
ALSTOM Transport Danmark Hvidovre A/S
Annual Report for 2023/24

Stamholmen 193
2650 Hvidovre
CVR-nr.: 12 37 83 00

The Annual Report was presented
and adopted at the Annual General
Meeting of the Company
on 24 June 2024

Henrik Ott-Ebbesen
(chairman of the meeting)

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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of ALSTOM Transport Danmark Hvidovre A/S for the financial year 1 April 2023 - 31 March 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 March 2024 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023/24.

In our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair account of the development of the Company's activities and financial conditions, the year's results of operations, cash flows and financial position as well as a description of the major risks and uncertainties faced by the Company.

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

Copenhagen, 24 June 2024

Executive Board

Jörg Nikutta

Board of Directors

Robert Whyte
(chairman)

Gustaf Sparrman

Annika Linnea Svanström

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of ALSTOM Transport Danmark Hvidovre A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2024, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of ALSTOM Transportation Danmark Hvidovre A/S for the financial year 1 April 2023 - 31 March 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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.

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.

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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

Copenhagen, 24 June 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR-nr. 33771231

Maj-Britt Nørskov Nannestad
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32198

Jacob Dannefer
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne47886

Company Information

The Company

ALSTOM Transport Danmark Hvidovre A/S
Stamholmen 193
2650 Hvidovre

Website: www.alstom.com

CVR No: 12 37 83 00
Financial period: 1 April - 31 March

Municipality of reg. office: Hvidovre kommune

Board of Directors

Robert Whyte, chairman
Annika Linnea Svanström
Gustaf Sparrman

Executive Board

Jörg Nikutta

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Financial Highlights

Seen over a five-year period, the development of the Company is described by the following financial highlights:

	<u>2023/24</u>	<u>2022/23</u>	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	kDKK	kDKK	kDKK	kDKK	kDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Revenue	91.990	94.910	90.852	108.867	136.570
Gross profit/loss	55.680	43.580	48.458	77.280	70.206
Operating profit/loss	23.231	13.441	11.880	29.410	19.262
Net financials	8.664	2.072	966	898	-1.424
Net profit/loss for the year	24.868	12.079	9.568	23.609	13.222
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	310.425	296.380	232.254	217.465	204.399
Equity	261.567	236.699	208.612	199.044	175.435
Number of employees	40	38	48	59	64
Ratios					
Gross profit margin	60,5%	45,9%	53,3%	71,0%	51,4%
Net profit margin	27,0%	12,7%	10,5%	21,7%	9,7%
Return on assets	7,7%	5,1%	5,3%	14,1%	7,4%
Solvency ratio	84,3%	79,9%	89,8%	91,5%	85,8%
Return on equity	10,0%	5,4%	4,7%	12,6%	6,0%

Accounting period has in 2022 been changed to 1 April to 31 March. The comparative figures relate to the period 1 January 2021 to 31 March 2022, while prior years comparative figures relate to the period 1 January to 31 December.

Review

Main activity

The Company's activities are concentrated on signaling systems and aftermarket services including spare parts provision for older signaling systems and train fleets which are used extensively in Denmark. The company is located in Hvidovre.

Development in the year

The Company's revenue for the financial year 2023/24 was DKK 92 million, which was as expected. Revenue has decreased by DKK 3 million from 2022/23 where the revenue amounted to DKK 95 million.

The Company's income statement for 2023/24 shows a profit for the year of DKK 25 million against DKK 12 million in 2022/23.

Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 March 2024 amount to DKK 262 million against DKK 237 million at 31 March 2023.

The past year and follow-up on development expectations from last year

The forecast for 2023/24 showed revenue at same level as 2022/23. The Company's revenue for 2023/24 was DKK 92 million representing a fall of 3% compared to 2022/23.

The Company's profit before tax for 2023/24 was DKK 32 million and DKK 12 million above expected for the financial year.

Operating review

The Company's result for the financial year 2023/24 was DKK 25 million. The increase in the result is mainly attributable to the increased gross profit.

Profit for the financial year is considered satisfactory.

Knowledge resources

The Company's knowledge resources are continuously developed and improved just as the Company focuses on retaining its knowledge resources.

Risk Factors

The Company's short- and long-term outlook is subject to risk and uncertainty that might result in the actual performance differing from expectations. The major factors are the inherent risk in the ongoing projects, relationships to customers, changes to the market conditions in Denmark and the ability to attract and retain qualified and dedicated employees.

Environmental footprint

The Company is part of Alstom's global approach to sustainability, including environmental footprint such as consuming less energy, reducing carbon footprint, limiting airborne emissions, saving water and recovering waste.

Review

Events after the balance sheet date

The Company has announced a merger with Alstom Transport Danmark A/S.

No other events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

Outlook

The Company expect a positive profit before tax between mDKK 20-25 for 2024/25.

The expected development is based on continuation of the existing business.

The Company continued its focus on signaling systems to the Danish and global markets plus the servicing of local train fleets and signaling systems. The work involved in improving productivity and profitability will continue in 2023/24.

Income Statement 1 April 2023 - 31 March 2024

	Note	1 Apr. 2023 - 31 Mar. 2024 kDKK	1 Apr. 2022 - 31 Mar. 2023 kDKK
Revenue		91.990	94.910
Raw materials and consumables		-24.319	-32.422
Other external costs		-11.991	-18.908
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross profit		55.680	43.580
Staff costs	2	-32.821	-32.054
Other operating income		425	1.927
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-53	-12
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		23.231	13.441
Financial income	3	8.930	2.241
Financial expenses	4	-266	-169
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit/loss before tax		31.895	15.513
Tax for the year	5	-7.027	-3.434
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net profit/loss for the year		24.868	12.079

Balance Sheet 31 March

Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>31 Mar. 2024</u> kDKK	<u>31 Mar. 2023</u> kDKK
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment			
Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	6	0	53
Leasehold improvements		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>0</u>	<u>53</u>
Investments			
Deposits	7	<u>1.064</u>	<u>1.043</u>
Fixed asset investments		<u>1.064</u>	<u>1.096</u>
Total fixed assets		<u>1.064</u>	<u>1.096</u>
Inventories			
Raw materials and consumables		2.904	3.060
Work in progress		1.296	501
Finished goods and goods for resale		<u>4.943</u>	<u>3.349</u>
		<u>9.143</u>	<u>6.910</u>
Receivables			
Trade receivables		6.691	7.278
Contract work in progress	8	12.105	8.229
Receivables from group enterprises		276.957	267.715
Deferred tax assets	9	1.079	506
Other receivables		444	88
Prepayments	10	<u>2.942</u>	<u>4.558</u>
		<u>300.218</u>	<u>288.374</u>
Currents assets		<u>309.361</u>	<u>295.284</u>
Total Assets		<u>310.425</u>	<u>296.380</u>

Balance Sheet 31 March

Liabilities and Equity

	Note	31 Mar. 2024 kDKK	31 Mar. 2023 kDKK
Equity			
Share capital	11	21.000	21.000
Retained earnings		<u>240.567</u>	<u>215.699</u>
Total Equity		<u>261.567</u>	<u>236.699</u>
Provisions			
Other provisions	12	<u>971</u>	<u>971</u>
Total provisions		<u>971</u>	<u>971</u>
Liabilities other than provisions			
Non-current liabilities other than provisions			
Other payables	13	<u>2.351</u>	<u>2.577</u>
Current liabilities other than provisions			
Trade payables		6.937	2.767
Payables to group enterprises		6.276	10.378
Joint Corporation tax payable		7.600	3.173
Other payables		<u>24.723</u>	<u>39.815</u>
		<u>45.536</u>	<u>56.133</u>
Total liabilities		<u>47.887</u>	<u>58.710</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity		<u>310.425</u>	<u>296.380</u>
Accounting Policies	1		
Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc	14		
Collateral	15		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	16		
Related parties and ownership	17		
Appropriation of profit	18		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	kDKK	kDKK	kDKK
Equity at 1 April 2022	21.000	203.620	224.620
Retained earnings for the year 2022/23	0	12.079	12.079
Equity at 31 March 2023	21.000	215.699	236.699
Retained earnings for the year 2023/24	0	24.868	24.868
Equity at 31 March 2024	21.000	240.567	261.567

Notes to the Annual Report

1 Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The annual report of ALSTOM Transport Danmark Hvidovre A/S for 2023/24 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized reporting class C entities.

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

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner thousand (kDKK).

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. 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.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into DKK at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses 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.

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 reporting date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the transaction date rates are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Notes to the Annual Report

1 *Accounting Policies (continued)*

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue on construction contracts and long-term service agreements is recognised according to the recognition and measurement principles in IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Accordingly, revenue is recognised when control is transferred to the customer.

As the Company transfers control over time for construction contracts and long-term service agreements, the recognition of revenue is based on the percentage of completion method, where the stage of completion is assessed based on the cost to cost method, as this reflect the Company's satisfaction of its performance obligations.

Revenue will be recognized for each performance obligation based on the percentage of costs incurred to date divided by the total costs expected at completion. The revenue for the period is the excess of revenue measured according to the percentage of completion over the revenue recognised in prior periods.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by the Company.

Raw materials and consumables

Raw materials and consumables include expenses relating to raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise costs of distribution, sales and advertising, administrative expenses, costs of premises, bad debts, operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes income from secondary character in relation to the company's main activity.

Notes to the Annual Report

1 *Accounting Policies (continued)*

Amortisation/ depreciation

The item comprises amortisation/ depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

The basis of amortisation/ depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised/ depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Acquired intangible assets	8 years
Fixtures and fittings, other plants and equipment	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

In the case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/ loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

Notes to the Annual Report

1 *Accounting Policies (continued)*

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis. Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis. Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Notes to the Annual Report

1 *Accounting Policies (continued)*

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and expenses required to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

The cost of raw materials and consumables comprises the cost of acquisition plus delivery costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct labour and indirect production overheads.

Indirect production overheads include the indirect cost of material and labour as well as maintenance and depreciation of production machinery, buildings and equipment and expenses relating to plant administration and management. Borrowing costs are not recognised in the sales price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

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.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Notes to the Annual Report

1 *Accounting Policies (continued)*

Contract work in progress

Service supplies and contract work in progress for third parties are measured at the market value of the work performed less progress billings. The market value is calculated based on the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and the total expected income from the relevant contract. The stage of completion is calculated based on the expenses incurred relative to the expected total expenses relating to the relevant contract.

Where the outcome of contract work in progress cannot be estimated reliably, the market value is measured at the expenses incurred in so far as they are expected to be paid by the purchaser.

Where the total expenses relating to the work in progress are expected to exceed the total market value, the expected loss is recognised as a loss-making agreement under "Provisions" and is expensed in the income statement.

The value of work in progress less progress billings is classified as assets when the selling price exceeds progress billings and as liabilities when progress billings exceed the market value.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Provisions

Provisions comprise anticipated expenses relating to warranty commitments and onerous contracts, etc.

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation at the balance sheet date, as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value if the obligation is expected to be settled far into the future.

Warranty commitments include expenses for remedial action in respect of the contract work within the warranty period of up to 3 years. Provisions for warranty commitments are measured at net realisable value and recognised based on past experience.

Notes to the Annual Report

1 *Accounting Policies (continued)*

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with other Danish group companies with Alstom Transport Danmark A/S as the administrative unit. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to the enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Notes to the Annual Report

1 *Accounting Policies (continued)*

Cash flow statement

The Company has not prepared a Cash Flow Statement for the annual report as the Company is included in the Cash Flow Statement in the Group Annual Report of Alstom SA, re. § 86, 4 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Gross profit margin:	$\frac{\text{Gross profit/loss} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Net profit margin:	$\frac{\text{Net profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on assets:	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$
Solvency ratio:	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$
Return on equity:	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

Notes to the Annual Report

2 Staff costs	1 Apr. 2023 - 31 Mar. 2024 kDKK	1 Apr. 2022 - 31 Mar. 2023 kDKK
Wages and salaries	29.723	29.406
Pensions	2.657	2.054
Other social security expenses	441	594
	32.821	32.054
Average number of employees	40	38
3 Financial income		
Interest receivable, group entries	8.893	2.186
Exchange adjustments	18	42
Other financial income	19	13
	8.930	2.241
4 Financial expenses		
Interest expenses, group entries	19	4
Interest expenses, other	197	0
Exchange adjustments	31	54
Other financial expenses	19	111
	266	169
5 Tax for the year		
Estimated tax charge for the year	7.600	3.282
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	-573	152
	7.027	3.434
6 Property, plant and equipment		
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment kDKK	Leasehold improve- ments kDKK
Cost at 1 April 2023	2.747	723
Additions	0	0
Disposals	0	0
Cost at 31 March 2024	2.747	723
Depreciation and amortization at 1 April 2023	-2.694	-723
Depreciation for the year	-53	0
Depreciation and amortization at 31 March 2024	-2.747	-723
Carrying amount at 31 March 2024	0	0

Notes to the Annual Report

	1 Apr. 2023 - 31 Mar. 2024	1 Apr. 2022 - 31 Mar. 2023
	kDKK	kDKK
7 Deposits		
Opening Cost	1.043	868
Additions	21	175
Closing cost	<u>1.064</u>	<u>1.043</u>
Carrying amount at 31 March	<u>1.064</u>	<u>1.043</u>
8 Contract work in progress		
Selling price of work performed	<u>12.105</u>	<u>8.229</u>
	<u>12.105</u>	<u>8.229</u>
Recognized as follows:		
Contract work in progress	<u>12.105</u>	<u>8.229</u>
9 Deferred tax assets		
Property, plant and equipment	16	7
Inventories	870	303
Prepayment	-20	-18
Provisions	213	214
	<u>1.079</u>	<u>506</u>
Deferred tax has been provided at 22% corresponding to the future tax rate.		
10 Prepayments		
Prepayments includes accrual of expense relating to subsequent financial years relates to:		
Prepayment of creditors	2.850	4.478
Provisions	92	80
	<u>2.942</u>	<u>4.558</u>

Notes to the Annual Report

11 Share capital

	<u>1 Apr. 2023 - 31 Mar. 2024</u>	<u>1 Apr. 2022 - 31 Mar. 2023</u>
	kDKK	kDKK

Analysis of the share capital:

21 A-shares of kDKK 1.000 nominal value each	21.000	21.000
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The company's share capital has remained kDKK 21.000 over the past five years.

12 Other provisions

Debt at year end	971	971
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Warranty provisions related to expected expenses in accordance with usual guarantee commitments applicable to the sale of goods. The obligation is expected to be settled over the warranty period.

13 Non current liabilities other than provisions

Other payables debt at year end	2.351	2.577
Repayment next year	0	0
Long term portion	2.351	2.577
Outstanding debt after 5 years	0	0

14 Contractual obligations and contingencies etc.

Other financial obligations

Rent and lease liabilities	1.064	1.050
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Rent and lease liabilities include a rent obligation with remaining contracts terms of 6 months.

Notes to the Annual Report

15 Collateral

The company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at March 31, 2024.

16 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

The Company is jointly taxed with other Danish group companies with Alstom Transport Danmark A/S as the administrative unit.

The company is jointly and severally liable for tax on current and previous group companies' income

17 Related parties and ownership

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of Alstom SA, 48, rue Albert Dhalenne, 93400 Saint-Ouen, France.

The Company has not prepared a Cash Flow Statement for the annual report as the Company is included in the Cash Flow Statement in the Group Annual Report of Alstom SA, re. §86, 4 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Transactions with related parties have been carried out on normal market terms and on an arm's length basis. Related party transactions are not disclosed, re. §98c, 7 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

18 Appropriation of profit

	<u>1 Apr. 2023 - 31 Mar. 2024</u> kDKK	<u>1 Apr. 2022 - 31 Mar. 2023</u> kDKK
Recommended appropriation of profit		
Retained earnings	24.868	12.079