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# *Heco International A/S*

Hecovej 1, DK-8722 Hedensted

## Annual Report for 2024

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CVR No. 37 66 06 12

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 16/5 2025

Thomas Kastrup  
Chairman of the  
general meeting



# Contents

	<u>Page</u>
<b>Management's Statement and Auditor's Report</b>	
Management's Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2
<b>Management's Review</b>	
Company information	4
Management's Review	5
<b>Financial Statements</b>	
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	6
Balance sheet 31 December	7
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10

# Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Heco International 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.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

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

Hedensted, 9 May 2025

## Executive Board

Anders Egehus  
CEO

## Board of Directors

Jesper Teddy Lok  
Chairman

Anders Egehus

Thomas Kastrup

# Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholders of Heco International 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 Heco International 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.

## 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 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.

Hellerup, 9 May 2025

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Mathias Skovdahl Hansen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne50609

## Company information

<b>The Company</b>	Heco International A/S Hecovej 1 DK-8722 Hedensted  Telephone: 75892122  CVR No: 37 66 06 12 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 2 December 1971 Municipality of reg. office: Hedensted
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Jesper Teddy Lok, chairman Anders Egehus Thomas Kastrup
<b>Executive Board</b>	Anders Egehus
<b>Auditors</b>	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

# Management's review

## Key activities

As in previous years, the Company's main activity has been to manufacture, deliver and sell piston rod stuffing boxes and rings for crosshead diesel engines.

## Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2024 shows a profit of TDKK 6,446, and at 31 December 2024 the balance sheet of the Company shows a positive equity of TDKK 63,657.

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024	2023
		TDKK	TDKK
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>29,859</b>	<b>21,002</b>
Staff expenses	1	-18,045	-13,621
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-2,617	-2,929
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>9,197</b>	<b>4,452</b>
Financial income	2	1,620	896
Financial expenses	3	-1,144	-2,023
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>9,673</b>	<b>3,325</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-3,227	-1,179
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>6,446</b>	<b>2,146</b>
 <b>Distribution of profit</b>			
		2024	2023
		TDKK	TDKK
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>			
Retained earnings		6,446	2,146
		<b>6,446</b>	<b>2,146</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Assets

	Note	2024	2023
		TDKK	TDKK
Acquired licenses		1	34
<b>Intangible assets</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>
Land and buildings		4,481	5,153
Plant and machinery		4,817	5,268
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		172	325
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		<b>9,470</b>	<b>10,746</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>9,471</b>	<b>10,780</b>
Raw materials and consumables		15,149	14,441
Work in progress		1,893	2,209
Finished goods and goods for resale		1,929	4,726
<b>Inventories</b>		<b>18,971</b>	<b>21,376</b>
Trade receivables		13,644	153
Receivables from group enterprises		49,684	51,682
Other receivables		0	67
Prepayments		57	172
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>63,385</b>	<b>52,074</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>1,573</b>	<b>2,388</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>83,929</b>	<b>75,838</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>93,400</b>	<b>86,618</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Liabilities and equity

	Note	2024	2023
		TDKK	TDKK
Share capital		3,000	3,000
Retained earnings		60,657	54,210
<b>Equity</b>		<b>63,657</b>	<b>57,210</b>
Provision for deferred tax		590	821
Other provisions		0	147
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>590</b>	<b>968</b>
Credit institutions		3,616	4,399
Other payables		1,320	1,415
<b>Long-term debt</b>	5	<b>4,936</b>	<b>5,814</b>
Credit institutions	5	847	4,201
Trade payables		4,228	5,100
Payables to group enterprises		15,754	8,800
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		2,358	1,905
Other payables	5	1,030	2,620
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>24,217</b>	<b>22,626</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>29,153</b>	<b>28,440</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>93,400</b>	<b>86,618</b>
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	6		
Related parties	7		
Accounting Policies	8		

## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 January	3,000	56,163	59,163
Net effect of correction of material misstatements	0	-1,952	-1,952
Adjusted equity at 1 January	3,000	54,211	57,211
Net profit/loss for the year	0	6,446	6,446
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>60,657</b>	<b>63,657</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
<b>1. Staff expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	16,157	11,872
Pensions	1,282	1,099
Other social security expenses	280	288
Other staff expenses	326	362
	<b>18,045</b>	<b>13,621</b>
Average number of employees	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>
	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
<b>2. Financial income</b>		
Interest received from group enterprises	1,188	896
Exchange gains	432	0
	<b>1,620</b>	<b>896</b>
	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
<b>3. Financial expenses</b>		
Interest paid to group enterprises	225	216
Other financial expenses	919	814
Exchange loss	0	993
	<b>1,144</b>	<b>2,023</b>
	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
<b>4. Income tax expense</b>		
Current tax for the year	2,358	1,905
Deferred tax for the year	-231	-726
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	1,100	0
	<b>3,227</b>	<b>1,179</b>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
<b>5. Long-term debt</b>		
Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.		
The debt falls due for payment as specified below:		
<b>Credit institutions</b>		
After 5 years	302	1,171
Between 1 and 5 years	3,314	3,228
Long-term part	3,616	4,399
Within 1 year	782	757
Other short-term debt to credit institutions	65	3,444
	<b>4,463</b>	<b>8,600</b>
<b>Other payables</b>		
After 5 years	0	0
Between 1 and 5 years	1,320	1,415
Long-term part	1,320	1,415
Other short-term payables	1,030	2,620
	<b>2,350</b>	<b>4,035</b>
	2024	2023
	TDKK	TDKK
<b>6. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations</b>		
<b>Charges and security</b>		
The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:		
Land and buildings with a carrying amount of	4,516	5,153
The Company has also provided security for Group companies debt to credit institutions		
The following assets have been placed as security with Bond issuers		
Business mortgage deeds registered to the mortgagor totalling kDKK 5,000, providing security on goodwill, other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment, accounts receivables and inventory at a total carrying amount of:	34,239	0

# Notes to the Financial Statements

2024	2023
TDKK	TDKK

## 6. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

### Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of P-G&O 2021 A/S, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

## 7. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

### Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the largest and smallest group:

Name	Place of registered office
P-G&O 2021 A/S	Copenhagen
G&O Maritime Group A/S	Kongens Lyngby

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 8. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Heco International A/S 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.

### Correction of material misstatements

The company has identified that, in last year's presentation of the inventory, there was an error in the allocated IPC which consequently decreased the gross profit in the fiscal year.

The comparative figures for 2023 have been corrected accordingly, resulting in the gross profit being increased by DKK 1,952k, and profit for the year being decreased by DKK 1,952k.

### 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.

### Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated 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. 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.

## Income statement

### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 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 indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

## 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 costs include wages and salaries including compensated absence and pensions as well as other social security contributions etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

## Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

## Financial income and expenses

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

## Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

The Company is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

## Balance sheet

### Intangible fixed assets

Patents and licences are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and recoverable amount. Patents are amortised over the remaining patent period, and licences are amortised over the licence period; however not exceeding year.

### 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.

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the construction period.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

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:

Buildings	5-25 years
Plant and machinery	5-10 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

## Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment and investments are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation 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 FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable 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 and costs of completion. The net realisable 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.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour with addition of indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise the cost of indirect materials and labour as well as maintenance and depreciation of the machinery, factory buildings and equipment used in the manufacturing process as well as costs of factory administration and management.

## 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

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

## 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised in respect of temporary differences concerning goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and other items - apart from business acquisitions - where temporary differences have arisen at the time of acquisition without affecting the profit for the year or the taxable income.

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 crystallise as current tax. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within the same legal tax entity.

## Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables 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

Loans, such as loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

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