

Momentum Energy Services A/S
Københavnsvej 81, 4000 Roskilde

Annual report
2024

Company reg. no. 28 32 40 22

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 14 April 2025.

Martin Damsø Bruun
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Contents

Page

Reports

- 1 Management's statement
- 2 Independent auditor's report

Company information

- 5 Company information

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2024

- 6 Accounting policies
- 11 Income statement
- 12 Balance sheet
- 14 Statement of changes in equity
- 15 Notes

Management's statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Momentum Energy Services A/S for the financial year 2024.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and 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.

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

Roskilde, 14 April 2025

Managing Director

Martin Damsø Bruun

Board of directors

Kim Madsen

Martin Damsø Bruun

Rasmus Sielemann Christensen

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Momentum Energy Services A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Momentum Energy Services A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Basis for conclusion

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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

Independent auditor's report

Copenhagen, 14 April 2025

Martinsen

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 32 28 52 01

Carsten Nielsen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30212

Company information

The company	Momentum Energy Services A/S Københavnsvej 81 4000 Roskilde
	Company reg. no. 28 32 40 22 Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Kim Madsen Martin Damsø Bruun Rasmus Sielemann Christensen
Managing Director	Martin Damsø Bruun
Auditors	Martinsen Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Øster Allé 42 2100 København Ø
Parent company	Momentum Energy Group A/S

Accounting policies

The annual report for Momentum Energy Services A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Business combinations

The company has merged with its subsidiary, Windturbs ApS, during the year.

For business combinations, the Book Value Method is applied. This means that acquired assets and liabilities are recognized in the financial statements at their carrying amounts at the acquisition date.

Any differences between the total purchase price and the carrying equity of the acquired company are recognized directly in equity under retained earnings. No goodwill is recognized as part of the combination.

The combination is accounted for as a continuation of the acquired company's carrying values, as if the two companies had been operated as a single entity throughout the entire financial year. Comparative figures for previous periods are not adjusted.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Accounting policies

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Results from investments in subsidiaries

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the investment in the individual entities are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the entities' post-tax profit or loss.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses and transactions in foreign currency.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Accounting policies

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Plant and machinery	5-10 years	0 %
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leases

All leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

In relation to material assets and liabilities recognised in subsidiaries but are not represented in the parent, the following accounting policies have been applied.

Accounting policies

Investments in subsidiaries with a negative equity value are measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. Dividends from subsidiaries expected to be adopted before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in subsidiaries.

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

On the acquisition of enterprises, the acquisition method, the uniting-of-interests method or the book value method is applied, cf. the above description under Business combinations.

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the estimated selling price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value. In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value.

Prepayments

Prepayments is recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

Accounting policies

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

According to the rules of joint taxation, Momentum Energy Services A/S is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Gross profit	40.692.734	27.702.575
3 Staff costs	-37.263.754	-25.795.382
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant, and equipment	-621.810	-401.411
Operating profit	2.807.170	1.505.782
Income from investments in subsidiaries	0	-313.783
Other financial income	273	129
4 Other financial expenses	-1.018.016	-823.595
Pre-tax net profit or loss	1.789.427	368.533
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-408.000	3.223.571
Net profit or loss for the year	1.381.427	3.592.104
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	1.381.427	3.592.104
Total allocations and transfers	1.381.427	3.592.104

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Non-current assets		
5 Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	1.697.245	1.720.756
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>1.697.245</u>	<u>1.720.756</u>
6 Investments in group enterprises	0	4.132.634
7 Deposits	267.500	265.207
Total investments	<u>267.500</u>	<u>4.397.841</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>1.964.745</u>	<u>6.118.597</u>
Current assets		
Manufactured goods and goods for resale	21.820.076	11.752.367
Total inventories	<u>21.820.076</u>	<u>11.752.367</u>
Trade receivables	4.841.984	5.826.756
Receivables from subsidiaries	4.499.300	11.251.712
Deferred tax assets	420.000	790.000
Other receivables	368.432	5.000
Prepayments	1.366.379	1.462.591
Total receivables	<u>11.496.095</u>	<u>19.336.059</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	281.075	386.176
Total current assets	<u>33.597.246</u>	<u>31.474.602</u>
Total assets	<u>35.561.991</u>	<u>37.593.199</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	400.000	125.000
Retained earnings	8.222.476	8.655.285
Total equity	<u>8.622.476</u>	<u>8.780.285</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		
Bank loans	2.028.877	18.172
Trade payables	3.704.379	3.242.479
Payables to group enterprises	19.697.897	20.499.104
Other payables	1.508.362	5.053.159
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>26.939.515</u>	<u>28.812.914</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>26.939.515</u>	<u>28.812.914</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>35.561.991</u>	<u>37.593.199</u>

- 1 The significant activities of the enterprise
- 2 Special items
- 8 Contingencies
- 9 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Equity 1 January 2023	125.000	-2.936.819	-2.811.819
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	3.592.104	3.592.104
Group subsidy	0	8.000.000	8.000.000
Equity 1 January 2024	<u>125.000</u>	<u>8.655.285</u>	<u>8.780.285</u>
Cash capital increase	275.000	-275.000	0
Loss of goodwill	0	-1.539.236	-1.539.236
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	1.381.427	1.381.427
	<u>400.000</u>	<u>8.222.476</u>	<u>8.622.476</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. The significant activities of the enterprise

The principal activity is to repair and service wind turbines in Denmark and abroad.

2. Special items

Special items include significant income and expenses of a special nature relative to the enterprise's ordinary operating activities, such as the cost of extensive structuring of processes and fundamental structural adjustments and any related gains on disposal and losses which, over time, have a significant impact. Special items also include other significant amounts of a nonrecurring nature.

Special items for the year are specified below, indicating where they are recognised in the income statement.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Income:		
Salary refunds	<u>451.407</u>	<u>28.214</u>
	<u>451.407</u>	<u>28.214</u>
Special items are recognised in the following items in the financial statements:		
Other operating income	<u>451.407</u>	<u>28.214</u>
Profit of special items, net	<u>451.407</u>	<u>28.214</u>

3. Staff costs

Salaries and wages	33.770.349	23.805.633
Pension costs	2.989.316	1.724.035
Other staff costs	<u>504.089</u>	<u>265.714</u>
	<u>37.263.754</u>	<u>25.795.382</u>
Average number of employees	<u>48</u>	<u>34</u>

4. Other financial expenses

Financial costs, group enterprises	927.500	813.500
Other financial costs	<u>90.516</u>	<u>10.095</u>
	<u>1.018.016</u>	<u>823.595</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2024</u>	<u>31/12 2023</u>
5. Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		
Cost 1 January 2024	2.503.348	1.831.359
Additions during the year	598.298	1.400.717
Disposals during the year	<u>-273.519</u>	<u>-728.728</u>
Cost 31 December 2024	<u>2.828.127</u>	<u>2.503.348</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2024	-782.592	-1.109.909
Depreciation for the year	-621.809	-401.411
Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	<u>273.519</u>	<u>728.728</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2024	<u>-1.130.882</u>	<u>-782.592</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	<u>1.697.245</u>	<u>1.720.756</u>
6. Investments in group enterprises		
Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2024	2.650.642	0
Additions during the year	0	2.650.642
Disposals during the year	<u>-2.650.642</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost 31 December 2024	<u>0</u>	<u>2.650.642</u>
Writedown, opening balance 1 January 2024	-57.244	0
Results for the year before goodwill amortisation	0	-57.244
Reversals for the year concerning disposals	<u>57.244</u>	<u>0</u>
Writedown 31 December 2024	<u>0</u>	<u>-57.244</u>
Amortisation of goodwill, opening balance 1 January 2024	1.539.236	0
Addition of goodwill in the year	0	1.795.775
Amortisation of goodwill for the year	0	-256.539
Reversal of amortisation of goodwill concerning disposals	<u>-1.539.236</u>	<u>0</u>
Depreciation on goodwill 31 December 2024	<u>0</u>	<u>1.539.236</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	<u>0</u>	<u>4.132.634</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2024</u>	<u>31/12 2023</u>
7. Deposits		
Cost 1 January 2024	265.207	35.500
Additions during the year	<u>2.293</u>	<u>229.707</u>
Cost 31 December 2024	<u>267.500</u>	<u>265.207</u>
Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	<u>267.500</u>	<u>265.207</u>

8. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Lease liabilities

The company has entered into operational leases with an average annual lease payment of DKK 702.912. The leases have 17-59 months to maturity and total outstanding lease payments total DKK 2.208.638.

Joint taxation

With AEIF2 DK HoldCo ApS, company reg. no 42855928 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

9. Related parties

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of AEIF 2 DK HoldCo ApS, Københavnsvej 81, 4000 Roskilde and Momentum Energy Group A/S, Københavnsvej 81, 4000 Roskilde.