P. Møller Holding A/S, the company is jointly and severally liable for taxes payable etc. in Denmark.

11 Related parties

PCH Engineering A/S is included in the consolidated financial statements of KK Wind Solutions Holding A/S, CVR No. 39 06 70 48, Ikast, Denmark, which prepares the consolidated financial statements for the smallest group that includes the company.

12 Accounting policies

The financial statements for 2024 for PCH Engineering A/S have 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 financial statements for 2024 are presented in kDKK.

The financial statements have been prepared using the same accounting policies as last year.

Recognition and measurement

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

Assets are recognized 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 recognized 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.

Business combinations

Pooling of interests
Intragroup business combinations are accounted for under the pooling-of-interests method. Under this method, the two enterprises are combined at carrying amounts, and no differences are identified. Any consideration which exceeds the carrying amount of the acquired enterprise is recognized directly in equity. The pooling-of-interests method is applied as if the two enterprises had always been combined by restating comparative figures.

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 recognized in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

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 payable arose are recognized 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
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognized exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

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 for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit
With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit is calculated as a summary of revenue, work on own account recognized in assets, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

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

Other operating income and expenses
Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the company.

Amortization, depreciation and impairment losses
Amortization, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortization, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating expenses
Other operating expenses comprises the net gain or loss on the sale of non-current assets.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses are recognized in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax
Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to result before tax for the year is recognized in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognized directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with A.P. Møller Holding A/S. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Development projects
Costs of development projects comprise salaries, amortization and other expenses directly or indirectly attributable to the company's development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable and in respect of which technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the company can be demonstrated, and where it is the intention to manufacture, market or use the project, are recognized as intangible assets. This applies if sufficient certainty exists that the value in use of future earnings can cover cost of sales, distribution and administrative expenses involved as well as the development costs.

Development projects that do not meet the criteria for recognition in the balance sheet are recognized as expenses in the income statement as incurred.

Capitalized development costs are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses or at a lower recoverable amount. An amount corresponding to the recognized development costs is allocated to the equity item “Reserve for development costs”. The reserve is reduced by amortization of and impairment losses on the development projects on a continuing basis.

As of the date of completion, capitalized development costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of the expected economic benefit from the development work. The amortization period is 5 years.

Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Land and buildings	25 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5-7 years

Depreciation periods and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets
The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortization and depreciation.

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

Inventories
Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the first-in, first-out method and net realizable value.

The net realizable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses. The net realizable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

Receivables
Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortized cost and net realizable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments
Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Dividend within equity
Dividend distribution proposed by management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Provisions
Provisions are recognized 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 1-6 years. Provisions are measured and recognized 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 realized, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallize as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognized in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognized in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities
Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognized 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 recognized in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts
Debts are measured at amortized cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.