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Årsredovisning

för

Westinghouse Electric Sweden AB

556070-6359

Räkenskapsåret

2023-01-01 - 2023-12-31

Fastställelseintyg

Undertecknad verkställande direktör i Westinghouse Electric Sweden AB intygar att resultaträkningen och balansräkningen i årsredovisningen har fastställts på årsstämma den 28 juni 2024. Årsstämman beslutade att godkänna styrelsens förslag till resultatdisposition.

Jag intygar också att innehållet i årsredovisningen och revisionsberättelsen stämmer överens med originalen.

Västerås den 28 juni 2024

Aziz Dag

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Styrelsen och verkställande direktören för Westinghouse Electric Sweden AB avger följande årsredovisning för räkenskapsåret 2023-01-01 - 2023-12-31.

Årsredovisningen är upprättad i svenska kronor, SEK. Om inte annat särskilt anges, redovisas alla belopp i tusentals kronor (Tkr). Uppgifter inom parentes avser föregående år.

Förvaltningsberättelse

Information om verksamheten

Energibehovet i världen ökar samtidigt som kraven att på minska koldioxidutsläppen skärps. Stabil koldioxidfri elproduktion är viktigare än någonsin för att kunna stötta efterfrågan på el utan att generera ökade utsläpp. Tillsammans med förnyelsebar energi kan kärnkraften producera en stor del av världens totala energibehov under förhållanden som innebär liten klimatpåverkan. Som en ledande leverantör inom kärnkraftsbranschen gör Westinghouse skillnad i världen genom att säkerställa att våra kunder kan producera stabil koldioxidfri el.

Westinghouse Electric Company har en mer än 130-årig historia av innovation och utveckling som gjort skillnad i världen. Tydliga exempel är när grundaren, George Westinghouse, kommersialiserade växelströmmen och därmed för alltid förändrade hur el distribueras i världen. Under 1950-talet blev företaget pionjär inom kärnkraftsteknologi och Westinghouse teknik ligger till grund för närmare hälften av världens alla kommersiella kärnkraftverk i drift. Idag har företaget ca 10 000 medarbetare i 20 länder.

Westinghouse Electric Sweden AB, där vår svenska verksamhet bedrivs, bildades 1969 under namnet Asea Atom AB och integrerades i Westinghousekoncernen år 2000. Med den gemensamma bolagshistoriken, Westinghouse och Asea Atom, har dagens Westinghouse byggt alla 12 kommersiella reaktorer som är eller har varit i drift i Sverige, samt 2 reaktorer i Finland. Av dessa totalt 14 reaktorer är 11 Asea Atom-designade kokarvattenreaktorer (Boiling Water Reactor, BWR) och 3 är Westinghouse-designade tryckvattenreaktorer (Pressurized Water Reactor, PWR). Alla reaktorer byggdes och togs i drift på mindre än 20 år, från slutet av 1960-talet fram till mitten av 1985. Utöver dessa reaktorer byggdes även kärnbränslefabriken i Västerås för att stötta de svenska kokarvattenreaktorerna med kärnbränsle.

I mer än 50 år har det producerats kärnbränsle i fabriken i Västerås och tillverkningsvolymen har blivit betydligt större med åren. Från att fabriken endast tillverkade kärnbränsle till kokarvattenreaktorer (BWR) så har produktionsmixen växt och fabriken är idag unik i den mening att den tillverkar kärnbränsle till tre olika bränsletyper. Majoriteten av dagens bränsleproduktion är avsedd för tryckvattenreaktorer (PWR) i Europa med Frankrike som främsta marknad. Därefter kommer bränsle till VVER-reaktorer (Vodo-Vodyanoi Energetichesky Reactor), vilket är ett segment som växt snabbt det senaste årtiondet och är avsett för reaktorer i Östeuropa, framför allt i Ukraina. BWR är idag det minsta segmentet i fabrikens bränsleproduktionsmix efter att antalet kokarvattenreaktorer blivit färre i Europa. Förutom bränsle har fabriken även en pulverproduktion sam tillverkning av styrstavar till kokarvattenreaktorer runt om i världen.

Utöver fabrikens tillverkning av produkter jobbar de svenska medarbetarbetarna med allt inom kärnkraft, från forskning och utveckling, bränsleproduktion, service och underhåll till avveckling när reaktorerna nått sin fulla livslängd. Med den breda kompetens som den svenska verksamheten besitter erbjuds helhetslösningar till kunder i hela världen så att de kan driva sina befintliga kärnkraftverk länge och säkert, samt avveckla när reaktorerna nått slutet av sin operativa livslängd.

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I Sverige arbetar nästan 1000 medarbetare från företagets anläggningar i Västerås och Täby. Utöver dessa har företaget även filialer i Bulgarien, Slovakien och Ukraina.

Väsentliga händelser under och efter året

Under året har intresset för våra produkter varit fortsatt högt och orderingången god. Antalet anställda har ökat markant, vilket avspeglar sig i högre personalkostnader. I samband med att den globala Westinghousekoncernen bytte ägare under 2023 utgick en bonus till samtliga anställda, vilket är att betrakta som en engångskostnad, om drygt 60 MSEK. Tillsammans med utökningen av antalet anställda är detta de främsta orsakerna bakom de ökade personalkostnaderna, vilka starkt påverkat resultatet för året.

Under 2023 inledde bolaget en om- och tillbyggnad av sina lokaler vid bränslefabriken med syfte att inrymma även den personal som varit stationerade på huvudkontoret i en hyrd lokal. Under första kvartalet 2024 flyttade personalen och därefter har bolaget endast verksamhet på två siter i Västerås.

Efter räkenskapsårets utgång har bolaget erhållit ett villkorat aktieägartillskott från moderbolaget om 65 MSEK.

Nuclear Fuel Operations
Den inneliggande orderstocken, som sträcker sig över flera år, har fortsatt att öka under 2023. Samtidigt har nya produkter introducerats och under året har produktmixen omfattat Optima 3 och TRITON11® av typen BWR, VVER1000 samt den nya produkten VVER440, PWR och pulver. Sammantaget har det medfört ett behov av att förlägga viss produktion till systerbolag och samarbetspartners för att klara både kapacitet och vår tillståndsgräns.

Vår breda produktmix är en styrka, men den ställer höga krav på planering och produktion. Satsningen på ökade volymer i kombination med förändringar i produktmixen har varit en utmaning som fått till följd att en del av våra leveranser förskjutits till kommande år.

För att möta den höga orderingången har personalen utökats på samtliga funktioner och fler skift har införts i produktionen. Investeringar har skett i både utrustning och fastigheter. Ett större planeringsverktyg har implementerats och även andra åtgärder har vidtagits för att optimera produktionsflöde och nyttjandegrad av utrustning.

Environmental Services
Under året har verksamheten omfattat flera större projekt på främst den tyska marknaden. I Sverige slutfördes segmenteringen av reaktortanken med interndelar i Ågesta. Inom flera projekt har förberedelser pågått inför arbete på ute på verken under 2024. Dessa projekt återfinns på marknader så som Sverige, Tyskland, Frankrike, Belgien och Schweiz.

Operating Plant Services
Inom området Reaktorservice har tre avställningsprojekt genomförts, det vill säga olika typer av underhåll och service utförda under den sommarperiod som kärnkraftverk är avstängda. Arbetet har skett både på den svenska och finska marknaden. Utöver detta har bolaget varit delaktiga i andra avställningar i Sverige och Spanien.

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Ett flertal bränsleinspektioner har genomförts inom området Bränsleservice och för första gången på lång tid har projekt genomförts i Japan. Under året har också två stora s k ”End Of Life” order inkommit gällande försäljning av grafitdetaljer.

Flera pensionsavgångar har sammanfallit, vilket skapat ett behov av nyrekrytering. Arbetet med att fylla gapet pågår in på 2024, med viss fördröjning. En avvägning görs mellan att introducera nya resurser och samtidigt slutföra avtalade leveranser.

Forskning och utveckling

Nuclear Fuel Operations
Bolagets forskning och utveckling inom bränslesektorn är huvudsakligen fokuserad kring utveckling av nya produkter i linje med kundernas behov, ökad tillförlitlighet samt minskade skaderisker för bränsle. Andra utvecklingsområden syftar till effektivisering och förbättrad stabilitet i produktionen.

Operating Plant Services
Som en naturlig följd av vårt breda utbud av tjänster inom kärnkraftssektorn är utveckling av olika verktyg ständigt pågående. Under året har ett flertal projekt pågått, vilka fortsätter under kommande år.

Förväntad framtida utveckling och väsentliga riskfaktorer

Bolagets kontrakt inom bränslesektorn är långsiktiga och den inneliggande orderstocken som sträcker sig över flera år har fortsatt öka under 2023. Grunden för en fortsatt långsiktig verksamhet är därför god. Mot bakgrund av detta ökar inte riskbilden när vi gör de stora investeringar i både personal och utrustning som den förändrade produktmixen kräver. Vi inväntar den positiva effekt på resultatet som kommer att märkas först inom några år.

Inom sektorn för avveckling av kärnkraft, Environmental Services, kommer flera stora projekt att startas upp i Europa i närtid och försäljningsarbetet för att vinna ytterligare kontrakt pågår. Den hårda konkurrensen som råder på marknaden och samtidigt kraftigt ökade priser på de varor och tjänster som ingår i projekten är stora utmaningar.

Generell riskbild
Westinghouse Electric Sweden AB arbetar aktivt med att identifiera och reducera risker. Riskanalyser är en del av vår löpande affärsverksamheten. Med anledning av vår omfattande produktion inom den nukleära sektorn finns miljörisker. Dessa förebyggs på flera sätt, bl a via utsläppsmätningar, revisioner samt formaliserade rutiner för avvikelsehantering för att fånga eventuella brister. Vår verksamhet är tillståndspliktig och vi står under Strålskyddsmyndighetens kontroll, till vilka vi har en regelbunden och formaliserad rapportering.

Bolaget opererar på den internationella marknaden och har en betydande del av både omsättning och inköp i utländsk valuta. Kund- och leverantörsbetalningar regleras i huvudsak i olika valutor, vilket medför valutaexponering. Det finns således finansiella risker, vilka är kopplade till förändringar i valutakurser samt motpartsrisker. Bolaget arbetar aktivt med valutasäkring i olika finansiella instrument för att minska finansiella risker kopplade till förändrade valutakurser. För ytterligare information se Not 1 om finansiella instrument.

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Inom flera delar av företaget finns behov av kvalificerade resurser som en följd av nya affärsmöjligheter och pensionsavgångar. På sikt finns risk att projekt fördröjs när nyckelkompetenser lämnar bolaget. Ett större antal rekryteringar har gjorts under året, men processerna blir ibland långdragna när det är svårt att hitta rätt kompetenser.

I den totala riskbilden finns även legala och politiska risker som en naturlig följd av den bransch bolaget verkar i. Med anledning av det fokus energifrågan har i den politiska debatten, bedöms politiska risker ändå vara lägre än på mycket länge.

Bolagets affärer på den ukrainska marknaden är betydande framför allt inom bränsleproduktionen, men även andra verksamhetsgrenar har ett engagemang i landet. Trots det krig som råder i landet har försäljningen kunna fortgå, om än i något begränsad skala.

Till följd av det förändrade säkerhetsläget i omvärlden har vår verksamhet anpassats och flera områden berörs. Ett tydligt exempel är att det fysiska skyddet på vårt fabriksområde stärkts och att vår fabrik klassats som skyddsobjekt med avbildnings- och fotoförbud som en av följderna. Ett annat är en ytterligare skärpning av säkerheten kring hanteringen av information.

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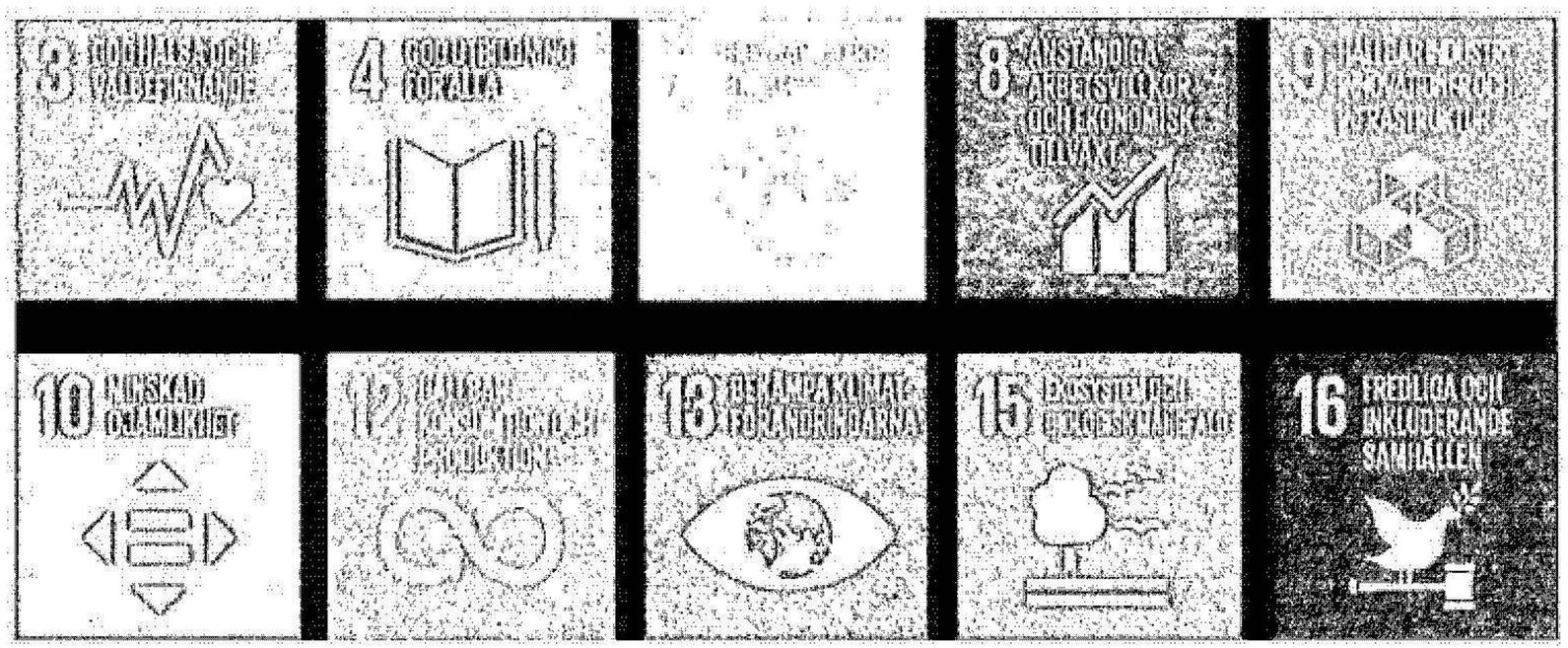
Hållbarhetsrapport

Inledning

Fossilfri energiproduktion är ett faktum och Europa och övriga världen vill kunna leverera den till sina medborgare och centrala samhällsfunktioner. Elektrifiering och EU:s gröna giv för att ställa om till ett mer hållbart och grönt samhälle påverkar och inkluderar oss alla. Westinghouse Electric Sweden (WSE) har en given roll i den fossilfria klimatomställningen. Hållbarhet är avgörande för vår påverkan på miljö, hälsa och finansiell utveckling. Under år 2023 beslutades även att CSRD kommer bli en stark del i att följa upp varje enskild aktörs påverkan och inverkan. Som en stor aktör i kärnkraftens värdekedja har vi, WSE ett ansvar. I vårt dagliga arbete förser vi kärnkraftsoperatörer runt om i världen, främst Europa, med produkter, tjänster och teknologier som bidrar till en fossilfri elproduktion. För att vara med och bidra till en hållbar energisektor är det viktigt att vi själva bedriver, inkluderar och aktivt förbättrar vårt eget och våra kunders och leverantörers hållbarhetsarbete. Genom att vi ständigt arbetar med förbättringar och är certifierade enligt ISO 45000 och ISO 14001 har vi idag ett systematiskt arbete på plats som är integrerat i vårt ledningssystem. Vi ska arbeta för att ständigt minska de negativa effekterna av vår verksamhet och kontinuerligt öka våra positiva bidrag till en hållbar utveckling. Detta gäller såväl miljö som sociala och ekonomiska aspekter i vår egen verksamhet och våra leverantörsled.

För WSE är det en självklarhet att vi ska bedriva vår verksamhet på ett hållbart sätt som är socialt ansvarsfullt och med minsta möjliga påverkan på miljön, för oss och våra intressenter. Vår målsättning är att möta de högt ställda krav som både vi själva och våra intressenter har på oss och vår verksamhet. Dessa krav innefattar såväl miljöhänsyn och sociala aspekter, som säkerhet och kvalitet. Vi behöver säkerställa att våra produkter och tjänster håller högsta kvalitet för att bidra till en säker och hållbar drift i våra kunders kärnkraftverk. Vi arbetar aktivt med att följa upp vår och våra kunders miljöpåverkan och strävar ständigt efter att hela tiden bli bättre både som arbetsgivare, producent och leverantör och att vi ständigt blir mer resurseffektiva och minskar våra utsläpp.



Figur 1. De globala mål som Westinghouse berörs mest av och kan bidra till.

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Miljö

Att bidra till en mer hållbar framtid är en högt prioriterad fråga för Westinghouse både globalt och i Sverige. Vi arbetar kontinuerligt för att minska vårt klimatavtryck vad gäller utsläpp och för att förbättra vår miljöprestanda med ett aktivt miljöarbete och med ett eget antaget Miljöprogram för att följa upp vår påverkan med egna mål där ekologisk mångfald är inkluderat och reglerat.

Ett av våra största positiva bidrag till en hållbar utveckling är att vi är en viktig aktör i värdekedjan kring fossilfri elproduktion från kärnkraft. Westinghouse bränslefabrik i Västerås tillverkar och levererar årligen kärnkraftsbränsle med en energimängd motsvarande 100 miljoner ton kol. Därigenom gör vi det möjligt för våra kunder att producera stora mängder fossilfri el varje år, vilket bidrar till en hållbar omställning och minskat klimatavtryck.

Vår miljöpåverkan

Vår påverkan på miljön utgörs främst av utsläpp till luft och vatten, användning av resurser som vatten och energi samt uppkomst av avfall. Produktionens miljöpåverkan följs upp månadsvis genom systematisk egenkontroll. Vår bränslefabrik på Finnslätten och vår testanläggning i Tegnérlunden klassas båda som miljöfarlig verksamhet och har därmed tillstånd enligt miljöbalken. Under år 2023 har bränslefabriken tillverkat 680 ton urandioxidpulver. Under året har ett antal driftstörningar skett, dock utan någon större påverkan på miljön eller människors hälsa. Samtliga villkor i miljötillstånden har innehållits i enlighet med rapport för år 2023.

Miljöstyrning

Ramarna för vårt miljöarbete sätts av vår integrerade verksamhetspolicy. Policyn ligger till grund för styrningen av vårt miljöarbete. Bolaget fastställer årligen våra mest betydande miljöaspekter, -risker och -möjligheter i enlighet med ISO 14001.

Vi arbetar utifrån ett femårigt miljöprogram som sträcker sig fram till år 2025. Miljöprogrammet är beslutat av bolagsledningen och fastställer mål för tre områden:

1. Reducerad klimatpåverkan från energi, transporter och resor
2. Effektivare energianvändning
3. Minskade avfallsmängder

För varje mål finns en handlingsplan med aktiviteter för att driva arbetet framåt. Varje mål följs upp via indikatorer under verksamhetsåret och rapporteras vidare vid efterfrågan av intressenter så som myndigheter, kunder och den globala organisationen. Resultatet sammanställs och utvärderas årligen för att kunna vidta ytterligare åtgärder vid behov.

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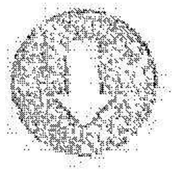
Miljömål	Indikator	Utfall 2023	Trend
Reducera klimatpåverkande utsläpp från energianvändning, resor och transporter med minst 30% till år 2025 jämfört med år 2019.	CO_2-ekvivalenter	- 77 % jämfört med 2019	
Effektivisera energianvändningen med minst 10% till år 2025 jämfört med år 2019.	MWh energi per ton konverterad UO_2	- 17 % jämfört med 2019	
Senast 2025 ska mängden radioaktivt avfall som årligen uppkommer ha minskat med 15% jämfört med 2019.	Volym (kg) avfall per ton konverterad UO_2	- 11 % jämfört med 2019	
Senast 2025 ska minst 12 ton radioaktivt avfall årligen friklassas till återvinning.	Ton friklassat avfall	1,85 ton	
Senast 2025 ska mängden konventionellt avfall som går till förbränning ha minskat med 15%.	Volym (ton) avfall	+ 35 % jämfört med 2019	

Tabell 1. Miljömål med tillhörande indikatorer samt utfall för år 2023. Förklaring av symboler i kolumnen Trend: Gul symbol = Oförändrat läge jämfört med basår Grön = Positiv trend Röd = Negativ trend

Klimatpåverkan

Westinghouse har ett gemensamt globalt mål om att klimatpåverkan från vår verksamhet senast år 2050 ska vara netto noll. Utöver detta mål har vi för den svenska verksamheten ett mål om att klimatpåverkan från vår verksamhet ska ha minskat med 30 procent till år 2025, jämfört med 2019. Målet omfattar energianvändning, resor och transporter. För att nå våra mål och minska våra klimatpåverkande utsläpp arbetar vi utifrån en handlingsplan med åtgärder.

Energianvändningen står för vårt största klimatavtryck under året. Vi har gjort vissa förbättringar i utbyte av armatur samt att vi tidigare tecknat nytt avtal med ursprungsgarantier. Med detta fortsätter vi arbeta med att effektivisera och minska vår energianvändning steg för steg.

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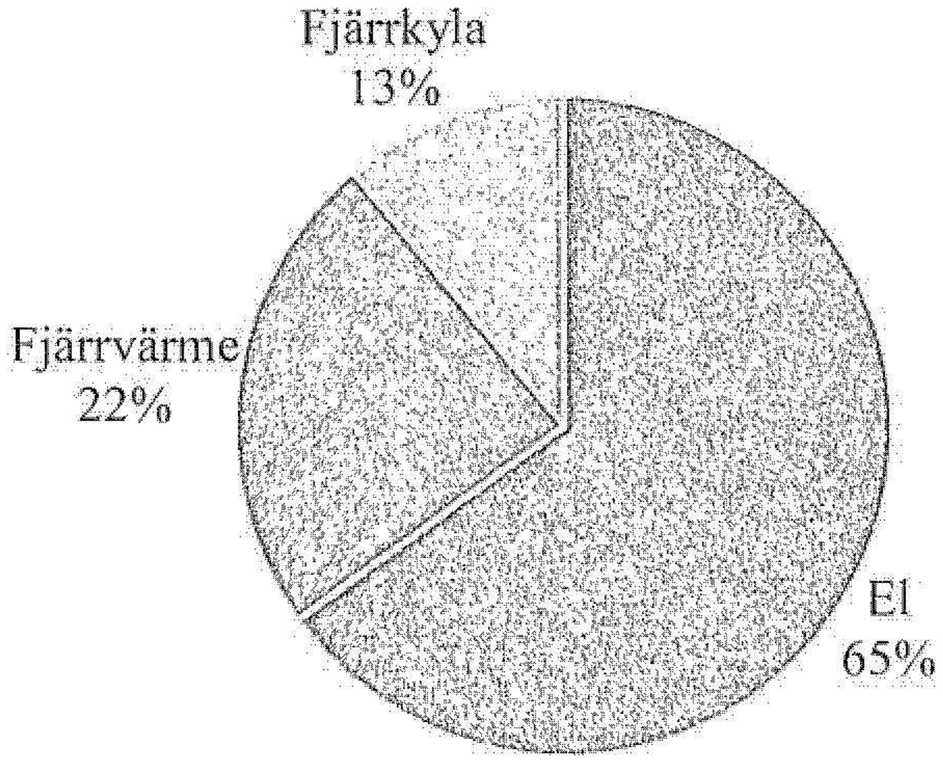
Energi

Under 2023 använde Westinghouse 48 GWh energi, fördelat på el, fjärrvärme och fjärrkyla.

Westinghouse har målet att effektivisera vår energianvändning med 10 % till år 2025, jämfört med 2019. Målet följs upp i relation till vår produktion, definierad som konverterad mängd urandioxid. Utfallet för 2023 visar en minskning av energianvändningen per ton konverterad urandioxid med 17 % jämfört med 2019. Den totala energianvändningen från år 2019 tom år 2023 densamma om 48 GWh.

Under året har en energikartläggning inom ramen för lagen om energikartläggning i stora företag genomförts där möjliga effektiviseringsåtgärder har identifierats.

Fördelning per energislag 2023

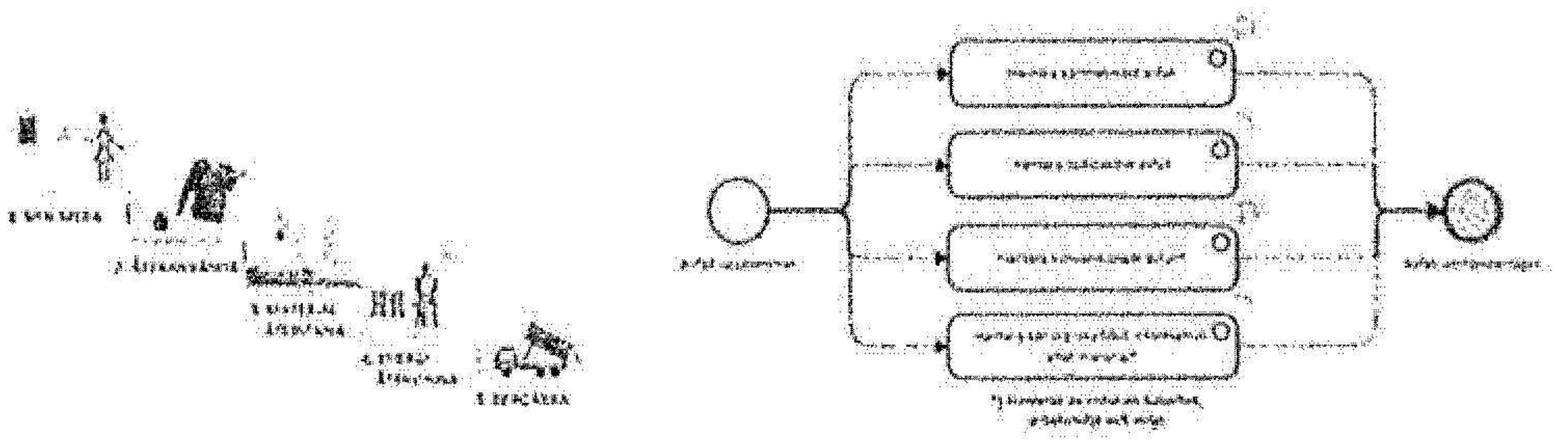


Avfall

Westinghouse har två huvudtyper av avfall: kärnteknisk avfall och konventionellt avfall.

Kärnteknisk avfall (i tidigare rapporter omnämnt som *Radioaktivt avfall*) är omgärdat av strikta regelverk och får inte hanteras på samma sätt som konventionellt avfall. Vi arbetar aktivt med att dels minimera uppkomsten av nytt kärntekniskt avfall och dels med att dekontaminera och friklassa kärntekniskt avfall som redan uppkommit för att detta istället ska kunna gå in i de konventionella avfallsströmmarna och återvinnas. Under året 2023 friklassades 1,85 ton (mål 6 ton, avvikelsen beror på att organisationen antagit en ny typ av strategi för att minimera avfallet som på sikt kommer att ge en likvärdig målsättning som antagits i miljöprogrammet 2019, men med en annan typ av strategiskt tillvägagångsätt (4,6 ton 2022) för kärntekniskt avfall).

För det konventionella avfallet arbetar vi med verktyget ”Avfallstrappan”. Sedan år 2019 har vi under 2023 tyvärr ökat vårt konventionella avfall med ca +35% till förbränning (ca 50% högre på kontor Lunda mot tidigare år), delvis på grund av en större flytt mellan två byggnader, men även som följd av att bränslefabriken byggt ut sina kontor på Finnslätten. Under året har det strategiska arbetet med att förebygga uppkomst av avfall ändock fortgått, öka återanvändning och återvinning genom att tillämpa ”Avfallstrappan”.



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Investeringar

För att arbeta kontinuerligt med att minska vår klimatpåverkan och avtryck har vi under år 2023 driftsatt en metallreningsanläggning kopplat till en del av fabrikens verksamhet. Den minimerar dels vår vattenförbrukning och utsläpp av kemikalier och dels den deponi som används till förädling på åkermark via kontrakterad underleverantör. På så sätt har vi ett cirkulärt kretslopp av delar från verksamheten som annars skulle varit rent avfall i vårt avlopp och via transport.

Socialt åtagande

Arbetsmiljö och hälsa hos medarbetare

Ramarna för vårt arbetsmiljöarbete sätts av vår integrerade verksamhetspolicy. Policyn ligger till grund för styrningen av vårt arbetsmiljöarbete. Vi arbetar aktivt och systematiskt med att förebygga olycksfall och ohälsa orsakat av arbete, med en nollvision för skador orsakat av arbete. Årligen beslutas ett arbetsmiljöprogram innehållandes mål, mätetal och handlingsplaner. Programmet utgår ifrån en uppföljning och analys av föregående års statistik och aktiviteter.

Vi arbetar aktivt med att skapa en hälsosam kultur inom företaget där värderingar, attityder och beteenden ligger i fokus. Säkerhet och kvalitet går hand i hand i detta arbete. Vi har ett arbetssätt med årliga ”kulturdialoger” inom verksamheten för att främja en säker och sund arbetsmiljö. Säkerhetskulturutvärdering genomförs med fokus på att skapa ett öppet arbetsklimat där medarbetare känner sig trygga med att lyfta frågor och oro kopplat till säkerhet och kvalitet. Utfallet av utvärderingen ligger sedan till grund för vårt kontinuerliga förbättringsarbete på området.

Alla medarbetare genomgår en obligatorisk arbetsmiljöutbildning samt regelbundet återkommande brandskyddsutbildningar och andra säkerhetsutbildningar. Vi erbjuder även alla anställda utbildningar inom hjärt- och lungräddning. Alla chefer genomgår därtill ytterligare arbetsmiljöutbildning.

Inom Westinghouse finns många olika roller och arbetsuppgifter med varierande grad av arbetsmiljörisker. Störst risk föreligger för befattningar i produktionen i vår bränslefabrik. Under år 2023 inträffade 24 olycksfall av varierande slag och allvarlighetsgrad. Kläm- och skärskador på fingrar utgjorde 11 av dessa 24 olyckor. Under året arbetar vi systematiskt med att följa upp bakomliggande orsaker till de arbetsskador och -olyckor som uppstått i syfte att identifiera åtgärder som förhindrar och förebygger dem i framtiden.

Vi arbetar aktivt och systematiskt med förebyggande åtgärder, såsom skyddsronder och riskbedömningar. Alla medarbetare förväntas bidra till en säker och trygg arbetsmiljö och ska rapportera in brister och risker som upptäcks, för att säkerställa att vi i så stor utsträckning som möjligt omhändertar och åtgärdar dessa innan olyckor sker. ”Go look and see” är ett etablerat arbetssätt inom företaget, vilket innebär att alla medarbetare förväntas besöka olika delar av verksamheten och rapportera in observationer och eventuella risker som noteras. Vi arbetar ständigt med att följa upp och etablera en kultur där vi hellre rapporterar en gång för mycket än för lite, vilket också tydliggörs genom att vi har mål och mätetal för hur många rapporteringar om observationer som minst ska ske under ett verksamhetsår. Detta för att vi delvis vill arbeta mot vår nollvision, men även säkerställa vikten av en

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säker arbetsmiljö gentemot våra kunder. Detta finns även uttryckt i våra ”Code of Conduct" som alla kunder samt leverantörer tar del av när de visar intresse för vår verksamhet och våra produkter.

Även den psykosociala arbetsmiljön för våra medarbetare är viktig. För att kontinuerligt kunna följa upp hur våra medarbetare mår och trivs på sin arbetsplats och med sin arbetssituation använder vi det digitala verktyget ”HealthWatch”. Genom verktyget utvärderar medarbetarna löpande själva sin upplevda arbetssituation. Chefer får möjlighet att följa utvecklingen bland sina medarbetare på aggregerad nivå för att vid behov kunna vidta åtgärder. Detta gör att trender kring den psykosociala arbetsmiljön kan följas över tid. Under 2022 svarade ca 60 % av våra medarbetare på frågorna minst en gång i månaden. Vi arbetar löpande med att öka svarsfrekvensen för att vi ska kunna få en bättre bild av hur våra medarbetare trivs och mår. Varje år genomförs även en medarbetarundersökning där medarbetarna får svara på frågor om hur de upplever att det är att arbeta på företaget. Svaren analyseras och åtgärder och insatser sätts in där det behövs.

Attraktiv arbetsgivare

Kompetenta medarbetare är vårt företags viktigaste resurs. För att trygga vår kompetensförsörjning behöver vi ständigt arbeta med att stärka vår attraktivitet och vårt erbjudande som arbetsgivare. Westinghouse ska vara en attraktiv arbetsgivare där medarbetare vill stanna. I vårt erbjudande till medarbetarna ingår bland annat:

- Flexibelt arbetssätt för medarbetare med arbetsuppgifter som tillåter detta.
- Ständigt lärande och möjlighet till kompetensutveckling. Årliga utvecklingsmål och kompetensutvärderingar som ligger till grund för utvecklingsplaner för våra medarbetare.
- Goda möjligheter till internrotation och karriärsförflyttning inom företaget.
- Nätverk inom branschen. Westinghouse möjliggör och uppmuntrar våra medarbetare att delta i ”Young Generation” och ”Women in Nuclear”, vilka är nätverk för unga respektive kvinnliga medarbetare som vill öka sin kunskap inom det kärntekniska området, knyta kontakter och utbyta erfarenheter med kollegor inom andra företag i branschen.
- Föräldralön i form av löneutfyllnad under föräldraledighet för att minska den anställdes inkomstbortfall under frånvarotiden.

Pandemin blev för oss, liksom för många andra företag, startskottet för arbetet mot ett nytt, mer flexibelt arbetssätt. Vi arbetar idag mer digitalt och medarbetare med arbetsuppgifter som inte kräver ständig fysisk närvaro har möjlighet att jobba delvis på distans. Denna flexibilitet underlättar för medarbetares balans mellan arbete och privatliv i vardagen, och ger oss möjligheten till ett mer hållbart arbetsliv.

Vi jobbar med olika medel för att främja mångfald och jämlikhet i företaget. Som exempel kan våra rekryteringsprocesser nämnas, där anställningsannonser skrivs på engelska samt att vi har flytt- och migrationsstöd för att möjliggöra för nyanställda att flytta till Västerås.

Bland de anställda är 72% män och 28% kvinnor, det är också fördelningen mellan män och kvinnor på chefsnivå. I den svensk ledningsgruppen är fördelningen 62% män och 38% kvinnor.

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Åldersgrupp	Andel av anställda
Under 35 år	17 %
36-50 år	37 %
Över 50 år	46 %

Tabell 2. Åldersfördelning anställda.

Samarbete med skolor och lärosäten

Vi samarbetar med flertalet lärosäten på olika nivåer. På grundskolenivå så bedrivs det mesta via Arbetsmarknadskunskap som är en del i organisationen Competence arbetsområden. Via Competence samarbetar via även tillsammans med andra större företag i Västerås med Mälardalens Universitet.

På gymnasienivå har vi ett direkt samarbeta med Hitachi Gymnasiet (tidigare ABB Gymnasiet) i Västerås där vi årligen föreläser om kärnkraft och berättar om oss som företag. Även på andra gymnasieskolor hålls föreläsningar när vi bjuds in.

På universitetsnivå har vi flertalet samarbeten, även internationella, men i Sverige är det framför allt med Mälardalens Universitet, Kungliga tekniska högskolan och Uppsala Universitet som vi samarbetar. Det kan vara allt ifrån direkta samarbeten med olika fakulteter, att vi tar emot studenter för sommarjobb eller för att göra sina examensarbeten, till att vi deltar på deras olika arbetsmarknadsdagar.

Utöver dessa lärosäten så samarbetar vi även med Teknikcollage och Yrkeshögskolan för att främja vår framtida kompetensförsörjning och skapa relationer.

Samhällsengagemang

För Westinghouse är det en självklarhet att ge tillbaka och bidra till en positiv utveckling i de lokalsamhällen där vi verkar. Vi samarbetar sedan flera år med Lokala Hjälpen, tidigare Företagsvolontärerna, som är en ideell organisation i Västerås som stöttar lokala initiativ och organisationer med fokus på social hållbarhet och att bryta utanförskap. De senaste fyra åren har Westinghouse varit en av de största bidragsgivarna till Lokala Hjälpens årliga julinsamling där ekonomiskt utsatta familjer får stöd och hjälp med bland annat matkassar.

Westinghouse är sedan många år stolta sponsorer av Västerås Friidrottsklubb, en förening med stor ungdomsverksamhet och där alla har möjlighet att delta utan stora ekonomiska insatser.

Westinghouse är medlemmar i Competence (tidigare Jobba i Västerås), som är en ekonomisk förening som arbetar långsiktigt för att utveckla och främja kompetensförsörjningen i Västerås. Föreningen arbetar bland annat med aktiviteter som syftar till att höja ungas kunskap om arbetsmarknaden och att vägleda unga och arbetssökande till utbildningar med goda jobbutsikter. Via Energy Competence Center (ECC), som är en del av Competence, samarbetar vi tillsammans med storföretagen i Västerås, Hitachi Energy, Alstom, ABB, och Mälarenergi med Västerås Stad, Länsstyrelsen och MDU för att stärka kompetensförsörjningen i energibranschen i regionen. ECC arrangerar bland annat den årliga HUB-konferensen i Västerås samt föreläsningar med studenter på MDU. Dessutom har en Elektroingenjörsutbildning på MDU tagits fram och stöttas via medlemmarna i ECC.

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Mänskliga rättigheter

Inom Westinghouse är det en självklarhet att mänskliga rättigheter ska respekteras och vi ställer även höga krav på våra leverantörer i det avseendet. För att bli godkänd som leverantör till Westinghouse måste företaget bekräfta att de tagit del av och uppfyller kraven i vår uppförandekod för leverantörer. Uppförandekoden innehåller bland annat krav på anständiga arbetsvillkor och löner, respekterande av mänskliga rättigheter samt nolltolerans mot barnarbete och tvångsarbete. Dessa krav gäller oavsett i vilket land leverantören har sin verksamhet.

Under året 2023 har inga överträdelser gällande mänskliga rättigheter rapporterats i vår verksamhet.

Anti-korruption

Westinghouse har nolltolerans mot alla former av korruption, mutor, konkurrenshämmade aktiviteter och liknande beteenden. Våra affärer sker på ett etiskt, ärligt och korrekt sätt. Vi ställer även krav gällande korrekt och etiskt agerande gällande affärer och anti-korruption från våra leverantörer och samarbetspartners genom vår uppförandekod för leverantörer.

Vårt mål är att inga interna eller externa incidenter gällande korruption ska inträffa. Under 2023 har inga överträdelser rapporterats.

Westinghouse har ett strikt och omfattande regelverk med riktlinjer för etiskt uppförande som gäller såväl våra egna medarbetare och fristående aktörer som arbetar på företagets uppdrag. Utöver en tydlig policy gällande korruption och mutor är en av grundbultarna vår globala etiska uppförandekod som gäller för all vår verksamhet och ska följas av alla medarbetare. Alla medarbetare utbildas i enlighet med vår uppförandekod, och genomförda utbildningar dokumenteras och följs upp för att säkerställa att informationen når ut till samtliga anställda.

Vi har flera kanaler för inrapportering av oegentligheter och rådgivning gällande etiska frågeställningar. Bland annat finns en hjälplinje som kan nås både digitalt och via telefon, där möjlighet ges att vara anonym. Westinghouse har uttryckliga förbud mot vedergällningar mot den som lyfter etiska frågor och tveksamheter eller rapporterar oegentligheter.

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Flerårsöversikt (Tkr)	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**
Nettoomsättning	3 556 525	2 643 541	3 113 399	2 809 520	3 219 338
Resultat efter finansnetto	-105 089	17 796	74 305	-149	96 043
Justerat eget kapital	1 503 863	1 586 061	1 626 267	1 556 444	1 568 899
Omsättning per anställd	3 978	3 264	4 118	3 625	4 143
Medelantalet anställda	894	810	756	775	777

Justerat eget kapital består av eget kapital samt en del av obeskattade reserver motsvarande 78,6% för åren 2019 - 2020 samt 79,4% för åren därefter. Omsättning per anställd består av nettoomsättning dividerat med medelantalet anställda.

Förändringar i eget kapital

	Aktiekapital	**Reservfond**	**Fria reserver**	**Årets resultat**	**Totalt**
Belopp vid årets ingång	100 000	20 000	1 059 831	28 901	**1 208 732**
Disposition enligt beslut av årsstämman:			28 901	-28 901	**0**
Omräkningsdifferens			-2 666		**-2 666**
Årets resultat				2 664	**2 664**
Belopp vid årets utgång	**100 000**	**20 000**	**1 086 066**	**2 664**	**1 208 730**

Förslag till vinstdisposition

Styrelsen föreslår att till förfogande stående vinstmedel (kronor):

balanserad vinst	1 086 066 433
årets vinst	2 663 933
	1 088 730 366
disponeras så att	
i ny räkning överföres	1 088 730 366

Företagets resultat och ställning i övrigt framgår av efterföljande resultat- och balansräkning samt kassaflödesanalys med noter.

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Resultaträkning

Tkr

	Not	2023-01-01 -2023-12-31	2022-01-01 -2022-12-31
Nettoomsättning	3	3 556 525	2 643 541
Förändring av lagervaror under tillverkning, färdiga varor och pågående arbete för annans räkning		102 549	285 025
Aktiverat arbete för egen räkning		94 495	38 603
Övriga rörelseintäkter	4	109 523	172 627
		3 863 092	**3 139 796**
Rörelsens kostnader			
Råvaror och förnödenheter		-1 543 959	-1 085 807
Övriga externa kostnader	5, 6	-1 061 521	-866 659
Personalkostnader	7, 8	-1 011 642	-789 434
Avskrivningar och nedskrivningar av materiella och immateriella anläggningstillgångar		-124 256	-64 964
Övriga rörelsekostnader	9	-255 172	-333 386
		-3 996 550	**-3 140 250**
Rörelseresultat		**-133 458**	**-454**
Resultat från finansiella poster			
Övriga ränteintäkter och liknande resultatposter	10	30 409	19 164
Räntekostnader och liknande resultatposter	11	-2 040	-914
		28 369	**18 250**
Resultat efter finansiella poster		**-105 089**	**17 796**
Bokslutsdispositioner	12	110 435	24 962
Resultat före skatt		**5 346**	**42 758**
Skatt på årets resultat	13	-2 682	-13 857
Årets resultat		**2 664**	**28 901**

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Balansräkning
Tkr

	Not	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
TILLGÅNGAR			
Anläggningstillgångar			
Immateriella anläggningstillgångar	14		
Dataprogram		7 094	5 369
		7 094	**5 369**
Materiella anläggningstillgångar			
Byggnader och mark	15	140 457	105 098
Maskiner och andra tekniska anläggningar	16	482 311	485 834
Inventarier, verktyg och installationer	17	0	13 957
Pågående nyanläggningar och förskott avseende materiella anläggningstillgångar	18	568 832	311 180
		1 191 600	**916 069**
Finansiella anläggningstillgångar			
Andelar i koncernföretag	19, 20	15 155	15 155
Andra långfristiga fordringar		13 638	12 580
		28 793	**27 735**
Summa anläggningstillgångar		**1 227 487**	**949 173**
Omsättningstillgångar			
Varulager m m			
Råvaror och förnödenheter		998 380	665 945
Varor under tillverkning		591 269	671 461
Förskott till leverantörer		2 148	791
		1 591 797	**1 338 197**
Kortfristiga fordringar			
Kundfordringar		421 098	200 537
Fordringar hos koncernföretag	21	794 873	1 085 914
Aktuella skattefordringar		15 244	21 885
Övriga fordringar		111 856	43 636
Upparbetad men ej fakturerad intäkt	22	153 590	91 750
Förutbetalda kostnader och upplupna intäkter	23	1 109 695	273 631
		2 606 356	**1 717 353**
Kassa och bank	24	129 673	213 595
Summa omsättningstillgångar		**4 327 826**	**3 269 145**
SUMMA TILLGÅNGAR		**5 555 313**	**4 218 318**

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Balansräkning

Tkr

	Not	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
EGET KAPITAL OCH SKULDER			
Eget kapital			
Bundet eget kapital			
Aktiekapital		100 000	100 000
Reservfond		20 000	20 000
		120 000	**120 000**
Fritt eget kapital	33		
Balanserad vinst eller förlust		1 086 066	1 059 831
Årets resultat		2 664	28 901
		1 088 730	**1 088 732**
Summa eget kapital		**1 208 730**	**1 208 732**
Obeskattade reserver	25	371 704	475 226
Avsättningar	26		
Övriga avsättningar för pensioner och liknande förpliktelser		323 313	305 558
Övriga avsättningar		79 608	100 173
Summa avsättningar		**402 921**	**405 731**
Kortfristiga skulder			
Förskott från kunder		189 265	864 949
Leverantörsskulder		331 441	254 680
Skulder till koncernföretag	21	706 312	412 761
Aktuella skatteskulder		17 620	41
Övriga skulder	27	1 105 565	61 303
Fakturerad men ej upparbetad intäkt	28	227 529	204 374
Upplupna kostnader och förutbetalda intäkter	29	994 226	330 521
Summa kortfristiga skulder		**3 571 958**	**2 128 629**
SUMMA EGET KAPITAL OCH SKULDER		**5 555 313**	**4 218 318**

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Kassaflödesanalys

Tkr

	Not	2023-01-01 -2023-12-31	2022-01-01 -2022-12-31
Den löpande verksamheten			
Resultat efter finansiella poster		-105 089	17 796
Justeringar för poster som inte ingår i kassaflödet	30	114 615	79 621
Betald skatt		21 538	-35 703
Kassaflöde från den löpande verksamheten före förändring av rörelsekapital		**31 064**	**61 714**
Kassaflöde från förändring av rörelsekapitalet			
Förändring av varulager och pågående arbete		-253 600	-297 633
Förändring av kundfordringar		-220 562	176 707
Förändring av kortfristiga fordringar		-521 193	259 728
Förändring av leverantörsskulder		76 761	-8 736
Förändring av kortfristiga skulder		1 195 099	87 381
Kassaflöde från den löpande verksamheten		**307 569**	**279 161**
Investeringsverksamheten			
Investeringar i immateriella och materiella anläggningstillgångar		-397 346	-193 577
Investeringar i finansiella anläggningstillgångar		0	-39 466
Förändring av övriga finansiella anläggningstillgångar		-1 058	49 393
Kassaflöde från investeringsverksamheten		**-398 404**	**-183 650**
Finansieringsverksamheten			
Erhållna (lämnade) koncernbidrag		6 913	-6 856
Kassaflöde från finansieringsverksamheten		**6 913**	**-6 856**
Årets kassaflöde		**-83 922**	**88 655**
Likvida medel vid årets början		213 595	124 940
Likvida medel vid årets slut		**129 673**	**213 595**

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Noter

Tkr

Not 1 Redovisnings- och värderingsprinciper

Årsredovisningen upprättas med tillämpning av Årsredovisningslagen (1995:1554) och Bokföringsnämndens allmänna råd BFNAR 2012:1 Årsredovisning och koncernredovisning (K3).

Värdering- och redovisningsprinciperna som använts vid upprättandet av de finansiella rapporterna sammanfattas nedan.

RESULTATRÄKNING

Intäktsredovisning
Nettoomsättningen omfattar försäljningsintäkter från kärnverksamheten, det vill säga leverans av bränslepatroner med tillhörande kringtjänster samt intäkter från entreprenadavtal. Intäkter värderas till det belopp som influtit eller beräknas inflyta, med hänsyn till rabatter och efter avdrag för moms och punktskatter.

Varor
Försäljningsintäkter för bränsleprodukter och produktnära tjänster redovisas när leveransvillkoret är uppfyllt. Eventuella förskott redovisas i posten "förskott från kunder". Reservering av eventuell förlustorder sker så snart den befaras, till omfattningen att täcka alla förväntade kostnader.

Tjänsteuppdrag
För redovisning av intäkter från kundprojekt inom service och automation tillämpas successiv vinstavräkning. Det innebär att inkomster redovisas som intäkter baserad på färdigställandegraden per balansdagen. Som grund för färdigställandegrad per kundprojekt ligger kostnad för nedlagt arbete i förhållande till totalt prognostiserad kostnad. Upparbetad, ej fakturerad intäkt tas i balansräkning upp till det belopp som beräknas bli fakturerat och redovisas i posten "Upparbetad men ej fakturerad intäkt". Fakturerad intäkt per kundprojekt som överstiger upparbetad intäkt redovisas i posten "Fakturerad men ej upparbetad intäkt". Reservering av eventuell förlustorder sker så snart den befaras, till omfattningen att täcka alla förväntade kostnader.

Ränteintäkter och räntekostnader
Ränteintäkter och räntekostnader redovisas i takt med att de upparbetas och härrör till tillgodohavanden eller kortfristiga skulder på bank.

Ersättningar till anställda
Kortfristiga ersättningar
Kortfristiga ersättningar i bolaget utgörs av lön, sociala avgifter, betald semester, betald sjukfrånvaro, sjukvård och bonus. Kortfristiga ersättningar redovisas som en kostnad och en skuld då det finns en legal eller informell förpliktelse att betala ut en ersättning.

Pensionsplaner
Det förekommer såväl avgiftsbestämda som förmånsbestämda pensionsplaner hos bolaget. I avgiftsbestämda planer betalar bolaget fastställda avgifter till ett annat företag och har inte någon legal eller informell förpliktelse att betala något ytterligare även om det andra företaget inte kan uppfylla sitt åtagande. Bolagets resultat belastas för kostnader i takt med att de anställdas plikter intjänas.

Bolaget innehar förmånsbestämda pensionsplaner som finansieras i egen regi, dessa planer är frysta sedan 2002. Pensionsplaner som finansieras i egen regi redovisas i enlighet med förenklingsreglerna i BFNAR 2012:1 enligt den beloppsuppgift som erhålls från PRI. Därutöver har bolaget förmånsbestämda pensionsplaner där en pensionspremie betalas. Dessa planer redovisas som avgiftsbestämda planer i enlighet med förenklingsregeln i BFNAR 2012:1.

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Ersättningar vid uppsägning
Avsättning för avgångsvederlag redovisas endast om bolaget är förpliktigat att avsluta en anställning före den normala tidpunkten eller när ersättningar lämnas som ett erbjudande för att uppmuntra frivillig avgång. Avsättning görs för den delen av uppsägningslönen som den anställde får utan arbetsplikt med tillägg för sociala avgifter.

Leasingavtal
Samtliga leasingavtal där företaget är leasetagare redovisas som operationell leasing, oavsett om avtalen är finansiella eller operationella. Leasingavgiften redovisas som en kostnad linjärt över leasing perioden.

Forskning och utveckling
Kostnader för forskning och utveckling mm redovisas som omkostnader när de uppstår.

Avskrivningar
Immateriella och materiella anläggningstillgångar skrivs av linjärt över tillgångarnas eller komponenternas bedömda nyttjandeperiod. Avskrivningen beräknas på det avskrivningsbara beloppet vilket utgörs av tillgångens anskaffningsvärde. Bolagets mark har obegränsad nyttjandeperiod och skrivs inte av.

Följande avskrivningstider tillämpas:

Immateriella anläggningstillgångar	
Programvara	3-5 år
Materiella anläggningstillgångar	
Byggnader	12-33 år
Maskiner och inventarier	3-20 år

Nedskrivningar
Nedskrivningar av immateriella och materiella tillgångar
Vid indikation att en tillgångs värde minskat, görs en prövning av nedskrivningsbehov. Har tillgången ett återvinningsvärde som är lägre än det redovisade värdet, skrivs den ner till återvinningsvärdet. I resultaträkningen redovisas nedskrivningar och återföringar av nedskrivningar i posten "Avskrivningar & nedskrivningar".

Återföring av nedskrivningar
Nedskrivningar av immateriella och materiella anläggningstillgångar återförs om skälen som låg till grund för beräkningen av återvinningsvärde vid den senaste nedskrivningen har förändrats.

Bokslutsdispositioner
Koncernbidrag redovisas som bokslutsdispositioner.

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BALANSRÄKNING

Immateriella anläggningstillgångar
Immateriella tillgångar redovisas enligt kostnadsföringsmodellen. Metoden innebär att interna utgifter för framtagande av en immateriell anläggningstillgång kostnadsförs direkt när de uppkommer. Immateriella anläggningstillgångar redovisas till anskaffningsvärde med avdrag för ackumulerade av- och nedskrivningar.

Avseende upparbetade immateriella anläggningstillgångar, kommer endast den delen som anses vara externt förvärvad att balanseras. Interna utgifter för framtagande av en immateriell anläggningstillgång kostnadsförs löpande.

Materiella anläggningstillgångar
Materiella anläggningstillgångar redovisas som en tillgång i balansräkningen, om det är sannolikt att framtida ekonomiska fördelar som är förknippade med tillgången sannolikt kommer att tillfalla bolaget, samt om anskaffningsvärdet kan mätas på ett tillförlitligt sätt. Materiella anläggningstillgångar redovisas till anskaffningsvärde minskat med avskrivningar och eventuella nedskrivningar.

Anskaffningsvärde
I anskaffningsvärdet ingår inköpspriset och utgifter som är direkt hänförbara till inköpet och syftar till att bringa tillgången på plats och i skick att utnyttjas i enlighet med företagsledningens avsikt med förvärvet. Till direkt hänförbara utgifter räknas utgifter för leverans, hantering, installation och montering samt konsulttjänster.

Uppdelning av anläggningar sker i betydande komponenter och skrivs av efter uppskattad livslängd. När en betydande komponent i en anläggningstillgång byts ut, utrangeras eventuell kvarvarande del av den gamla komponenten och den nya komponentens anskaffningsvärde aktiveras.

Tillkommande utgifter
Tillkommande utgifter aktiveras endast om det är sannolikt att de framtida ekonomiska fördelar som är förknippande med tillgången kommer att komma bolaget till del och anskaffningsvärdet kan beräknas på ett tillförlitligt sätt. Om anskaffningsvärdet ej kan beräknas på ett tillförlitligt sätt kostnadsförs utgifter under det räkenskapsåret som de uppkommer.

Finansiella instrument
Finansiella instrument redovisas initialt till anskaffningsvärde vilket motsvarar instrumentets verkliga värde med tillägg för transaktionskostnader. En finansiell tillgång eller en finansiell skuld redovisas i balansräkningen när bolaget blir part enligt instrumentets avtalsenliga villkor. Kundfordringar redovisas när en faktura har skickats till kund. Skuld tas upp när motparten har utfört sin prestation och bolaget därmed har en avtalsenlig skyldighet att betala även om faktura inte har erhållits. Leverantörsskulder redovisas när en faktura har mottagits.

Finansiella tillgångar tas bort från balansräkningen när rätten att erhålla kassaflöden från instrumentet har löpt ut eller överförts och bolaget har överfört i stort sett alla risker och förmåner som är förknippade med äganderätten. Finansiella skulder tas bort från balansräkningen när förpliktelserna har reglerats eller på annat sätt upphört. Övervägande delen av finansiella tillgångar och skulder tas bort från balansräkningen genom erhållande eller erläggande av betalning.

Kundfordringar och övriga fordringar
Fordringar redovisas som omsättningstillgångar med undantag för poster med förfallodag mer än 12 månader efter balansdagen, vilka klassificeras som anläggningstillgångar. Fordringar tas upp till det belopp som förväntas bli inbetalt efter avdrag för individuellt bedömda osäkra fordringar.

Finansiella skulder
Leverantörsskulder värderas till nominellt belopp.

Nedskrivningsprövning av finansiella anläggningstillgångar
Vid varje balansdag görs bedömning om det finns indikation på nedskrivningsbehov i någon av de finansiella anläggningstillgångarna. Nedskrivning sker om värdenedgången bedöms vara bestående.

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Derivatinstrument och säkringsredovisning
Bolaget använder derivatinstrument för att säkra valutarisker. Valutasäkring sker enbart av säkra in- och utflöden, det för att skydda bolaget mot förändringar i valutakurser genom att kontrakten fastställs till en kurs vilken tillgången eller skulden i utländsk valuta, kommer att realiseras.

Bolaget tillämpar säkringsredovisning, vilket innebär att värdering av den säkrade posten och säkringsinstrumentet sker tillsammans som om de vore en transaktion. Huvudregeln är att alla transaktioner ska värderas för sig. Säkringsredovisningen ska därmed ses som en alternativregel som innebär att två eller flera transaktioner värderas tillsammans. Med detta sker redovisning av derivatinstrument initialt enligt anskaffningsmetoden, vilket innebär att så länge som derivatinstrumentet är effektivt sker ingen redovisning.

Dokumentation sker av bolagets bedömning, både när säkringen ingås och fortlöpande, av huruvida de derivatinstrument som används i säkringstransaktioner är effektiva när det gäller att motverka förändringar i kassaflöden som är hänförliga till de säkrade posterna. Effekten av förändringar i valutakurserna redovisas i resultaträkningen när säkringen upphör och säkringsinstrumenten förfaller till betalning. De transaktioner som inte uppfyller kraven för säkringsredovisning värderas i enlighet med lägsta värdets princip, varvid de värdeförändringar som uppkommer redovisas i resultaträkningen.

Varulager
För råvaror ingår alla utgifter som är direkt hänförliga till anskaffningen av varorna i anskaffningsvärdet, de värderas till genomsnittligt inköpsvärde bestämt enligt först-in, först-ut-metoden (FIFU). Varor under tillverkning och färdiga varor har värderats till nedlagda kostnader med skälig andel av indirekta kostnader. Inkuransbedömning utförs löpande, reservering sker vid behov.

Fordringar och skulder i utländsk valuta
Monetära fordringar och skulder i utländsk valuta värderas till balansdagens kurs. Kursförändringar på kundfordringar och leverantörsskulder i utländsk valuta redovisas i rörelseresultatet som övriga rörelseintäkter eller rörelsekostnader.

Kursförändringar avseende övriga fordringar och skulder redovisas i det finansiella resultatet.

Förskott till leverantörer eller från kunder värderas till kurs vid respektive betalningstillfälle, eftersom återbetalningsskyldighet ej förutses inträffa.

Inkomstskatter
Redovisade inkomstskatter täcker skatt som skall betalas eller erhållas avseende aktuellt år, samt justering avseende tidigare års aktuella skatt. Skatteskulder/fordringar värderas till vad som enligt bolagets bedömning, kommer erläggas till eller erhållas från Skatteverket.

Uppskjuten skatt är inkomstskatt för skattepliktigt resultat avseende framtida räkenskapsår till följd av tidigare transaktioner. Uppskjuten skatteskuld och uppskjuten skattefordran värderas enligt de skattesatser och skatteregler som är beslutade före balansdagen.

Avsättningar
Bolaget gör en avsättning när det finns en legal eller informell förpliktelse, beräkning sker utifrån rimlig risk och tidpunkt för fullgörande. Avsättningen tas endast i anspråk för de utgifter som avsättningen ursprungligen är avsedd för och prövas per varje balansdag.

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Avsättning avseende dekontaminering
Som ett led i att Bolaget omfattas av Lag (2006:647) om finansiella åtgärder för hantering av restprodukter från kärnteknisk verksamhet erlägger bolaget en årlig avgift till Kärnavfallsfonden baserat på den aktuella kostnadsberäkningen för avveckling och avfallshantering. Fonden betalar tillbaka medlen i takt med att kärnkraftsföretagen har utbetalningar för hantering och slutförvaring av radioaktivt avfall. Inbetalningen till Kärnavfallsfonden kostnadsförs löpande och avsättning görs till den del åtagandet överstiger inbetalda avgifter. Produktionsanläggningen förväntas att vara i drift fram till år 2058 då merparten av avsatta medel kommer att tas i bruk, se not 26. Den kortfristiga delen av avsättningen redovisas under övriga upplupna kostnader. Uttjänt material specificeras i not 26 under rubriken "Reserv för hantering och återvinning av restprodukter från produktion".

Omstrukturering
Avsättningar för omstrukturering görs när det föreligger en fastställd och utförlig omstruktureringsplan och berörda personer har informerats.

Förlust och garantiärenden
Avsättningar finns upptagna för förlustkontrakt och garantiärenden. Försäljningskalkyler analyseras löpande och förlustkontrakt sätts av så fort som de befaras. Avsättning görs med det lägsta av den oundvikliga förlusten om kontraktet fullföljs, eller utgifter i form av skadestånd eller liknande om kontraktet bryts. Avseende garantiärenden sätts medel av så fort som information erhållits från kunden om eventuellt garantiärende. Inom branschen kan det i många fall vara svårt att definiera vilken risk som är förknippad med bolaget. Avsättningar justeras löpande i takt med utredning och kartläggning av defekten.

Aktier och andelar i koncernbolag
Aktier och andelar i koncernbolag redovisas till anskaffningsvärde efter avdrag för eventuella nedskrivningar. I anskaffningsvärdet ingår köpeskillingen som erlagts för aktierna samt förvärvskostnader. Eventuella kapitaltillskott och koncernbidrag läggs till anskaffningsvärdet när de uppkommer.

Obeskattade reserver
Obeskattade reserver redovisas med bruttobelopp i balansräkningen, inklusive den uppskjutna skatteskuld som är hänförlig till reserverna.

ÖVRIGT

Eventualförpliktelser
Som ansvarsförbindelse redovisas en befintlig förpliktelse till följd av inträffad händelse som inte redovisas som skuld eller avsättning då det inte är sannolikt att ett utflöde av resurser kommer att krävas för att reglera förpliktelsen eller förpliktelsens storlek inte kan beräknas med tillräcklig tillförlitlighet.

Likvida medel
Likvida medel utgörs av disponibla tillgodohavanden hos banker och andra kreditinstitut och kortfristiga, likvida placeringar som lätt kan omvandlas till ett känt belopp.

Kassaflödesanalys
Kassaflödesanalysen upprättas enligt indirekt metod. Det redovisade kassaflödet omfattar endast transaktioner som medfört in- eller utbetalningar. Som likvida medel klassificerar företaget, förutom kassamedel, disponibla tillgodohavanden hos banker och andra kreditinstitut.

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Moderbolag
Bolaget är ett helägt dotterbolag till Westinghouse Electric UK Holdings Ltd. Westinghouse-koncernen ägs av Brookfield Renewable Partners (51%) och Cameco Corporation (49%) via dotterbolaget Watt New Aggregator LP.

Koncernredovisning
Med stöd av ÅRL 7 kap 2§ upprättar Westinghouse Electric Sweden AB ingen koncernredovisning. Moderbolaget upprättar tillsammans med bolaget Watt New Aggregator LP en gemensam koncernredovisning då bolagen har samma ägare, kontroll och ledning. Denna koncernredovisning är upprättad enligt amerikanska redovisningsregler (US GAAP). Koncernredovisningen per 31 december 2023 har reviderats av bolagets revisorer.

Not 2 Uppskattningar och bedömningar

Bolaget gör uppskattningar och bedömningar för det som kan innebära en betydande risk för justering på de redovisande beloppen i denna årsredovisning. Uppskattningar och bedömningar som är betydande baseras på historisk erfarenhet och andra faktorer som under rådande förhållande anses vara rimliga. Uppskattningar och bedömningar ses över årligen.

Effekterna av ändringar i dessa redovisas i resultaträkningen under det räkenskapsår som ändringen görs samt under framtida räkenskapsår om ändringen påverkar både aktuellt och kommande räkenskapsår.

Viktiga uppskattningar och bedömningar beskrivs nedan:

Dekontaminering
Avsättning avseende dekontaminering av fabrikens lokaler, maskinpark samt avfall finns upptagen. Avsättningen avseende dekontaminering för fabriksyta och maskinpark bygger på beräkning som godkänns av Strålskyddsmyndigheten och statlig fondering finns uppsatt, s.k. Kärnavfallsfonden. Vår avsättning motsvarar fonderingens krav på avsättning reducerat med det som vi ackumulerat har betalat in till fonden. För övrigt avfall finns motsvarande avsättning gjord, beräkningen sker internt utifrån kända och framtida metoder. Nuvärdesberäkning sker av avsättningarna till diskonteringsränta 1,5% och inflationsmål 2,0%.

Inkuransbedömning
Lagervaror som inte nyttjats inom en period av 18 månader, analyseras på detaljerad nivå för att kunna fastställa om dessa kommer användas till framtida produktion. Nedskrivning sker för de lagervaror som inte har någon framtida nytta för kundleveranser.

Garantiåtagande
Reservering sker av garantiåtagande i tid med att information kommer företaget till handa. Bedömning om avsättningens storlek sker av verksamheten och uppdateras allt eftersom bilden kring åtagandet gentemot kund klargörs. Det finns tydliga processer för verksamheten att följa, vad det gäller återkoppling för att reservering ska kunna ske i rätt tid.

Projektuppföljning
Analyser sker utifrån projektkalkyler och utfall, för att se om det finns indikation om eventuella förlustuppdrag. Reservering sker vid behov. Projektuppföljning och uppdatering av projektkalkyler sker kontinuerligt. Verksamheten arbetar efter tydliga processer för att säkerställa att uppdatering av kalkyler sker i rätt tid.

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Not 3 Nettoomsättningens fördelning

	2023-01-01 -2023-12-31	2022-01-01 -2022-12-31
Nettoomsättningens fördelning på geografiska områden:		
Belgien	144 156	2 342
Bulgarien	125 558	157 588
Finland	344 562	184 371
Frankrike	1 237 748	1 171 861
Schweiz	22 911	73 136
Slovakien	102 372	103 532
Slovenien	270	1 714
Spanien	123 456	9 641
Storbritannien	1 223	9 804
Sverige	322 831	249 669
Sydafrika	21 317	107 057
Tjeckien	106 145	22 904
Tyskland	33 333	79 320
Ukraina	708 338	227 422
USA	251 389	238 553
Övriga marknader	10 915	4 626
	3 556 525	**2 643 541**
Nettoomsättningens fördelning på affärsområden:		
Nuclear Fuel %	74	79
Operating Plant Services %	21	13
Environmental Services %	5	8
Energy Systems %	0	0
	100	**100**

Not 4 Övriga rörelseintäkter

I rörelseresultatet ingår valutakursdifferenser avseende rörelsefordringar och rörelseskulder samt intäkter som hör till omstruktureringar enligt följande:

	2023-01-01 -2023-12-31	2022-01-01 -2022-12-31
Omstruktureringsintäkter	0	483
Valutaförändringar av fordringar/skulder	109 523	172 144
	109 523	**172 627**

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Not 5 Leasingavtal

Årets leasingkostnader avseende leasingavtal, uppgår till 129 444 (51 042) tkr.

Framtida leasingavgifter, för icke uppsägningsbara leasingavtal, förfaller till betalning enligt följande:

	2023-01-01 -2023-12-31	**2022-01-01 -2022-12-31**
Inom ett år	14 115	18 944
Senare än ett år men inom fem år	26 802	29 908
Senare än fem år	0	0
	40 917	**48 852**

I bolagets redovisning utgörs den operationella leasingen i allt väsentligt av hyrda fastigheter för kontorsverksamhet och fabrikslokaler samt leasing av uran för processflödet.

Avtal av hyra av en större fabriksbyggnad förfaller år 2024. I övrigt avser leasingavgifter serverutrustning, bilar och kontorsutrustningar.

Not 6 Arvode till revisorer

Med revisionsuppdrag avses granskning av årsredovisningen och bokföringen samt styrelsens och verkställande direktörens förvaltning, övriga arbetsuppgifter som det ankommer på bolagets revisor att utföra samt rådgivning eller annat biträde som föranleds av iakttagelser vid sådan granskning eller genomförandet av sådana övriga arbetsuppgifter.

	2023-01-01 -2023-12-31	**2022-01-01 -2022-12-31**
Revisionsuppdrag	2 215	2 130
	2 215	**2 130**

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Not 7 Personalkostnader

	2023-01-01 -2023-12-31	2022-01-01 -2022-12-31
Löner och andra ersättningar		
Styrelse och verkställande direktör	3 447	2 759
Tantiem och liknande ersättning till styrelse och VD	5 480	637
Övriga anställda	632 786	495 438
	641 713	**498 835**
Sociala kostnader		
Pensionskostnader för styrelse och VD	1 581	1 202
Pensionskostnader för övriga anställda	122 885	111 499
Övriga sociala avgifter enligt lag och avtal	221 491	174 337
	345 957	**287 038**
Totala löner, ersättningar, sociala kostnader och pensionskostnader	**987 670**	**785 873**

Avtal om avgångsvederlag har ingåtts med VD och uppgår till motsvarande en årslön.

Not 8 Personal

	2023-01-01 -2023-12-31	2022-01-01 -2022-12-31
Medelantalet anställda		
Kvinnor	255	226
Män	639	584
	894	**810**
Könsfördelning i företagets styrelse		
Kvinnor	2	2
Män	3	3
	5	**5**
Könsfördelning i företagets ledning		
Kvinnor	5	5
Män	8	7
	13	**12**

Not 9 Övriga rörelsekostnader

I rörelseresultatet ingår valutakursdifferenser avseende rörelsefordringar och rörelseskulder samt kostnader som hör till omstruktureringar enligt följande:

	2023-01-01 -2023-12-31	2022-01-01 -2022-12-31
Omstruktureringskostnader	3 869	0
Valutaförändringar av fordringar/ skulder	251 303	333 386
	255 172	**333 386**

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Not 10 Övriga ränteintäkter och liknande resultatposter

	2023-01-01 -2023-12-31	2022-01-01 -2022-12-31
Ränteintäkter	30 409	19 164
	30 409	**19 164**

Not 11 Räntekostnader och liknande resultatposter

	2023-01-01 -2023-12-31	2022-01-01 -2022-12-31
Räntekostnader	2 040	914
	2 040	**914**

Not 12 Bokslutsdispositioner

	2023-01-01 -2023-12-31	2022-01-01 -2022-12-31
Skillnad mellan bokförda avskrivningar och avskrivningar enligt plan	11 322	-13 482
Förändringar av periodiseringsfond	92 200	45 300
Koncernbidrag	6 913	-6 856
	110 435	**24 962**

Not 13 Skatt på årets resultat

	2023-01-01 -2023-12-31	2022-01-01 -2022-12-31
Aktuell skatt	-2 682	-13 857

Avstämning av effektiv skatt

		2023-01-01 -2023-12-31		2022-01-01 -2022-12-31
	Procent	Belopp	Procent	Belopp
Redovisat resultat före skatt		5 346		42 758
Skatt enligt gällande skattesats	20,60	-1 101	20,60	-8 808
Ej avdragsgilla kostnader	57,07	-3 051	15,43	-6 596
Ej skattepliktiga intäkter	-96,42	5 155	-13,30	5 686
Skatt hänförlig till tidigare års resultat	49,62	-2 653	8,44	-3 607
Övrig kostnad	-8,13	434	-1,01	431
Schablonränta på periodiseringsfond	27,42	-1 466	2,25	-962
Redovisad effektiv skatt	**50,17**	**-2 682**	**32,41**	**-13 857**

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Not 14 Immateriella anläggningstillgångar

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Ingående anskaffningsvärden	86 388	90 773
Försäljningar/utrangeringar	-3 205	-4 384
Omklassificeringar	4 871	0
Utgående ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden	**88 055**	**86 388**
Ingående avskrivningar	-81 020	-81 585
Försäljningar/utrangeringar	3 205	4 384
Årets avskrivningar	-3 146	-3 819
Justeringar föregående år	0	0
Utgående ackumulerade avskrivningar	**-80 961**	**-81 020**
Utgående redovisat värde	**7 095**	**5 369**

Not 15 Byggnader och mark

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Ingående anskaffningsvärden	212 189	211 725
Omklassificeringar	41 576	464
Utgående ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden	**253 765**	**212 189**
Ingående avskrivningar	-107 092	-101 798
Årets avskrivningar	-6 217	-5 294
Utgående ackumulerade avskrivningar	**-113 308**	**-107 092**
Utgående redovisat värde	**140 457**	**105 098**

Not 16 Maskiner och andra tekniska anläggningar

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Ingående anskaffningsvärden	1 910 630	1 841 404
Försäljningar/utrangeringar	-5 885	-12 838
Omklassificeringar	93 247	82 064
Utgående ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden	**1 997 993**	**1 910 630**
Ingående avskrivningar	-1 424 796	-1 346 369
Försäljningar/utrangeringar	5 278	12 824
Årets avskrivningar	-96 164	-91 251
Utgående ackumulerade avskrivningar	**-1 515 681**	**-1 424 796**
Utgående redovisat värde	**482 311**	**485 834**

ank=20240709-20240710003503

Not 17 Inventarier, verktyg och installationer

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Ingående anskaffningsvärden	201 752	195 234
Försäljningar/utrangeringar		-4 745
Omklassificeringar		11 263
Utgående ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden	**201 752**	**201 752**
Ingående avskrivningar	-187 795	-175 794
Försäljningar/utrangeringar		4 745
Årets avskrivningar	-13 957	-16 746
Utgående ackumulerade avskrivningar	**-201 752**	**-187 795**
Utgående redovisat värde	**0**	**13 957**

Årets investeringar vid bokslutstillfället är att betrakta som pågående och ingår därmed i Pågående Nyanläggningar.

Not 18 Pågående nyanläggningar

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Ingående nedlagda kostnader	311 180	159 235
Nedlagda kostnader	393 883	246 323
Omklassificeringar	-136 231	-94 378
Skrotningar		0
Utgående nedlagda kostnader	**568 832**	**311 180**
Utgående redovisat värde	**568 832**	**311 180**

Not 19 Andelar i koncernföretag

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Ingående anskaffningsvärden	23 315	73 961
Försäljningar/utrangeringar		-50 646
Utgående ackumulerade anskaffningsvärden	**23 315**	**23 315**
Ingående nedskrivningar	-8 160	-8 160
Utgående ackumulerade nedskrivningar	**-8 160**	**-8 160**
Utgående redovisat värde	**15 155**	**15 155**

ank=20240709-20240710035504

Not 20 Specifikation andelar i koncernföretag

Namn	Kapital-andel	Rösträtts-andel	Antal aktier	Bokfört värde 2023	Bokfört värde 2022
Wesdyne Sweden AB	100	100	14 000	15 002	15 002
Westinghouse Electric Ukraine AB	100	100	1 000	139	139
Ukraine Power Bridge Co Ltd	5	5	625	14	14
				15 155	**15 155**

	Org.nr	Säte
Wesdyne Sweden AB	556176-3896	Täby
Westinghouse Electric Ukraine AB	556792-4401	Västerås
Ukraine Power Bridge Co Ltd		Dublin

Not 21 Koncernmellanhavanden

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Mellanhavanden med andra koncernföretag:		
Kundfordringar	794 873	1 085 914
	794 873	**1 085 914**
Leverantörsskulder	-248 288	-325 420
Övriga skulder	-458 024	-87 341
	-706 312	**-412 761**

Nedan anges andelen av årets inköp och försäljning under verksamhetsåren:		
Inköp %	42	44
Försäljning %	12	17
	54	**61**

Vid inköp och försäljning mellan koncernföretag tillämpas samma principer för prissättning som vid transaktioner med externa parter.

Jämförelseårets siffror har justerats med 9 443 Tkr. Motsvarande ändring återfinns i Övriga skulder.

Not 22 Upparbetad men ej fakturerad intäkt

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Uppdrag med successiv vinstavräkning		
Upparbetade intäkter	525 639	371 887
Fakturerade belopp	-372 049	-280 137
	153 590	**91 750**

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Not 23 Förutbetalda kostnader och upplupna intäkter

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Förutbetalda hyror	4 910	2 756
Förutbetalda inkommande lagervaror	781 563	141 539
Övriga poster	323 222	129 336
	1 109 695	**273 631**

Not 24 Likvida medel

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Likvida medel		
Banktillgodohavanden	129 673	213 595
	129 673	**213 595**

Not 25 Obeskattade reserver

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Ackumulerad skillnad mellan bokförda avskrivningar och avskrivningar enligt plan	314 804	326 126
Periodiseringsfond tax 20		26 800
Periodiseringsfond tax 21		48 400
Periodiseringsfond tax 22	2 400	19 400
Periodiseringsfond tax 23	38 000	38 000
Periodiseringsfond tax 24	16 500	16 500
	371 704	**475 226**
Uppskjuten skatt avseende obeskattade reserver	76 591	98 786

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Not 26 Avsättningar

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Pensioner och liknande förpliktelser*	323 313	305 558
Övriga avsättningar	79 608	100 173
	402 921	**405 731**
Pensioner och liknande förpliktelser		
Belopp vid årets ingång	305 558	286 325
Under året ianspråktagna belopp	0	0
Förändring i aktuariella antaganden	17 755	19 233
	323 313	**305 558**
Övriga avsättningar		
Belopp vid årets ingång	100 173	100 373
Förra årets kortfristiga del	27 361	37 955
Årets avsättningar	9 444	44 677
Under året ianspråktagna belopp	-20 953	-33 090
Under året återförda belopp	-36 417	-49 742
	79 608	**100 173**
Specifikation övriga avsättningar		
Garantiåtaganden	3 930	21 969
Reserv för hantering och återvinning av restprodukter från produktion	45 179	51 301
Reserv för framtida utgifter för återställande av byggnad	30 143	25 259
Omstruktureringsreserv	0	0
Förlustreserver och framtida åtaganden för leveranser till kund	355	1 644
	79 608	**100 173**

* Beloppet avser i sin helhet avsättningar som omfattas av tryggandelagen.

Not 27 Upplysningar om finansiella instrument

Verkliga värden på derivatinstrument uppgick på balansdagen till följande belopp:

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Verkligt värde på derivatinstrument (Tkr)		
EUR	8 198	7 575
USD	-1 352	-2 278
	6 847	**5 297**
Nominellt värde på derivatinstrument (Tkr)		
EUR	7 985	7 849
USD	-1 194	-1 917
	6 792	**5 932**

Ytterligare information beträffande säkringsredovisningen återfinns i avsnittet användning av finansiella instrument i förvaltningsberättelsen.

ank=20240709-20240710003507

Not 28 Fakturerad men ej upparbetad intäkt

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Uppdrag med successiv vinstavräkning:		
Upparbetade intäkter	-578 506	-387 204
Fakturerade belopp	806 036	591 578
	227 529	**204 374**

Not 29 Upplupna kostnader och förutbetalda intäkter

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Upplupna personalrelaterade kostnader	180 784	144 727
Reserv för hantering och återvinning av restprodukter från bränsletillverkning	16 930	16 197
Levererade varor och tjänster, ej fakturerade	29 861	145 022
Mottagna lagervaror, ej fakturerade	766 653	24 575
	994 228	**330 522**

Not 30 Justering för poster som inte ingår i kassaflödet

	2023-12-31	2022-12-31
Avskrivningar och nedskrivningar	120 090	64 964
Avsättningar	-2 810	19 033
Omräkningsdifferens	-2 665	-4 376
	114 615	**79 621**

Not 31 Ställda säkerheter

Bolaget saknar ställda säkerheter.

Not 32 Väsentliga händelser efter räkenskapsårets slut

Under 2023 skedde en renovering och tillbyggnad av lokaler kopplade till bränslefabriken med målet att flytta huvudkontorets personal och lämna den lokal som tidigare hyrts för ändamålet. Flytten skedde under första kvartalet 2024. Orderingången har varit fortsatt positiv under våren 2024. Bolaget har erhållit ett villkorat aktieägartillskott från moderbolaget om ca 65 MSEK.

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Not 33 Disposition av vinst eller förlust

	2023-12-31
Styrelsen föreslår att till förfogande stående vinstmedel:	
balanserad vinst	1 086 066
årets vinst	2 664
	1 088 730
disponeras så att	
i ny räkning överföres	1 088 730

Underskrifter

Västerås 2024-06-19

Carina Önneby
Ordförande

Johan Janson

Björn Näsström

Raphael Philip Kuyler

Helena Jansson

Aziz Dag
Verkställande direktör

Vår revisionsberättelse har lämnats 2024-06-27

Deloitte AB

Pontus Pålsson
Auktoriserad revisor

ank=20240709-20240710003509

Deloitte.

REVISIONSBERÄTTELSE

Till bolagsstämman i Westinghouse Electric Sweden AB, org.nr 556070-6359

Rapport om årsredovisningen

Uttalanden

Vi har utfört en revision av årsredovisningen för Westinghouse Electric Sweden AB för år 2023 med undantag för hållbarhetsrapporten på sidorna 6–13.

Enligt vår uppfattning har årsredovisningen upprättats i enlighet med årsredovisningslagen och ger en i alla väsentliga avseenden rättvisande bild av Westinghouse Electric Sweden ABs finansiella ställning per 31 december 2023 och av dess finansiella resultat och kassaflöde för året enligt årsredovisningslagen. Våra uttalanden omfattar inte hållbarhetsrapporten på sidorna 6–13.

Förvaltningsberättelsen är förenlig med årsredovisningens övriga delar.

Vi tillstyrker därför att bolagsstämman fastställer resultaträkningen och balansräkningen.

Grund för uttalanden

Vi har utfört revisionen enligt International Standards on Auditing (ISA) och god revisionssed i Sverige. Vårt ansvar enligt dessa standarder beskrivs närmare i avsnittet Revisorns ansvar. Vi är oberoende i förhållande till Westinghouse Electric Sweden AB enligt god revisorssed i Sverige och har i övrigt fullgjort vårt yrkesetiska ansvar enligt dessa krav.

Vi anser att de revisionsbevis vi har inhämtat är tillräckliga och ändamålsenliga som grund för våra uttalanden.

Annan information än årsredovisningen

Detta dokument innehåller även annan information än årsredovisningen och återfinns på sidorna 6–13. Det är styrelsen och verkställande direktören som har ansvaret för denna andra information.

Vårt uttalande avseende årsredovisningen omfattar inte denna information och vi gör inget uttalande med bestyrkande avseende denna andra information.

I samband med vår revision av årsredovisningen är det vårt ansvar att läsa den information som identifieras ovan och överväga om informationen i väsentlig utsträckning är oförenlig med årsredovisningen. Vid denna genomgång beaktar vi även den kunskap vi i övrigt inhämtat under revisionen samt bedömer om informationen i övrigt verkar innehålla väsentliga felaktigheter.

Om vi, baserat på det arbete som har utförts avseende denna information, drar slutsatsen att den andra informationen innehåller en väsentlig felaktighet, är vi skyldiga att rapportera detta. Vi har inget att rapportera i det avseendet.

Styrelsens och verkställande direktörens ansvar

Det är styrelsen och verkställande direktören som har ansvaret för att årsredovisningen upprättas och att den ger en rättvisande bild enligt årsredovisningslagen. Styrelsen och verkställande direktören ansvarar även för den interna kontroll som de bedömer är nödvändig för att upprätta en årsredovisning som inte innehåller några väsentliga felaktigheter, vare sig dessa beror på oegentligheter eller på fel.

Vid upprättandet av årsredovisningen ansvarar styrelsen och verkställande direktören för bedömningen av bolagets förmåga att fortsätta verksamheten. De upplyser, när så är tillämpligt, om förhållanden som kan påverka förmågan att fortsätta verksamheten och att använda antagandet om fortsatt drift. Antagandet om fortsatt drift tillämpas dock inte om styrelsen och verkställande direktören avser att likvidera bolaget, upphöra med verksamheten eller inte har något realistiskt alternativ till att göra något av detta.

Revisorns ansvar

Våra mål är att uppnå en rimlig grad av säkerhet om huruvida årsredovisningen som helhet inte innehåller några väsentliga felaktigheter, vare sig dessa beror på oegentligheter eller på fel, och att lämna en revisionsberättelse som innehåller våra uttalanden. Rimlig säkerhet är en hög grad av säkerhet, men är ingen garanti för att en revision som utförs enligt ISA och god revisionssed i Sverige alltid kommer att upptäcka en väsentlig felaktighet om en sådan finns. Felaktigheter kan uppstå på grund av oegentligheter eller fel och anses vara väsentliga om de enskilt eller tillsammans rimligen kan förväntas påverka de ekonomiska beslut som användare fattar med grund i årsredovisningen.

Som del av en revision enligt ISA använder vi professionellt omdöme och har en professionellt skeptisk inställning under hela revisionen. Dessutom:

- identifierar och bedömer vi riskerna för väsentliga felaktigheter i årsredovisningen, vare sig dessa beror på oegentligheter eller på fel, utformar och utför granskningsåtgärder bland annat utifrån dessa risker och inhämtar revisionsbevis som är tillräckliga och ändamålsenliga för att utgöra en grund för våra uttalanden. Risken för att inte upptäcka en väsentlig felaktighet till följd av oegentligheter är högre än för en väsentlig felaktighet som beror på fel, eftersom oegentligheter kan innefatta agerande i maskopi, förfalskning, avsiktliga utelämnanden, felaktig information eller åsidosättande av intern kontroll.
- skaffar vi oss en förståelse av den del av bolagets interna kontroll som har betydelse för vår revision för att utforma granskningsåtgärder som är lämpliga med hänsyn till omständigheterna, men inte för att uttala oss om effektiviteten i den interna kontrollen.
- utvärderar vi lämpligheten i de redovisningsprinciper som används och rimligheten i styrelsens och verkställande direktörens uppskattningar i redovisningen och tillhörande upplysningar.
- drar vi en slutsats om lämpligheten i att styrelsen och verkställande direktören använder antagandet om fortsatt drift vid upprättandet av årsredovisningen. Vi drar också en slutsats, med grund i de inhämtade revisionsbevisen, om huruvida det finns någon väsentlig osäkerhetsfaktor som avser sådana händelser eller förhållanden som kan leda till betydande tvivel om bolagets förmåga att fortsätta verksamheten. Om vi drar slutsatsen att det finns en väsentlig osäkerhetsfaktor, måste vi i revisionsberättelsen fästa

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uppmärksamheten på upplysningarna i årsredovisningen om den väsentliga osäkerhetsfaktorn eller, om sådana upplysningar är otillräckliga, modifiera uttalandet om årsredovisningen. Våra slutsatser baseras på de revisionsbevis som inhämtas fram till datumet för revisionsberättelsen. Dock kan framtida händelser eller förhållanden göra att ett bolag inte längre kan fortsätta verksamheten.

- utvärderar vi den övergripande presentationen, strukturen och innehållet i årsredovisningen, däribland upplysningarna, och om årsredovisningen återger de underliggande transaktionerna och händelserna på ett sätt som ger en rättvisande bild.

Vi måste informera styrelsen om bland annat revisionens planerade omfattning och inriktning samt tidpunkten för den. Vi måste också informera om betydelsefulla iakttagelser under revisionen, däribland de eventuella betydande brister i den interna kontrollen som vi identifierat.

Rapport om andra krav enligt lagar och andra författningar

Uttalanden

Utöver vår revision av årsredovisningen har vi även utfört en revision av styrelsens och verkställande direktörens förvaltning för Westinghouse Electric Sweden AB för år 2023 samt av förslaget till dispositioner beträffande bolagets vinst eller förlust.

Vi tillstyrker att bolagsstämman disponerar vinsten enligt förslaget i förvaltningsberättelsen och beviljar styrelsens ledamöter och verkställande direktören ansvarsfrihet för räkenskapsåret.

Grund för uttalanden

Vi har utfört revisionen enligt god revisionssed i Sverige. Vårt ansvar enligt denna beskrivs närmare i avsnittet Revisorns ansvar. Vi är oberoende i förhållande till Westinghouse Electric Sweden AB enligt god revisorssed i Sverige och har i övrigt fullgjort vårt yrkesetiska ansvar enligt dessa krav.

Vi anser att de revisionsbevis vi har inhämtat är tillräckliga och ändamålsenliga som grund för våra uttalanden.

Styrelsens och verkställande direktörens ansvar

Det är styrelsen som har ansvaret för förslaget till dispositioner beträffande bolagets vinst eller förlust. Vid förslag till utdelning innefattar detta bland annat en bedömning av om utdelningen är försvarlig med hänsyn till de krav som bolagets verksamhetsart, omfattning och risker ställer på storleken av bolagets egna kapital, konsolideringsbehov, likviditet och ställning i övrigt.

Styrelsen ansvarar för bolagets organisation och förvaltningen av bolagets angelägenheter. Detta innefattar bland annat att fortlöpande bedöma bolagets ekonomiska situation och att tillse att bolagets organisation är utformad så att bokföringen, medelsförvaltningen och bolagets ekonomiska angelägenheter i övrigt kontrolleras på ett betryggande sätt. Den verkställande direktören ska sköta den löpande förvaltningen enligt styrelsens riktlinjer och anvisningar och bland annat vidta de åtgärder som är nödvändiga för att bolagets bokföring ska fullgöras i överensstämmelse med lag och för att medelsförvaltningen ska skötas på ett betryggande sätt.

Revisorns ansvar

Vårt mål beträffande revisionen av förvaltningen, och därmed vårt uttalande om ansvarsfrihet, är att inhämta revisionsbevis för att med en rimlig grad av säkerhet kunna bedöma om någon styrelseledamot eller verkställande direktören i något väsentligt avseende:

- företagit någon åtgärd eller gjort sig skyldig till någon försummelse som kan föranleda ersättningsskyldighet mot bolaget, eller
- på något annat sätt handlat i strid med aktiebolagslagen, årsredovisningslagen eller bolagsordningen.

Vårt mål beträffande revisionen av förslaget till dispositioner av bolagets vinst eller förlust, och därmed vårt uttalande om detta, är att med rimlig grad av säkerhet bedöma om förslaget är förenligt med aktiebolagslagen.

Rimlig säkerhet är en hög grad av säkerhet, men ingen garanti för att en revision som utförs enligt god revisionssed i Sverige alltid kommer att upptäcka åtgärder eller försummelser som kan föranleda ersättningsskyldighet mot bolaget, eller att ett förslag till dispositioner av bolagets vinst eller förlust inte är förenligt med aktiebolagslagen.

Som en del av en revision enligt god revisionssed i Sverige använder vi professionellt omdöme och har en professionellt skeptisk inställning under hela revisionen. Granskningen av förvaltningen och förslaget till dispositioner av bolagets vinst eller förlust grundar sig främst på revisionen av räkenskaperna. Vilka tillkommande granskningsåtgärder som utförs baseras på vår professionella bedömning med utgångspunkt i risk och väsentlighet. Det innebär att vi fokuserar granskningen på sådana åtgärder, områden och förhållanden som är väsentliga för verksamheten och där avsteg och överträdelser skulle ha särskild betydelse för bolagets situation. Vi går igenom och prövar fattade beslut, beslutsunderlag, vidtagna åtgärder och andra förhållanden som är relevanta för vårt uttalande om ansvarsfrihet. Som underlag för vårt uttalande om styrelsens förslag till dispositioner beträffande bolagets vinst eller förlust har vi granskat om förslaget är förenligt med aktiebolagslagen.

Revisorns yttrande avseende den lagstadgade hållbarhetsrapporten

Det är styrelsen som har ansvaret för hållbarhetsrapporten på sidorna 6–13 och för att den är upprättad i enlighet med årsredovisningslagen.

Vår granskning har skett enligt FARs rekommendation RevR 12 Revisorns yttrande om den lagstadgade hållbarhetsrapporten. Detta innebär att vår granskning av hållbarhetsrapporten har en annan inriktning och en väsentligt mindre omfattning jämfört med den inriktning och omfattning som en revision enligt International Standards on Auditing och god revisionssed i Sverige har. Vi anser att denna granskning ger oss tillräcklig grund för vårt uttalande.

En hållbarhetsrapport har upprättats.

Stockholm den 27 juni 2024
Deloitte AB

Pontus Pålsson
Auktoriserad revisor

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Watt New Aggregator LP
As of December 31, 2023 and for the
Period from November 7, 2023 to December 31, 2023 ("Successor")

AND

Brookfield WEC Holdings Sub-Aggregator LP
As of December 31, 2022 and for the
Period from January 1, 2023 to November 6, 2023 and for the
Year Ended December 31, 2022 ("Predecessor")

With Independent Auditor's Report

Information included in this material is proprietary and confidential and cannot be disclosed or used for any reason beyond the intended purpose without the prior written consent of Westinghouse Electric Company LLC.

Watt New Aggregator LP

Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for the
Periods from January 1, 2023 to November 6, 2023, November 7, 2023 to
December 31, 2023, and Year Ended December 31, 2022

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Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To Management of Westinghouse Electric Company LLC
and the Board of Directors of Watt GP Ltd. on behalf of
Watt New Aggregator L.P.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Watt New Aggregator LP and subsidiaries (the "Successor Company"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2023 and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, equity and cash flows for the period November 7, 2023 to December 31, 2023 ("Successor Period"), the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2022, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), equity and cash flows for the year then ended of Brookfield WEC Holdings Sub-Aggregator LP (the "Predecessor Company" and referred to collectively with the Successor Company as the "Company") for the predecessor period from January 1, 2023 through November 6, 2023 ("Predecessor Period") and the related notes to the financial statements (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Successor Company as of December 31, 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the period November 7, 2023 through December 31, 2023 and the financial position of the Predecessor Company as of December 31, 2022 and results of its operations and its cash flows of the Predecessor Company for the period ended December 31, 2022 and the period January 1, 2023 through November 6, 2023 in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are issued.

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 absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. 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. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

* Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

* Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

* 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. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

* Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

* Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

March 22, 2024

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Watt New Aggregator LP

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	Successor	Predecessor
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	(In Thousands)	*(In Thousands)*
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 200,216	$ 138,597
Receivables, net of allowance of $6,061 and $8,119, respectively	548,028	497,147
Inventories, net	736,972	575,377
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	287,496	290,809
Assets held for sale	—	276,665
Other current assets	213,060	157,959
Total current assets	1,985,772	1,936,554
Noncurrent assets:		
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,521,325	898,456
Operating lease right-of-use assets	142,687	162,974
Goodwill	1,012,384	410,206
Other intangible assets, net	5,778,761	2,072,861
Uranium assets	325,520	85,387
Deferred income tax assets	22,543	309,829
Investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries	8,632	17,592
Other noncurrent assets	288,285	339,154
Total noncurrent assets	9,100,137	4,296,459
Total assets	$ 11,085,909	$ 6,233,013
Liabilities and equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 409,221	$ 315,657
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	821,580	808,401
Current portion of long-term debt	157,788	172,084
Liabilities held for sale	—	36,744
Other current liabilities	472,061	445,845
Total current liabilities	1,860,650	1,778,731
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Reserves for decommissioning matters	81,443	194,245
Benefit obligations	320,765	342,715
Deferred income tax liabilities	835,457	34,498
Long-term debt	3,438,969	3,440,118
Long-term operating lease liabilities	127,633	145,618
Other noncurrent liabilities	112,361	113,649
Total noncurrent liabilities	4,916,628	4,270,843
Equity:		
Owners' equity	4,290,482	165,948
Noncontrolling interests	18,149	17,491
Total equity	4,308,631	183,439
Total liabilities and equity	$ 11,085,909	$ 6,233,013

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Watt New Aggregator LP

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income

	Successor	Predecessor	
	November 7, 2023 through December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023 through November 6, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022
	(In Thousands)	*(In Thousands)*	*(In Thousands)*
Net revenues	$ 776,706	$ 3,504,207	$ 3,783,600
Cost of goods sold	609,290	2,610,694	2,726,233
Gross profit	167,416	893,513	1,057,367
Marketing, administrative and general expenses	164,080	590,381	602,075
Amortization of intangibles	53,238	147,445	234,188
(Loss) income from operations	(49,902)	155,687	221,104
Interest and other (expense) income			
Interest income	2,806	8,457	1,931
Interest expense	(41,625)	(245,803)	(193,649)
Loss on foreign currency transactions, net	(7,169)	(3,404)	(9,276)
Other income, net	3,265	26,889	28,673
Total interest and other expense	(42,723)	(213,861)	(172,321)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(92,625)	(58,174)	48,783
Income tax (benefit) expense	(6,576)	10,393	(391,568)
Net (loss) income	(86,049)	(68,567)	440,351
Less net (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(80)	2,345	2,166
Net (loss) income attributable to Watt New Aggregator LP and Brookfield WEC Holdings Sub-Aggregator LP	$ (85,969)	$ (70,912)	$ 438,185
Net (loss) income	$ (86,049)	$ (68,567)	$ 440,351
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax			
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives	5,221	(19,347)	99,161
Change in unrecognized losses and prior service cost related to pension and other postretirement benefit plans	(31,758)		(15,164)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	35,541	(17,454)	9,400
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	9,004	(36,801)	93,397
Comprehensive (loss) income	(77,045)	(105,368)	533,748
Less comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	443	1,532	1,586
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to Watt New Aggregator LP and Brookfield WEC Holdings Sub-Aggregator LP	$ (77,488)	$ (106,900)	$ 532,162

See notes to consolidated financial statements

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Westinghouse Proprietary Class 2

Watt New Aggregator LP

Consolidated Statements of Equity

	Capital	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Owners' Equity (Deficit)	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity (Deficit)
			(In Thousands)			
Balance at January 1, 2022 - Predecessor	$ —	$ (121,964)	$ (244,250)	$ (366,214)	$ 16,859	$ (349,355)
Comprehensive income:						
Net income attributable to controlling and noncontrolling interests	—	438,185	—	438,185	2,166	440,351
Unrealized gain on derivatives, net of tax effect	—	—	99,161	99,161	—	99,161
Change in unrecognized losses and prior service cost related to pension and other postretirement benefit plans, net of tax effect	—	—	(15,164)	(15,164)	—	(15,164)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	9,980	9,980	(580)	9,400
Total comprehensive income	—	438,185	93,977	532,162	1,586	533,748
Dividends	—	—	—	—	(1,050)	(1,050)
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	96	96
Balance at December 31, 2022 - Predecessor	—	316,221	(150,273)	165,948	17,491	183,439
Comprehensive (loss) income:						
Net (loss) income attributable to controlling and noncontrolling interests	—	(70,912)	—	(70,912)	2,345	(68,567)
Unrealized loss on derivatives, net of tax effect	—	—	(19,347)	(19,347)	—	(19,347)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	(16,641)	(16,641)	(813)	(17,454)
Total comprehensive (loss) income	—	(70,912)	(35,988)	(106,900)	1,532	(105,368)
Dividends	—	(160,000)	—	(160,000)	(1,222)	(161,222)
Elimination of Predecessor equity	—	(85,309)	186,261	100,952	(17,706)	83,246
Balance at November 6, 2023 - Predecessor	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Issuance of Successor equity	$ 4,367,970	$ —	$ —	$ 4,367,970	$ 17,706	$ 4,385,676
Balance at November 7, 2023 - Successor	4,367,970	—	—	4,367,970	17,706	4,385,676
Comprehensive (loss) income:						
Net loss attributable to controlling and noncontrolling interests	—	(85,969)	—	(85,969)	(80)	(86,049)
Unrealized gain on derivatives, net of tax effect	—	—	5,221	5,221	—	5,221
Change in unrecognized losses and prior service cost related to pension and other postretirement benefit plans, net of tax effect	—	—	(31,758)	(31,758)	—	(31,758)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	35,018	35,018	523	35,541
Total comprehensive (loss) income	—	(85,969)	8,481	(77,488)	443	(77,045)
Balance at December 31, 2023 - Successor	$ 4,367,970	$ (85,969)	$ 8,481	$ 4,290,482	$ 18,149	$ 4,308,631

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Watt New Aggregator LP

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Successor	Predecessor	
	November 7, 2023 through December 31, 2023	January 1, 2023 through November 6, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022
	(In Thousands)	*(In Thousands)*	*(In Thousands)*
Operating activities			
Net (loss) income	$ (86,049)	$ (68,567)	$ 440,351
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	87,069	261,103	373,937
Amortization of deferred financing costs and original issuance discount		19,610	19,917
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	9,769	(22,351)	(419,741)
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net and right-of-use assets	1,048	4,791	(4,192)
Loss on foreign currency transactions, net	7,169	3,404	9,276
Equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated subsidiaries	5	(780)	(5,078)
Pension and OPEB expense (benefit)	2,191	(5,342)	(10,894)
Gain on disposition of business		(14,435)	
Changes in			
Receivables	40,124	(96,999)	44,819
Inventories and uranium assets	77,997	(83,397)	(70,740)
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	42,875	(36,691)	(19,577)
Other current assets	(2,369)	(53,035)	7,508
Other noncurrent assets	5,184	(19,981)	6,499
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	(336,747)	92,510	(63,817)
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	4,121	(38,288)	(93,030)
Noncurrent liabilities	(749)	(16,365)	(13,600)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(148,372)	(74,813)	201,638
Investing activities			
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash and restricted cash acquired	(3,627,064)		(717,356)
Disposition of business, net of cash and restricted cash disposed		273,430	
Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(53,216)	(139,239)	(164,877)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	7,733	2,774	6,040
Inflow from net investment hedge settlements			63,392
Outflow from net investment hedge settlements			(4,445)
Other investing activities	761	1,480	2,953
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(3,671,784)	138,445	(814,293)
Financing activities			
Capital contributions	4,367,970		
Dividends		(149,568)	
Proceeds from long-term debt, net of discount	7,075		530,929
Repayments of long-term debt	(10,692)	(31,809)	(37,046)
Proceeds from revolving credit agreements		245,000	385,000
Repayments of revolving credit agreements	(185,000)	(95,000)	(235,000)
Payment of debt issuance costs		(200)	(1,516)
Payments on finance lease liabilities	(1,889)	(8,116)	(1,113)
Proceeds from note payable		7,000	
Repayments of note payable	(293)	(2,318)	(6,526)
Other financing activities		(2,002)	(1,050)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	4,177,171	(37,013)	633,678
Effect of foreign currency translation	2,504	(1,179)	(14,899)
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	359,517	25,440	6,124
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period		337,442	331,318
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	$ 359,517	$ 362,882	$ 337,442
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information			
Cash paid for interest	$ 46,264	$ 251,088	$ 189,895
Cash (refunded) paid for income taxes, net	$ (2,306)	$ 41,444	$ 15,810

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Watt New Aggregator LP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for the
Periods from January 1, 2023 to November 6, 2023, November 7, 2023 to
December 31, 2023, and Year Ended December 31, 2022

1. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

On August 1, 2018, Brookfield Business Partners L.P. ("Brookfield Business Partners") acquired Westinghouse Electric Company LLC, Westinghouse Electric UK Holdings Limited and subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "Westinghouse"). Brookfield Business Partners owned Westinghouse through an indirect subsidiary Brookfield WEC Holdings Sub-Aggregator LP, which, along with its subsidiaries, are collectively referred to herein as the "Predecessor Company."

On November 7, 2023, Brookfield Business Partners and Brookfield WEC Holdings Sub-Aggregator LP sold Westinghouse to a strategic partnership lead by Brookfield Renewable Partners and Cameco Corporation (collectively referred to as the "Partnership") in a transaction hereinafter referred to as the "Acquisition." See Note 2 for further information on the Acquisition.

Under the Partnership, Brookfield Renewable Partners owns 51% and Cameco Corporation owns 49% of the economic interest of Westinghouse. The Partnership owns Westinghouse through an indirect subsidiary Watt New Aggregator LP. This entity and its intermediate holding companies were formed by the Partnership to hold the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as a result of the Acquisition and applicable acquisition-related costs. Watt New Aggregator LP and subsidiaries are collectively referred to herein as the "Company" or the "Successor Company."

Periods Presented

"Successor" – the consolidated financial statements of the Successor Company as of December 31, 2023 and for the period from November 7, 2023 to December 31, 2023.

"Predecessor" – the consolidated financial statements of the Predecessor Company for the period from January 1, 2023 to November 6, 2023.

"Year Ended December 31, 2022" – the consolidated financial statements of the Predecessor Company as of December 31, 2022 and for the year then ended.

Description of Business

The Company operates as Westinghouse, serving the domestic and international nuclear power industry by supplying advanced nuclear plant designs and equipment, fuel and a wide range of other products and services to the owners and operators of commercial nuclear power plants.

Watt New Aggregator LP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

1. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Basis of Financial Statement Presentation

The Company operates on a fiscal year ended December 31st.

The Acquisition was accounted for as a business combination using the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 805, "Business Combinations." The cost of acquiring Westinghouse has been pushed-down to establish a new accounting basis for the Company. Accordingly, the financial statements are presented for two periods, Predecessor and Successor, which relate to the accounting periods preceding and succeeding the completion of the Acquisition.

The Predecessor and Successor periods have been separated by a vertical line on the face of the financial statements to highlight the fact that the financial information for such periods has been prepared under two different historical-cost bases of accounting. As such, the Company's financial statements for the Successor will not be comparable in many respects to its financial statements for the Predecessor periods. For further discussion, see Note 2.

The accompanying financial statements include the assets and liabilities of the Company, its wholly-owned subsidiaries, jointly-owned subsidiaries over which it exercises control and entities for which it has been determined to be the primary beneficiary as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the results of operations and cash flows for the Successor period, the Predecessor period and the year ended December 31, 2022. Noncontrolling interest amounts relating to the Company's less-than-wholly owned consolidated subsidiaries are included within net (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interests in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income and within noncontrolling interests in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Investments in entities in which the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence but does not exercise control are accounted for using the equity method and are included in investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts in these financial statements and notes thereto are presented in thousands.

Significant Accounting Policies

Use of estimates – Preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue recognition – The Company's products are generally sold based upon purchase orders or contracts with customers that do not include right of return provisions or other significant post-delivery obligations, beyond warranty obligations.

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1. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with ASC 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", when its customers obtain control of promised goods or services, in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. To determine revenue recognition for the arrangements that are within the scope of ASC 606, the Company performs the following five steps: (1) identify the contract(s) with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. See Note 3 for additional information.

Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts (an asset) primarily represent costs and estimated profit thereon in excess of related contract billings on contracts that are accounted for over time and in progress as of the balance sheet date. Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts (a liability) primarily represent billings on contracts in excess of related contract costs and estimated profit thereon as of the balance sheet date. Billings are generally based on the invoicing terms for contracts accounted for over time and may have no direct relationship to the revenue recognized at a given point in time.

In addition, under certain contracts to supply nuclear fuel to operating plants, the Company may receive advanced payments ahead of shipments or it may ship and defer billing for a short period of time. The resulting balance sheet impact of such is recorded within costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts (an asset) and billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts (a liability). Revenue for these contracts is generally recognized as of a point in time when control is transferred to the customer.

Shipping and handling costs – The Company expenses shipping and handling costs as incurred. These costs are included in cost of goods sold in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income.

Research and development expenditures – Research and development expenditures on projects not specifically recoverable directly from customers are charged to operations in the period in which incurred. The Company recorded research and development costs, which are included in marketing, administrative and general expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income, of $21.4 million for the Successor period, $91.5 million and $76.3 million for the Predecessor period and the year ended December 31, 2022, respectively.

Environmental cost – Environmental expenditures that do not extend the service lives of assets or otherwise benefit future years are expensed as incurred. Environmental expenditures related to operations that generate current or future revenues are expensed or capitalized, as appropriate. The Company records liabilities when environmental assessments or remedial efforts are probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated. Such estimates are adjusted, if necessary, as new remediation requirements are defined or as additional information becomes available.

Income taxes – The Company's U.S.-based subsidiaries file a consolidated federal income tax return. The Company files other state and foreign jurisdictional returns as required. Deferred income taxes have been provided for temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and tax carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. These differences on uncertain tax positions are recorded in income tax (benefit) expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income. See Note 5 for additional information.

1. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Translation of foreign currencies – In general, the local currencies of the Company's foreign operations have been determined to be their functional currencies. Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates as of the balance sheet date. Translation adjustments resulting from fluctuations in exchange rates are included as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI"). Revenue and expense accounts of these operations are translated at average exchange rates prevailing during the period. Gains and losses arising from transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are included in the results of operations of the period in which they occur.

Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash – For the purposes of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents. Restricted cash is included in other current and other noncurrent assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets (see Note 14).

Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash are included in the following line items on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets:

	Successor	Predecessor
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
(in thousands)		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 200,216	$ 138,597
Restricted cash included in:		
Assets held for sale	—	1,443
Other current assets	1,802	1,466
Other noncurrent assets	157,499	195,936
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	$ 359,517	$ 337,442

Restricted cash included in other noncurrent assets primarily includes cash held pursuant to requirements to fund nuclear decommissioning which are held in standby trusts to support decommissioning obligations. Included in assets acquired in the Acquisition was restricted cash of $2.7 million within other current assets and $200.1 million within other noncurrent assets as of November 7, 2023.

Receivables – Credit is regularly extended to customers for purchases made in the ordinary course of business based upon the Company's assessment of creditworthiness. An allowance for expected credit losses is based on our best estimate of probable losses inherent in the trade receivable balance. We utilize a combination of methods for estimating expected credit losses, including historical loss rates, aging schedules, and current economic conditions. When measuring expected credit losses, the entire portfolio of receivables is considered to have similar risk characteristics. Increases in the allowance are charged to marketing, administrative and general expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income. Uncollectible accounts are written off and charged against the allowance.

Inventories – Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out ("FIFO") or average cost method depending on the nature of the inventory. Inventories are reported net of any

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Watt New Aggregator LP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

1. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

related reserves. The elements of cost included in inventories are labor, direct material and certain overhead, including depreciation.

Uranium assets – Uranium, held in various forms, is used in the nuclear fuel fabrication operations of the business. The Company maintains uranium working stock in order to ensure efficient manufacturing processes. The Company classifies all uranium working stock as a noncurrent asset, and the majority of this is denominated in U.S. dollars. The Company also holds an amount of uranium inventory, for which it periodically enters into transactions to sell uranium when appropriate opportunities arise. Such sales depend on many factors, including market price conditions, availability of willing purchasers and projected internal needs for uranium. Uranium inventory is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value and included in inventories, unless committed for sales beyond one year. See Note 13 for additional information.

Property, plant and equipment – Additions and improvements to property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Construction in progress is recorded at cost and is not depreciated until placed in service. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the remaining expected lease term or the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated lives used for depreciation purposes are as follows:

Buildings and improvements	15 to 45 years
Machinery and equipment	3 to 20 years
Computer software	3 to 10 years

Costs of improvements and renewals are capitalized, while costs of normal maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. When property, plant and equipment are sold or otherwise disposed of, the asset and related accumulated depreciation accounts are relieved and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in marketing, administrative and general expenses.

Asset retirement obligations are recognized for decommissioning and other legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development and/or normal use of the assets. The Company recognizes the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The fair value of the liability is added to the carrying amount of the associated asset. This additional carrying amount is then depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset. See Note 11 for additional information.

Leases – The Company leases certain facilities, machinery and equipment used in operations. Certain of these leases contain renewal options for additional periods or rent escalation clauses.

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of the contract and recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a term of 12 months or less). For these leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of its future lease payments. The discount rate used to determine present value was based on the rate of interest that the Company estimated it would have to pay to borrow, on a collateralized-basis over a similar term, an amount equal to the lease payments in a similar economic environment. The Company reassesses the discount rate for new and modified lease contracts as of the lease effective date.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

Right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term or useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease. See Note 19 for additional information.

Goodwill and other intangible assets – Goodwill consists of the cost in excess of the fair value of the identifiable net assets of entities acquired in business combinations. Goodwill is not amortized but is tested annually for impairment on October 1st, with more frequent tests required if indications of impairment exist.

Goodwill is allocated among and evaluated for impairment at the reporting unit level, which is defined as an operating segment or one level below an operating segment.

The Company evaluates goodwill using a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of any reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill. We may elect to bypass the qualitative assessment and perform a quantitative assessment. When a quantitative test is performed, the fair value of each reporting unit is estimated and compared to its respective carrying amounts. If the carrying amount exceeds the fair value, the goodwill of the reporting unit is determined to be impaired. The amount of the impairment is the lesser of total goodwill for the reporting unit or the amount by which carrying amount exceeds fair value for the reporting unit. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds the carrying amount, the goodwill of the reporting report is determined to not be impaired.

Under a quantitative test, the Company determines the fair values of its reporting units using the income approach. Under the income approach, the Company estimates the fair value of a reporting unit based on the present value of estimated future cash flows. Cash flow projections are based on management's estimates of revenue growth rates, operating margins and general and administrative expenses, taking into consideration industry and market conditions. The discount rate used is based on the weighted-average cost of capital adjusted for the relevant risk associated with business-specific characteristics and the uncertainty related to the business' ability to generate the projected cash flows.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company completed a reporting unit reorganization, which triggered an interim goodwill impairment test. The tests resulted in no impairment charge. There were also no impairment

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1. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

charges related to the annual tests performed for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. See Note 12 for additional information about goodwill.

Indefinite-lived intangible assets are also evaluated for impairment on an annual basis on October 1st and on an interim basis if events or changes in circumstances between annual tests indicate that the asset might be impaired. There were no impairment charges related to indefinite-lived intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

In the Predecessor period, the Westinghouse trade name was considered an indefinite-lived intangible asset and was valued using the relief-from-royalty method, estimating the amount of royalty income that would be generated if the assets were licensed in an arm's-length transaction to a third party.

In the Successor period, in-process research and development ("IPR&D") is considered an indefinite-lived intangible asset until completion of the related project, then reclassified as a finite-lived intangible asset and amortized. IPR&D was valued using the cost replacement method under the cost approach, estimating the cost to recreate the research and development projects.

An impairment loss is recognized when the estimated fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset is less than its carrying value.

Other intangible assets with definite lives are recorded at fair value at the time of acquisition and are amortized over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis. See Note 12 for additional information about intangible assets.

Impairment of long-lived assets – The carrying values of long-lived assets, which include property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, uranium working stock and definite-lived intangible assets (developed technology, customer relationships, backlog and trade names), are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets might not be recoverable. When factors indicate that an asset group should be evaluated for possible impairment, the Company reviews long-lived assets to assess recoverability from future operations using undiscounted cash flows. If future undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying value, an impairment is recognized to the extent that the carrying value exceeds fair value.

Pensions and postretirement benefits – The Company provides postretirement benefits in the form of pensions, defined medical, dental and life insurance for eligible retirees and dependents for the benefit of the majority of employees.

The contributions to each of the funded pension plans are based on independent actuarial valuations designed to secure or partially secure the benefits as defined by local country rules. The plans are funded by contributions from the Company, and for certain plans partly from the contributions of employees, to separately administered funds. Actuarially calculated costs are charged in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income so as to spread the cost of pensions over the employees' working lives. The normal cost is attributed to years of employment using a projected unit credit method. Variations in projected net pension liability from the actuarial assumptions, which are identified as a result of actuarial valuations, are amortized over the average expected remaining working lives of employees. The disclosures for the Company's pension plans are detailed in Note 16.

Watt New Aggregator LP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

1. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Derivative instruments – The Company has entered into derivative contracts to minimize the risk to cash flows from exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The Company recognizes all derivatives as either assets or liabilities within the accompanying consolidated balance sheets at fair value. Derivative contracts entered into by the Company may be designated as either a hedge of a forecasted transaction or future cash flows (cash flow hedge), or a hedge of investments in foreign operations (net investment hedge), if certain conditions are met. For all hedge contracts, the Company prepares formal documentation of the hedge in accordance with ASC 815, "Derivatives and Hedging". In addition, at inception and every three months, the Company formally assesses whether the hedge contract is highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of hedged items. The Company documents hedging activity by transaction type and risk management strategy, and does not enter into derivative instruments or hedging activities for speculative or trading purposes. See Note 7 for additional information.

Concentrations of credit and other risks – Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk are primarily cash, restricted cash, cash equivalents and trade receivables. It is the Company's practice to place its cash equivalents in high-quality securities with various investment institutions.

The Company has limited exposure to credit-related losses in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to derivative instruments. The Company enters into derivative instruments with a diverse group of financial institutions, which are selected based on their credit ratings, profitability, and a capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. Agreements with certain counterparties contain master netting arrangements that allow for offsetting of all contracts with a given counterparty in the event of bankruptcy or default. The Company continually monitors its positions and the credit ratings of its counterparties. Under these master netting agreements, net settlement generally permits the Company or the counterparty to determine the net amount payable for contracts due on the same date and in the same currency for similar types of derivative transactions. In the accompanying consolidated financial statements derivative transactions are presented on a gross basis.

The Company derives the majority of its revenue from sales and services to the nuclear power industry. Sales to individual customers representing 10% or more of net revenues were:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022
Number of customers	One	One	One
Respective percentage of net revenues	12%	14%	14%

Trade receivables are generated from a broad group of customers. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there was no single customer who individually accounted for at least 10% of total receivables.

Less than 10% of the Company's workforce is union represented in the U.S. subject to collective bargaining agreements as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. Certain of these collective bargaining agreements will expire and be renegotiated during the year ending December 31, 2024. The individual unions may limit the Company's flexibility

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1. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

in dealing with its workforce. Any work stoppage or instability within the workforce could delay the production or development of the Company's products. This could strain relationships with customers and cause a loss of revenues, which would adversely affect the Company's operations.

New Accounting Standards

Recently adopted accounting standards – The following new accounting standards have been adopted by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2023:

In September 2022, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standard Update ("ASU") 2022-04 "Liabilities—Supplier Finance Programs (Subtopic 405-50): Disclosure of Supplier Finance Program Obligations". The amendments in this ASU require the buyer in a supplier finance program to disclose qualitative and quantitative information about the program including key terms, amount of obligations outstanding, and rollforward information for the annual period. The Company adopted this ASU on January 1, 2023. The adoption had no impact on the Company's financial statements. During the first quarter of 2023, the Company entered into a supplier finance program with an intermediary. The Company has agreed to pay to the intermediary confirmed invoices from designated suppliers based on the original maturity dates of the invoices and an annual subscription fee for the platform. The supplier invoices that have been confirmed as valid under the program require payment in full within 120 days of the invoice approval date. As of December 31, 2023, confirmed obligations outstanding were $9.6 million. This is included in accounts payable in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. The rollforward of the Company's outstanding obligations confirmed as valid under the program are as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor
	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023
(in thousands)		
Confirmed obligations outstanding, beginning of period	$ 6,166	$ —
Invoices confirmed	8,049	26,241
Confirmed invoices paid	(4,599)	(20,075)
Confirmed obligations outstanding, end of period	$ 9,616	$ 6,166

In October 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-08 "Business Combinations (Topic 805) - Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers". The amendments in this ASU require acquiring entities to apply ASC 606 to recognize and measure contract assets acquired and contract liabilities assumed in a business combination. The Company adopted this ASU on January 1, 2023. The adoption did not impact the Company's financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, "Financial Instruments – Credit Losses: Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." This ASU introduces a new current expected credit losses model, which applies to financial assets subject to credit losses and measured at amortized cost, including held-to-maturity securities and certain off-balance sheet credit exposures. The Company adopted this ASU on January 1, 2023. The adoption did not have a

1. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

material impact on the Company's financial statements and did not warrant an adjustment to the allowance for credit losses, contract assets, or retained earnings.

Recently issued accounting standards – The following new accounting standards have been issued, but have not been adopted by the Company, as of December 31, 2023:

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures." The amendment in this ASU enhances the transparency and decision usefulness of income tax disclosures, specifically disclosures around rate reconciliation. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2025. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact this ASU will have on its financial statements.

In August 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-05, "Business Combinations - Joint Venture Formations (Subtopic 805-60); Recognition and Initial Measurement." This amendment requires joint ventures to measure assets at fair value at formation date, similar to business combinations guidance. The amendments are effective prospectively for all joint venture formations on or after January 1, 2025. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact this ASU will have on its financial statements.

All other issued but not yet effective accounting pronouncements are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

2. Acquisitions

Westinghouse

On November 7, 2023, Watt New Aggregator LP closed on the acquisition of Westinghouse. The total aggregate value of the purchase consideration was approximately $4.3 billion. An additional amount of $47.6 million was invested in Watt New Aggregator LP to fund various transaction-related expenses. Total acquisition-related costs were $47.6 million and $22.7 million included in marketing, administrative and general expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income for the Successor and Predecessor periods, respectively.

The preliminary allocation of consideration to the net tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Acquisition reflects preliminary fair value estimates based on management analysis, including preliminary work performed by third-party valuation specialists, which are subject to change within the measurement period as valuations are finalized. Such changes could be material. Significant open items include the finalization of purchase price, the valuation of intangible assets and related deferred tax effects. Purchase price considers the adjusted net working capital amount included in the Acquisition at closing as defined by the purchase agreement. The final determination of the net working capital amount at closing may result in a change to the purchase price. The Company expects to finalize these amounts as soon as possible but no later than one year from the Acquisition date.

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Watt New Aggregator LP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

2. Acquisitions (continued)

The following is a summary of the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to the estimated fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the Acquisition:

(in thousands)	Successor November 7, 2023
Assets acquired:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 520,000
Receivables	585,142
Inventory	789,519
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	323,373
Other current assets	217,095
Property, plant and equipment	1,476,104
Operating lease right-of-use assets	144,781
Goodwill	1,013,188
Other intangible assets	5,822,000
Uranium assets	325,169
Deferred income tax assets	21,215
Investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries	9,325
Other noncurrent assets	348,998
Total assets acquired	$ 11,595,909
Liabilities assumed:	
Accounts payable	$ 352,174
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	795,816
Current portion of long-term debt	342,624
Other current liabilities	886,161
Reserves for decommissioning matters	82,470
Benefit obligations	274,295
Deferred income tax liabilities	823,557
Long-term debt	3,442,056
Long-term operating lease liabilities	128,884
Other noncurrent liabilities	129,745
Total liabilities assumed	$ 7,257,782
Net assets acquired	$ 4,338,127
Noncontrolling interests	17,707
Total purchase price	$ 4,320,420

Factors that contributed to the recognition of goodwill include the expected growth in the business, acquiring a talented and experienced workforce, future technologies and future customers. Of the goodwill recognized, none is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes. See Note 12 for additional information on goodwill.

2. Acquisitions (continued)

Finished goods, semi-finished goods and work-in-process inventory have been valued using the net realizable value approach resulting in a step-up of $103.0 million, which will be recognized in cost of goods sold in the Successor period as the inventory is sold.

Uranium held for sales commitments has also been valued using the net realizable value approach resulting in a step-up of $20.3 million, of which $7.4 million is recorded within inventory (current assets) and $12.9 million in uranium assets (noncurrent assets) on the Successor balance sheet. These amounts will be recognized in cost of goods sold in the Successor period as the sales commitments are fulfilled. All working stock and other uncommitted uranium was valued using market spot prices as at the date of Acquisition, resulting in a step-up of $256.4 million, of which $42.8 million is recorded as an increase in inventory and $213.6 million is recorded as an increase in uranium assets on the Successor balance sheet.

Property, plant and equipment have been valued using a combination of the income approach, the market approach and cost approach which is based on current replacement and/or reproduction cost of the asset as new, less depreciation attributable to physical, functional, and economic factors. Useful lives of the property, plant and equipment were estimated to be between 3 and 28 years.

Other intangible assets are comprised of customer relationships, developed technology, tradename, backlog, IPR&D and favorable and unfavorable lease terms.

Customer relationships were valued using the multi-period excess earnings method under the income approach. This method measures economic benefit indirectly by calculating the income attributable to an asset after appropriate returns are paid to complementary assets used in conjunction with the subject asset to produce the earnings associated with the subject asset, commonly referred to as contributory asset charges.

Under this method, the value of the customer relationships was a function of several components:

- The forecasted revenue and earnings generated by the asset
- Expected economic life of the asset
- Contributory asset charges
- A discount rate that reflects the level of risk associated with the future earnings attributable to the asset

Management believes that this intangible asset has a finite life, as the customers are free to choose different vendors, the relationships with the customers can change over time, and economic changes in the future would limit the life of the customer relationships in place as of the transaction date. However, there are high switching costs for existing customers to change vendors, which generally indicates lower attrition of the existing customer base. A lower attrition rate generally implies a longer life for the intangible asset. The useful lives of customer relationships are estimated to be between 9 and 20 years.

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2. Acquisitions (continued)

Developed technology was valued using a relief-from-royalty method under the income approach. Under this method, the value of the developed technologies were a function of several components:

- The projected revenue attributable to the products/services using the asset
- The expected economic life of the asset
- The royalty rate, as a percentage of revenue, that would hypothetically by charged by a licensor of the asset to an unrelated license
- A discount rate that reflects the level of risk associated with the future income or cost savings attributed to the asset

Management believes that this intangible asset has a finite life, as the technology is replaced by new technology over time. The useful life of developed technology is estimated to be generally 20 years.

The tradename was valued using the relief-from-royalty method under the income approach discussed above and is considered to have a life of 40 years.

Backlog was valued using the multi-period excess earnings method under the income approach discussed above. The useful life of backlog is estimated to be between 3 and 8 years.

IPR&D was valued using the cost replacement method under the cost approach, estimating the cost to recreate the research and development projects. The useful life of IPR&D is indefinite until completion of the related project.

Favorable and unfavorable market term leases were valued using market rates as of the transaction date. The useful life of favorable market term leases is 10 years.

All other assets and liabilities were valued at the existing carrying values as they represented the fair value of those items at the time of the Acquisition, based on management's judgments and estimates.

BHI Energy

On March 15, 2022, the Company signed an agreement to acquire 100% of the voting interests of BHI Energy ("BHI"), which provides specialty services supporting the daily operations, routine maintenance and capital investment requirements for the power generation, power delivery and industrial end markets.

On May 27, 2022, the Company closed on the agreement with an initial purchase price of $741.1 million, subject to purchase price adjustments, and accounted for the transaction as a business combination. In November 2022, purchase price was adjusted based on final working capital as of the closing date resulting in a decrease to consideration and return of cash to the Company of $4.3 million. The adjusted, final purchase price was $736.8 million.

Watt New Aggregator LP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

2. Acquisitions (continued)

During the period ended June 30, 2023, the Company finalized the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The following is a summary of the allocation of the purchase price.

(in thousands)		**May 27, 2022**
Assets acquired:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	14,518
Receivables		210,853
Inventories		2,261
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts		2,513
Other current assets		5,515
Property, plant and equipment		46,178
Operating lease right-of-use assets		5,412
Goodwill		256,922
Other intangible assets		390,000
Total assets acquired	$	934,172
Liabilities assumed:		
Accounts payable	$	30,546
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts		16,344
Other current liabilities		68,086
Deferred income tax liabilities		77,611
Long-term operating lease liabilities		3,360
Other noncurrent liabilities		1,407
Total liabilities assumed	$	197,354
Total purchase price	$	736,818

Other intangible assets are comprised of customer relationships, backlog and trade name of $290 million, $65 million and $35 million, respectively. Customer relationships and backlog were valued using the multi-period excess-earnings method, a form of the income approach. The principle behind this method is that the value of the intangible assets are equal to the present value of the after-tax cash flows attributable to the intangible asset only. The useful life of customer relationships was estimated to be 15 years. The useful life of backlog was estimated to be seven months and fully amortized during the period ended December 31, 2022. The trade name was valued using the relief-from-royalty method. The principle behind this method is that the value of the intangible asset is equal to the present value of the after-tax royalty savings attributable to owning the intangible asset. The useful life of the trade name was estimated to be 10 years.

All other assets and liabilities were valued at the existing carrying values as they represented the fair value of those items at the time of the acquisition, based on management's judgments and estimates.

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2. Acquisitions (continued)

Tecnatom, S.A.

On August 27, 2021, the Company signed a share purchase agreement to acquire 50% ("SPA") of Tecnatom, S.A. ("Tecnatom"), a Spanish engineering and outage services business providing engineering, maintenance and training services primarily to nuclear power plants. The acquisition of Tecnatom provides the Company with unique engineering and maintenance capabilities and a strong presence in Spain. Tecnatom also services aerospace, fossil plants and other industrial customers across Europe, Asia and the Americas.

On March 10, 2022, the Company closed on the SPA with an initial purchase price of $22.6 million, subject to purchase price adjustments, and accounted for the transaction as a business combination. During the three months ended June 30, 2022, purchase price was adjusted based on final working capital and financial net debt as of the closing date resulting in a decrease to consideration and return of cash to the Company of $2.6 million. The adjusted, final purchase price was $20.0 million.

On March 17, 2023, the Company signed a separate agreement to acquire the remaining 50% not owned by the Company for $29.4 million. The transaction closed in November 2023.

Watt New Aggregator LP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

2. Acquisitions (continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company finalized the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The following is a summary of the allocation of the purchase price:

(in thousands)		**March 10, 2022**
Assets acquired:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	22,182
Receivables		15,077
Inventories		1,762
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts		16,234
Other current assets		5,660
Property, plant and equipment		16,312
Operating lease right-of-use assets		1,367
Deferred income tax assets		15,345
Investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries		8,735
Other noncurrent assets		82
Total assets acquired	$	102,756
Liabilities assumed:		
Accounts payable	$	8,705
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts		96
Current portion of long-term debt		7,441
Other current liabilities		13,560
Long-term debt		19,320
Long-term operating lease liabilities		1,136
Other noncurrent liabilities		2,963
Total liabilities assumed	$	53,221
Non-controlling interest	$	96
Total purchase price	$	49,439

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3. Revenue Recognition

Under ASC 606, a contract with a customer is an agreement which both parties have approved, that creates enforceable rights and obligations, has commercial substance and where payment terms are identified, and collectability is probable.

Performance Obligations

Once the Company has entered a contract, it is evaluated to identify performance obligations. A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer and is the unit of account in ASC 606. A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation within that contract and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. The majority of our contracts have a single performance obligation as the promise to transfer the individual goods or services is not separately identifiable from other promises in the contracts and is, therefore, not distinct. Some of our contracts have multiple performance obligations whereby we allocate the contract's transaction price to each performance obligation using our best estimate of the standalone selling price of each distinct good or service in the contract. The primary methods used to allocate transaction price are either the expected cost plus a margin approach, under which we forecast our expected costs of satisfying a performance obligation and then add an appropriate margin for that distinct good or service, or the use of contractual pricing that reflects standalone selling price.

Contract modifications are routine in the performance of our contracts. Contracts are often modified to account for changes in contract specifications or requirements. In most instances, contract modifications are for goods or services that are not distinct and, therefore, are accounted for as part of the existing contract.

The majority of the Company's revenue is derived from long-term contracts that can span several years. Our performance obligations are satisfied over time as work progresses or at a point in time. Revenue from products and services transferred to customers over time accounted for 58% of our revenue for the Successor period, 66% for the Predecessor period, and 66% for the year ended December 31, 2022. Such revenue is recognized over time, because control is transferred continuously to our customers. Typically, revenue is recognized over time using costs incurred to date relative to total estimated costs at completion to measure progress toward satisfying our performance obligations. Incurred cost represents work performed, which corresponds with, and thereby best depicts, the transfer of control to the customer. Contract costs include labor, material, overhead and, when appropriate, general and administrative expenses.

Revenue from goods and services transferred to customers at a point in time accounted for 42% of our revenue for the Successor period, 34% for the Predecessor period, and 34% for the year ended December 31, 2022. The majority of our revenue recognized at a point in time is for the delivery of fuel assemblies, core components, and nuclear parts. Revenue on these contracts is recognized when the customer obtains control of the asset, which is generally upon delivery.

3. Revenue Recognition (continued)

Contract Estimates

On December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had approximately $13.2 billion and $9.2 billion, respectively, of remaining performance obligations, which are also referred to as total backlog. Included in this amount is an estimate of expected future performance obligations related to long-term arrangements to provide fuel assemblies and associated components. This estimation is based on the time period over which the arrangement is effective as well as the historical frequency of deliveries to the customer and their planned reactor outage cycles. The Company expects to recognize approximately 19% of this amount as revenue in 2024, and the balance thereafter.

Accounting for long-term contracts and programs involves the use of various techniques to estimate total contract revenue and costs. For long-term contracts, we estimate the profit on a contract as the difference between the total estimated revenue and expected costs to complete a contract and recognize that profit over the life of the contract.

Contract estimates are based on various assumptions to project the outcome of future events that often span several years. These assumptions include labor productivity and availability; the complexity of the work to be performed; the cost and availability of materials; the performance of subcontractors; and the availability and timing of funding from the customer.

The nature of our contracts gives rise to several types of variable consideration, including claims and incentive fees. We include in our contract estimates additional revenue for submitted contract modifications or claims against the customer or others when we believe we have an enforceable right to the modification or claim, the amount can be estimated reliably and its realization is probable. In evaluating these criteria, we consider the contractual/legal basis for the claim, the cause of any additional costs incurred, the reasonableness of those costs and the objective evidence available to support the claim. We include incentive fees in the estimated transaction price when there is a basis to reasonably estimate the amount of the fee. These estimates are based on historical experience, anticipated performance and our best judgment at the time. When we have reasonable certainty in estimating these amounts and we have determined it is probable that a material reversal of revenue will not occur, they are included in the transaction price of our contracts and the associated remaining performance obligations.

As a significant change in one or more of these estimates could affect the profitability of our contracts, we review and update our contract-related estimates regularly. We recognize adjustments in estimated profit on contracts under the cumulative catch-up method. Under this method, the impact of the adjustment on profit recorded to date on a contract is recognized in the period the adjustment is identified. Revenue and profit in future periods of contract performance are recognized using the adjusted estimate. If at any time the estimate of contract profitability indicates an anticipated loss on the contract, we recognize the total loss in the period it is identified.

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3. Revenue Recognition (continued)

Disaggregation of Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is disaggregated by business unit, as it best depicts the nature and amount of the Company's revenue.

	Successor					
	Goods and Services Timing of Transfer for the period November 7 through December 31, 2023					
(in thousands)	Operating Plant Services	Nuclear Fuel	Energy Systems	Environmental Services	Eliminations/ Other	Total
Over Time	$ 378,213	$ 12,941	$ 35,993	$ 33,498	$ (6,465)	$ 454,180
Point-in-Time	54,384	268,142	—	—	—	322,526
Total	$ 432,597	$ 281,083	$ 35,993	$ 33,498	$ (6,465)	$ 776,706

	Predecessor					
	Goods and Services Timing of Transfer for the period January 1 through November 6, 2023					
(in thousands)	Operating Plant Services	Nuclear Fuel	Energy Systems	Environmental Services	Eliminations/ Other	Total
Over Time	$ 1,843,182	$ 72,543	$ 247,001	$ 139,129	$ 7,679	$ 2,309,534
Point-in-Time	131,933	1,045,565	17,175	—	—	1,194,673
Total	$ 1,975,115	$ 1,118,108	$ 264,176	$ 139,129	$ 7,679	$ 3,504,207

	Predecessor					
	Goods and Services Timing of Transfer for the Year Ended December 31, 2022					
(in thousands)	Operating Plant Services	Nuclear Fuel	Energy Systems	Environmental Services	Eliminations/ Other	Total
Over Time	$ 1,893,101	$ 64,598	$ 362,925	$ 174,944	$ 1,956	$ 2,497,524
Point-in-Time	225,316	1,018,529	42,231	—	—	1,286,076
Total	$ 2,118,417	$ 1,083,127	$ 405,156	$ 174,944	$ 1,956	$ 3,783,600

3. Revenue Recognition (continued)

The following table presents revenue disaggregated by geographical region based on the location of the Company's customer:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
(in thousands)			
Americas	383,387	2,388,541	$ 2,232,318
Europe, Middle East, and Africa	311,461	956,018	1,107,959
Asia	81,858	159,647	443,221
Other	—	1	102
Total	$ 776,706	$ 3,504,207	$ 3,783,600

Contract Balances

The timing of revenue recognition, billings and cash collections results in billed accounts receivable, costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts (contract assets), and billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts (contract liabilities) on the consolidated balance sheet. Revenue recognized during the Successor period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the Successor period was $138.0 million. Revenue recognized during the Predecessor period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of 2023 was $291.6 million. Revenue recognized during the year ended December 31, 2022 that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of 2022 was $656.6 million.

Claims and Unapproved Change Orders

The Company has recognized revenue from several claims and unapproved change orders where the amount has been estimated reliably, realization is probable and there is a legal basis for the claim. The following table summarizes significant claims and unapproved change orders included in costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts and billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Successor	Predecessor
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
(in thousands)		
Claims and unapproved change orders	$ 28,304	$ 19,162

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4. Restructuring Activities

The Company is engaged in certain ongoing restructuring activities related to overhead processes, the disposition of assets and improving operational efficiency. These activities include workforce reductions and exiting certain facilities and/or businesses. For the Successor period, the Predecessor period, and the year ended December 31, 2022, costs incurred related to the restructuring activities consist of the following:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022
(in thousands)			
Severance costs	$ 294	$ 15,787	$ 18,435
Other associated income	—	—	(377)
Total restructuring and other costs	$ 294	$ 15,787	$ 18,058

Total restructuring and other costs recorded during Successor period, the Predecessor period, and the year ended December 31, 2022 were included in marketing, administrative and general expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income.

Amounts accrued for severance, terminated leases, and other exit-related obligations are included in other current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The following table summarizes activity and liability balances associated with the Company's restructuring liabilities for the Successor period, the Predecessor period, and the year ended December 31, 2022:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022
(in thousands)			
Balance, beginning of period	$ 1,094	$ 3,746	$ 9,288
Accruals	294	15,787	18,058
Payments	(313)	(18,439)	(23,600)
Balance, end of period	$ 1,075	$ 1,094	$ 3,746

5. Income Taxes

Components of income tax (benefit) expense are as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	November 7 through December 31, 2023	**January 1 through November 6, 2023**	**Year Ended December 31, 2022**
(in thousands)			
Current income taxes:			
U.S. Federal	$ (16,762)	$ 22,707	$ 4,020
State	(3,578)	5,193	591
Non-U.S.	3,995	4,844	23,562
Total current income tax (benefit) expense	(16,345)	32,744	28,173
Deferred income taxes:			
U.S. Federal	6,159	(22,261)	(367,808)
State	(194)	(3,700)	(59,128)
Non-U.S.	3,804	3,610	7,195
Total deferred income tax expense (benefit)	9,769	(22,351)	(419,741)
Total income tax (benefit) expense	$ (6,576)	$ 10,393	$ (391,568)

(Loss) income before income taxes was:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	November 7 through December 31, 2023	**January 1 through November 6, 2023**	**Year Ended December 31, 2022**
(in thousands)			
U.S.	$ (77,338)	$ (61,822)	$ (12,684)
Non-U.S.	(15,287)	3,648	61,467
(Loss) income before income taxes	$ (92,625)	$ (58,174)	$ 48,783

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

5. Income Taxes (continued)

Income tax (benefit) expense is reconciled to the U.S. statutory rate as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022
(in thousands)			
U.S. statutory tax rate of 21%	$ (19,451)	$ (12,217)	$ 10,244
Non-U.S. earnings taxed at different statutory rates	10,273	(382)	3,298
Tax effects of U.S. operations in foreign jurisdictions	2,796	2,311	6,098
State income taxes, net of U.S. federal effects	(3,772)	1,493	(2,194)
Changes to valuation allowances	(2,805)	8,411	(412,088)
Unrecognized tax benefits	1,466	(1,025)	2,935
Adjustments of prior years' taxes	3,894	(3,081)	(3,284)
U.S. interest rate hedges	—	13,085	—
Tax credits	123	(4,040)	(3,000)
U.S. permanent differences	2,076	5,152	4,217
Non-U.S. permanent differences	(218)	(734)	2,514
Other	(957)	1,420	(308)
Total income tax (benefit) expense	$ (6,576)	$ 10,393	$ (391,568)
(Loss) income before income taxes	$ (92,624)	$ (58,175)	$ 48,783
Effective tax rate	7.1 %	(17.9)%	(802.7)%

For the Successor period ended December 31, 2023, our effective tax rate is significantly influenced by our jurisdictional mix of earnings taxed at different statutory rates, which was primarily driven by tax benefits on losses in the U.S. and France offset by a tax charge on income in the United Kingdom.

5. Income Taxes (continued)

For the Predecessor period ended November 6, 2023, valuation allowances were established principally on continued losses of our Canadian, German and Italian affiliates. U.S. interest rate hedges reflects a tax charge for the release of previously recorded U.S. valuation allowances in AOCI associated with the interest rate hedge portfolio which settled in December 2022 and resulted in a $33.1 million gain that was amortized out of AOCI and into income through September 30, 2023. This gain was comprised of $62.3 million of cumulative losses through December 31, 2021 for which no tax benefit was reflected in AOCI due to a valuation allowance in the U.S., and $95.4 million of gain reported for the year ended December 31, 2022 for which tax expense of $23.1 million was reflected in AOCI because in 2022 the Company concluded that a valuation allowance was no longer required against U.S. deferred tax assets. U.S. GAAP requires that the income tax benefit derived from the release of a valuation allowance is reflected in the income statement as part of continuing operations, regardless of whether any portion of the valuation allowance was initially recorded in AOCI. Accordingly, a mismatch occurred between the $15.1 million ($13.1 million U.S. federal; $2.0 million state) tax charge initially recorded in AOCI to establish the valuation allowance, and the $15.1 million tax benefit recorded through the income statement in 2022 to release this previously recorded valuation allowance. The Company's policy with respect to interest rate hedges is to release these trapped taxes from AOCI as each individual instrument matures (i.e., an individual item approach); therefore, the $15.1 million income tax charge is reflected in income (i.e., with a corresponding release out of AOCI) to coincide with the September 30, 2023 maturity date of the settled interest rate hedges.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, our effective tax rate was significantly influenced by changes in valuation allowances. This change was principally the result of a $421.6 million deferred tax benefit to release our U.S. federal and state valuation allowance previously recorded against deferred tax assets as a result of cumulative three-year income and a forecast of future earnings supported by a firm backlog of long-term customer contracts. Also included in changes in valuation allowances are deferred tax charges due to continued losses in Italy and Canada.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

5. Income Taxes (continued)

Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are:

(in thousands)	Successor December 31, 2023	Predecessor December 31, 2022
Deferred tax assets:		
Goodwill	$ 446,424	$ 509,245
Net operating loss carryforwards	284,432	281,113
Compensation and benefits	74,587	83,578
Operating lease liability	34,238	40,128
Decommissioning liability	14,912	44,095
Reserves and accruals	41,528	25,305
U.S. disallowed interest	113,833	48,849
Capitalized research and development	55,341	27,708
Other deferred tax assets	15,806	12,664
Gross deferred tax assets	1,081,101	1,072,685
Valuation allowance	(138,614)	(126,157)
Net deferred tax assets	$ 942,487	$ 946,528
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Intangible assets	$ (1,409,945)	$ (516,812)
Property, plant and equipment	(204,137)	(78,937)
Uranium assets	(66,919)	—
Operating lease right-of-use assets	(33,610)	(38,952)
Other deferred tax liabilities	(40,790)	(36,496)
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,755,401)	(671,197)
Net deferred tax (liabilities) assets	$ (812,914)	$ 275,331

As a result of the Acquisition, deferred taxes were significantly impacted by fair value adjustments recorded under U.S. GAAP for which there is no impact on the acquired tax basis (i.e., tax basis carries over to the acquirer). These adjustments resulted in an increase to net deferred tax liabilities of approximately $1.1 billion and principally relate to inventories, intangible assets, property plant and equipment, uranium assets and liabilities for pension and decommissioning (see *Note 2. Acquisitions*, for a detailed analysis of the Acquisition).

Enacted as part of the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("TCJA"), U.S. taxpayers are required to capitalize and amortize research and development costs over 5 years if incurred in U.S. and 15 years if incurred outside the U.S. for tax years beginning after December 31, 2021. Under prior law, U.S. taxpayers were able to deduct research and development costs as incurred.

5. Income Taxes (continued)

In jurisdictions where there is a three-year cumulative loss, there is a general presumption that deferred tax assets will not be realized, and a valuation allowance is recorded after due consideration of potential future taxable income or tax planning strategies in relevant jurisdictions. In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, as well as any subsequent recognition of deferred tax assets that have been impaired with a valuation allowance, all objectively verifiable positive and negative evidence is evaluated and weighted accordingly. Any subsequent recognition of deferred tax assets that have been impaired with a valuation allowance will reduce income tax expense in the period recognized. Principal components of the valuation allowance were:

	Successor	Predecessor
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
(in thousands)		
Belgium	$ (3,302)	$ (4,764)
Canada	(13,512)	(8,951)
China	—	(2,509)
Germany	(13,178)	(5,688)
Italy	(104,840)	(99,084)
UK	(2,008)	(3,727)
Other jurisdictions	(1,774)	(1,434)
Total valuation allowance	$ (138,614)	$ (126,157)

The increase in the valuation allowance was reported in the following components:

	Total	Successor	Predecessor
		November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023
(in thousands)			
Net (loss) income	$ (5,606)	$ 2,805	$ (8,411)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,725)	(2,725)	—
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(4,126)	(5,920)	1,794
Total increase in valuation allowance	$ (12,457)	$ (5,840)	$ (6,617)

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

5. Income Taxes (continued)

Pre-tax net operating loss carryforwards for the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows:

(in thousands)	Amount	Expiration
U.S. Federal	$ 540,121	Indefinite
Belgium	34,050	Indefinite
Canada	44,903	2039 - 2043
China	3,286	2024 - 2028
France	97,474	Indefinite
Germany	34,355	Indefinite
Italy	322,240	Indefinite
Spain	9,647	Indefinite
Sweden	5,842	Indefinite
UK	63,561	Indefinite
Other jurisdictions	1,382	2024 - Indefinite
Total net operating loss carryforwards	$ 1,156,861	

State net operating losses on a post-apportioned basis of $341.5 million principally relate to Georgia, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, and South Carolina and will begin to expire in 2026 or have an indefinite carryforward period.

Certain net operating losses may be subject to an annual limitation on the amount that may be utilized to offset taxable income in a future year. Such provisions have been taken into account in establishing deferred taxes.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
(in thousands)	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022
Unrecognized tax benefit, beginning of period	$ 9,294	$ 6,839	$ 4,215
Prior period increases	147	3,480	2,293
Prior period decreases	(25)	(1,825)	(269)
Current period tax positions	1,474	800	600
Unrecognized tax benefits, end of period	$ 10,890	$ 9,294	$ 6,839
Amounts affecting the effective tax rate if recognized	$ 7,148	$ 6,375	$ 5,370

5. Income Taxes (continued)

The Company recognizes interest expense and related penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax benefit in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income. For the Successor and Predecessor periods, interest and penalties were not material.

It is not anticipated that unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease in the next twelve months.

The Company is generally no longer subject to examinations by taxing authorities for U.S. federal, state, local or outside the U.S. for years prior to 2020.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), a global coalition of member countries, has proposed a global minimum tax of 15% of reported profits (Pillar 2) that has been agreed upon in principle by over 140 countries, with effective dates beginning in January 2024. During 2023, many countries took steps to incorporate Pillar 2 model rule concepts into their domestic laws. The Company continues to monitor developments in the Pillar 2 legislation and is working to evaluate the impacts of this legislation on its financial statements.

6. Government Grants

The Company receives government grants in the form of cash primarily from the U.S. Department of Energy to partially fund certain research & development activities aimed at advancing nuclear technology. Grants vary in size, duration, and conditions as defined by the applicable grant agreements. The Company recognizes government grants when there is reasonable assurance that it will comply with any conditions and the grants will be received, which is generally when billed. Government grants are recognized as an offset to related research & development expenses within marketing, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income. Amounts recognized were $3.1 million for the Successor period, and $22.3 million and $24.3 million for the Predecessor period, and year ended December 31, 2022, respectively.

7. Fair Value Measurements and Derivative Instruments

Assets and Liabilities Measured At Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The fair value of financial instruments classified as cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, receivables, and accounts payable approximate carrying value due to the short-term nature and the relative liquidity of the instruments. The fair value of the Company's variable rate debt reflects recent market transactions and approximates carrying value.

The Company uses derivative financial instruments as part of its risk management program to mitigate the market risk of changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates that could adversely affect the Company's cash flows, not for speculative or trading purposes.

Changes in the fair value of a derivative designated and qualified as a cash flow hedge, to the extent effective, are included in equity (deficit) as AOCI until earnings are affected by the hedged transaction. Changes in the fair value of components excluded from hedge accounting for cash flow hedges are recorded within the same line item as the hedged transaction on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income. Cash inflows and outflows related to cash flow hedges and net investment hedges are a component of operating cash flows and investing cash

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7. Fair Value Measurements and Derivative Instruments (continued)

flows, respectively, on the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows. The Company discontinues hedge accounting prospectively when it has determined that a derivative no longer qualifies as an effective hedge. Amounts in AOCI associated with de-designated hedges will be reclassified into income when the underlying exposure is set to mature and also when an exposure changes enough that it no longer would qualify for

hedge accounting. The degree of judgment utilized in measuring the fair value of the instruments generally correlates to the level of pricing observability.

Pricing observability is impacted by a number of factors, including the type of asset or liability, whether the asset or liability has an established market and the characteristics specific to the transaction. Instruments with readily active quoted prices or for which fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices generally will have a higher degree of pricing observability and a lesser degree of judgment utilized in measuring fair value. Conversely, assets rarely traded or not quoted will generally have less, or no, pricing observability and a higher degree of judgment utilized in measuring fair value.

Under U.S. GAAP, there is a disclosure framework hierarchy associated with the level of pricing observability utilized in measuring assets and liabilities at fair value. The three broad levels defined by the hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities at the measurement date.
- Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities including the following:
  - Quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets
  - Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active
  - Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means
- Level 3 – Inputs that are generally unobservable and typically reflect management's estimate of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

The Company has classified all foreign exchange contracts, interest rate swaps, and debt as Level 2 with respect to the fair value hierarchy, and there were no transfers between the levels during this or comparable periods.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Interest rate hedging – The Company uses interest rate swaps to manage interest rate exposures. These derivative instruments meet the criteria for hedge accounting and are designated as cash flow hedges. The Company is exposed to interest rate volatility with regard to existing floating rate debt. The primary exposures are with the London Interbank Offered Rates ("LIBOR") and the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"). The effective portion of gains and losses on cash flow hedges are deferred as a component of AOCI and are recognized in interest expense at the time the hedged interest payments affect earnings. During the year ended December 31, 2022, a portion of the

7. Fair Value Measurements and Derivative Instruments (continued)

interest rate hedge portfolio was liquidated. The resulting gain from these trades of $33.1 million was reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings, or September 30, 2023, through interest expense, the same income statement line item as the earnings effect of the hedged item. During the Predecessor period in 2023, the Company entered into two interest rate swap contracts for $547.3 million and $950.0 million, with effective dates of March 31, 2023 and June 30, 2023, respectively, in order to hedge a portion of its debt against an increase in interest rates in 1 month SOFR, which matured in September 2023. In January of 2024, the Company liquidated the interest rate hedge portfolio in conjunction with refinancing long-term debt and entered into four new interest rate swaps with a total notional value of $1.75 billion designated as cash flow hedges. See Note 17 for further discussion on the Company's outstanding long-term debt.

Foreign currency hedging – Forward foreign exchange contracts are primarily utilized to reduce the risk from foreign currency price fluctuations related to firm or anticipated sales transactions, and commitments to purchase or sell equipment, materials and/or services. These contracts generally have an expiration date of five years or less.

Certain foreign exchange contracts meet the criteria for hedge accounting and are designated as cash flow hedges. Forward foreign exchange contracts were also utilized to hedge net investments in foreign operations against adverse changes in the exchange rates between the U.S. Dollar ("USD"), British Pound Sterling ("GBP"), Euro ("EUR") and Swedish Krona ("SEK"). During the year ended December 31, 2022, the net investment hedge portfolio was liquidated, resulting in a total gain from all trades of $58.9 million that was deferred in the foreign currency translation adjustments section of AOCI and was not carried forward to the Successor period.

The following table presents the notional amounts of outstanding derivatives designated as hedging instruments as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Successor	Predecessor
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
(in thousands)		
Interest rate swap contracts not yet effective	$ —	$ 1,500,000
Interest rate swap contracts	$ 1,500,000	$ —
Foreign exchange contracts	$ 1,080,904	$ 1,040,225

The Company determines the fair value of foreign exchange contracts using a mark-to-market model, incorporating real market pricing with probable variables, with amounts recognized in equity as AOCI for cash flow hedges designated and qualifying for hedge accounting and in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income for all undesignated hedges.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

7. Fair Value Measurements and Derivative Instruments (continued)

Although the Company is party to master netting agreements (ISDA agreements) with all derivative counterparties, the fair values in the tables below and in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 have been presented on a gross basis. According to the netting agreements, transaction amounts payable to a counterparty on the same date and in the same currency can be netted. The Company has chosen not to offset the amounts subject to netting agreements.

Derivatives Not Designated As Hedging Instruments

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments relate to economic hedges and are marked-to-market with all amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income.

The following table presents the fair values of derivative instruments included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

		Asset Derivatives	
		Successor	Predecessor
	Balance Sheet Location	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
(in thousands)			
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Foreign exchange contracts	Other current assets	$ 11,239	$ 15,799
Foreign exchange contracts	Other noncurrent assets	5,089	17,228
Interest rate swap contracts	Other noncurrent assets	76,425	76,013
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Foreign exchange contracts	Other current assets	1,165	5,756
Total asset derivatives		$ 93,918	$ 114,796

		Liability Derivatives	
		Successor	Predecessor
	Balance Sheet Location	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
(in thousands)			
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Foreign exchange contracts	Other current liabilities	$ (7,392)	$ (9,883)
Foreign exchange contracts	Other noncurrent liabilities	(17,250)	(20,841)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Foreign exchange contracts	Other current liabilities	(1,353)	(895)
Total liability derivatives		$ (25,995)	$ (31,619)
Net asset position		$ 67,923	$ 83,177

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

7. Fair Value Measurements and Derivative Instruments (continued)

The following table presents the pretax effect of derivative instruments in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income for the Successor period, the Predecessor period and the year ended December 31, 2022.

Amount of (Loss) Gain Recognized in OCI on Derivatives

	Successor	Predecessor	
(in thousands)	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Interest rate swap contracts	$ (13,844)	$ 33,205	$ 148,981
Foreign exchange contracts	30,591	(33,106)	41,121
Total amount recognized in OCI [1]	$ 16,747	$ 99	$ 190,102

[1] Impacts of net investment hedges recognized as foreign currency translation adjustments within OCI were $0 for the Predecessor and Successor periods ended November 6, 2023 and December 31, 2023, respectively, and $53,554 for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from OCI Into Income

	Successor	Predecessor		
(in thousands)	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022	Location
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Interest rate swap contracts	$ 9,238	$ 41,358	$ (10,055)	Interest expense
Foreign exchange contracts	(991)	(13,490)	2,181	Net revenues
Foreign exchange contracts	1,925	16,426	12,135	Cost of goods sold
Total amount recognized in income	$ 10,172	$ 44,294	$ 4,261	

Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivatives

	Successor	Predecessor		
(in thousands)	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022	Location
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign exchange contracts	$ —	$ —	$ 8,510	Interest expense
Foreign exchange contracts	885	(1,579)	(11,224)	Net revenues
Foreign exchange contracts	(3,493)	(36)	11,339	Cost of goods sold
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign exchange contracts	4,226	1,015	6,029	Loss on foreign currency transactions, net
Total amount recognized in income	$ 1,618	$ (600)	$ 14,654	

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7. Fair Value Measurements and Derivative Instruments (continued)

Assuming markets remain the same, the Company estimates $3.7 million of the unrealized net gains on foreign exchange contracts to be reclassified into earnings in the next 12 months. At December 31, 2023, the maximum length of time over which the Company is hedging its exposure to the variability in foreign currency forecasted transactions is through December 2028. Based on the liquidation of the interest rate swap portfolio in January 2024, the Company has not estimated a reclassification to earnings over the next 12 months.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

In addition to assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company also has assets and liabilities in its balance sheet that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis include assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination (see Note 2) and long-lived assets. These long-lived assets are measured at fair value if determined to be impaired. There were no impairments of long-lived assets during the periods presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

8. Assets Held for Sale

On September 28, 2022, the Company signed an agreement to sell the power delivery business of BHI. The power delivery business provides specialty services in design, construction, maintenance and storm restoration to the transmission and distribution end markets. In divesting the power delivery business, the Company strengthens its focus on its core nuclear markets and complementary industrial and renewables service offerings.

The assets and liabilities of the power delivery business were classified as held for sale in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2022. The Company determined that the disposal does not meet the criteria for discontinued operations reporting, as it does not represent a strategic shift that will have a major effect on the Company's operations and financial results.

The sale closed on February 10, 2023 with a sale price of $274.9 million. At which point, the assets and liabilities of the power delivery business that had previously been classified as held for sale were deconsolidated from the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Company recognized a gain on deconsolidation of $14.4 million within other income, net in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive (loss) income for the Predecessor period.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

8. Assets Held for Sale (continued)

The following table summarizes the major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale in the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2022:

(in thousands)	Predecessor December 31, 2022
Assets held for sale:	
Receivables	$ 98,674
Inventories, net	941
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	1,434
Other current assets	2,813
Property, plant and equipment	51,873
Operating lease right-of-use assets	2,195
Goodwill	11,179
Other intangible assets	107,556
Total assets held for sale	$ 276,665
Liabilities held for sale:	
Accounts payable	$ 10,413
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	991
Other current liabilities	22,594
Long-term operating lease liabilities	1,029
Other noncurrent liabilities	1,717
Total liabilities held for sale	$ 36,744

9. Receivables

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, receivables, net consist of the following:

	Successor	Predecessor
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
(in thousands)		
Trade receivables	$ 554,089	$ 505,266
Allowance for expected credit losses	(6,061)	(8,119)
Receivables, net	$ 548,028	$ 497,147

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9. Receivables (continued)

Activity in the allowance for expected credit losses during the Successor period, the Predecessor period, and the year ended December 31, 2022 was as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022
(in thousands)			
Balance, beginning of period	$ (4,706)	$ (8,119)	$ (6,683)
Increase in allowance	(1,720)	(4,824)	(5,112)
Amounts written off during the period	478	8,141	3,606
Foreign currency translation effect	(113)	96	70
Balance, end of period	$ (6,061)	$ (4,706)	$ (8,119)

10. Inventories

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, inventories, net consist of the following:

	Successor	Predecessor
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
(in thousands)		
Raw materials	$ 232,141	$ 194,141
Work in process	214,183	167,619
Finished goods	203,560	178,362
Uranium inventory	98,200	46,057
Gross inventories	748,084	586,179
Inventory reserve	(11,112)	(10,802)
Inventories, net	$ 736,972	$ 575,377

Inventories, other than those related to long-term contracts and uranium inventory, are generally sold within one year.

11. Property, Plant and Equipment

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, property, plant and equipment consist of the following:

	Successor	Predecessor
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
(in thousands)		
Land	$ 63,427	$ 37,605
Buildings and improvements	363,370	373,383
Machinery and equipment	582,228	440,086
Computer software	243,572	224,093
Construction in progress	322,360	234,817
Total	1,574,957	1,309,984
Accumulated depreciation	(53,632)	(411,528)
Property, plant and equipment, net	$ 1,521,325	$ 898,456

Depreciation expense for the Successor period, the Predecessor period, and the year ended December 31, 2022 have been classified in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022
(in thousands)			
Cost of goods sold	$ 15,644	$ 96,878	$ 108,801
Marketing, administrative and general expenses	18,187	16,780	30,948
Total	$ 33,831	$ 113,658	$ 139,749

12. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the periods presented are as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022
(in thousands)			
Balance, beginning of period	$ —	$ 410,206	$ 170,991
Acquisition of BHI	—	$ 449	256,474
Reclassification to assets held for sale	—	$ —	(11,179)
Acquisition of Westinghouse	1,013,188	$ —	—
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(804)	$ (1,342)	(6,080)
Balance, end of period	$ 1,012,384	$ 409,313	$ 410,206

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12. Goodwill and Intangible Assets (continued)

Intangible Assets

The carrying amounts and accumulated amortization of identifiable intangible assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

		Successor		
		December 31, 2023		
	Life (in years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
(in thousands)				
Customer relationships	9–20	$ 1,995,306	$ 17,357	$ 1,977,949
Developed technology	20	1,936,138	17,363	1,918,775
Westinghouse trade name	40	1,024,000	4,266	1,019,734
Backlog	3-8	609,506	14,056	595,450
In-process research and development	Indefinite	256,052	—	256,052
Favorable and unfavorable lease terms	10	10,984	183	10,801
Total		$ 5,831,986	$ 53,225	$ 5,778,761

		Predecessor		
		December 31, 2022		
	Life (in years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
(in thousands)				
Customer relationships	15	$ 392,604	$ 69,949	$ 322,655
Developed technology	5–20	1,895,653	555,777	1,339,876
Backlog	10	208,782	128,410	80,372
Westinghouse trade name	Indefinite	297,000	—	297,000
Other trade name	10	35,000	2,042	32,958
Total		$ 2,829,039	$ 756,178	$ 2,072,861

Amortization expense was $53.2 million for the Successor period, $147.4 million for the Predecessor period and $234.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2022.

12. Goodwill and Intangible Assets (continued)

The table below presents the expected amortization expense for definite-lived intangible assets for the next five years and thereafter as of December 31, 2023. The amortization amounts disclosed below are estimates. Actual amounts may differ from these estimates due to such factors as measurement period adjustments for the Acquisition, sales or impairments of intangible assets, acquisition of additional intangible assets, foreign currency translation and other events.

For the calendar year ending December 31:	*(in thousands)*
2024	$ 317,002
2025	317,002
2026	313,725
2027	297,539
2028	297,539
Thereafter	4,235,954
Total	$ 5,778,761

13. Uranium Assets

Below is the classification of uranium assets within the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Successor	Predecessor
(in thousands)	**December 31, 2023**	**December 31, 2022**
Current uranium assets:		
Available for sale	$ 98,200	$ 46,057
Total current uranium assets (included within inventories, net)	98,200	46,057
Noncurrent uranium assets:		
Long-term uranium working stock	295,424	85,387
Uranium held for sales commitments	30,096	—
Total noncurrent uranium assets	325,520	85,387
Uranium assets	$ 423,720	$ 131,444

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14. Other Current and Noncurrent Assets

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, other current and noncurrent assets consist of the following:

	Successor	Predecessor
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Other current assets:		
Prepaid insurance, taxes and other services	$ 174,554	$ 123,176
Derivative instruments	12,404	21,555
Deferred financing costs	—	2,483
Restricted cash	1,802	1,466
Other	24,300	9,279
Other current assets	$ 213,060	$ 157,959

(in thousands)	Successor	Predecessor
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Other noncurrent assets:		
Restricted cash	$ 157,499	$ 195,936
Derivative instruments	81,514	93,241
Pension asset	44,191	38,150
Deferred financing costs	—	6,207
Other	5,081	5,620
Other noncurrent assets	$ 288,285	$ 339,154

15. Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company's asset retirement obligations relate primarily to the decommissioning of licensed nuclear facilities. These obligations address the decommissioning, cleanup and release for acceptable alternate use of such facilities. The Company recognizes an asset retirement obligation at its fair value in the period in which it is incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The present value of the initial obligation and subsequent updates are based on discounted cash flows, which include estimates regarding timing of future cash flows, selection of discount rates and cost escalation rates, among other factors. The liability is adjusted for any revisions to the expected value of the retirement obligation (with corresponding adjustments to the related asset) and for accretion of the liability due to passage of time.

15. Asset Retirement Obligations (continued)

Changes to asset retirement obligations for the Successor period, the Predecessor period and the year ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022
(in thousands)			
Balance, beginning of period	$ 82,898	$ 197,145	$ 181,819
Liabilities settled	(798)	(2,755)	(3,100)
Liabilities incurred	33	—	104
Accretion expense	1,434	7,075	8,021
Foreign currency translation effect	1,061	(638)	(3,396)
Revisions in estimated cash flows	—	(486)	13,697
Balance, end of period	$ 84,628	$ 200,341	$ 197,145
Less: amounts included within other current liabilities	(3,185)	(429)	(2,900)
Reserves for decommissioning matters	$ 81,443	$ 199,912	$ 194,245

16. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

Pension Plans

The majority of the employees of the Company are covered under separate defined benefit pension plans sponsored by Westinghouse Electric Company LLC (U.S. Plans) and separate plans sponsored by Westinghouse Electric UK/Uranium Asset Management, Ltd., Springfields Fuels Limited, Westinghouse Electric Belgium SA, Westinghouse Electric Germany GmbH, Westinghouse Electrique France SAS, Astare, and Westinghouse Electric Sweden AB (Non-U.S. Plans).

The majority of the Company's worldwide obligation is associated with the U.S. Plans, which are closed to new entrants and frozen for all participants. Certain of the Non-U.S. Plans accrue benefits.

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Watt New Aggregator LP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

16. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans (continued)

The following table presents the net periodic pension costs (benefits) covering current and former employees of the Company:

	Successor			Predecessor					
	November 7 through December 31, 2023			January 1 through November 6, 2023			Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	U.S.	Non-U.S	Total	U.S.	Non-U.S	Total	U.S.	Non-U.S	Total
(in thousands)									
Service cost	$ —	$ 1,077	$ 1,077	$ —	$ 6,139	$ 6,139	$ —	$ 12,501	$ 12,501
Interest cost	11,353	2,416	13,769	54,443	11,228	65,671	50,989	7,902	58,891
Expected return on plan assets	(10,242)	(2,645)	(12,887)	(67,635)	(11,361)	(78,996)	(74,607)	(12,707)	(87,314)
Amortization of loss (gain)	—	—	—	—	1,849	1,849	4,522	(13)	4,509
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	—	—	—	51	(108)	(57)	46	(129)	(83)
Ongoing periodic pension cost (benefit)	1,111	848	1,959	(13,141)	7,747	(5,394)	(19,050)	7,554	(11,496)
Settlement or curtailment charges	—	—	—	—	(180)	(180)	—	(187)	(187)
Net periodic pension cost (benefit)	$ 1,111	$ 848	$ 1,959	$(13,141)	$ 7,567	$ (5,574)	$(19,050)	$ 7,367	$ (11,683)

The service cost component of net periodic pension cost (benefit) is recorded in cost of goods sold and marketing, administrative and general expenses while other components are recorded in other income, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income.

The weighted-average assumptions used to develop the net periodic pension cost (benefit) and the present value of benefit obligations are shown below:

	Successor		Predecessor	
	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Discount rate for obligations	5.04 %	4.30 %	5.23 %	4.59 %
Compensation increase rate for obligations	N/A	3.34 %	N/A	2.19 %
Long-term rate of return on plan assets	5.99 %	5.82 %	6.49 %	5.35 %

	Successor		Predecessor			
	November 7 through December 31, 2023		January 1 through November 6, 2023		Year Ended December 31, 2022	
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.	U.S.	Non-U.S.
Discount rate for expense	5.99 %	5.33 %	5.23 %	4.59 %	3.06 %	1.74 %
Compensation increase rate for expense	N/A	3.33 %	N/A	2.25 %	N/A	2.08 %

16. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans (continued)

Discount rate assumptions used to value pension and other postretirement benefit obligations reflect the rates available on high-quality, fixed income investments as of the measurement date with similar terms as the projected future cash outflows.

The long-term rate of return on plan assets is the estimated long-term rate of return that will be earned on the investments used to fund the benefit obligations. To determine the expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets, we consider our asset allocation, capital markets' future expectations, as well as historical and expected returns on various categories of plan assets.

The following tables set forth the aggregate funded status and changes in benefit obligations and plan assets of the defined benefit pension plans and amounts recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets:

	Successor			Predecessor		
	November 7 through December 31, 2023			January 1 through November 6, 2023		
	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Total	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Total
(in thousands)						
Accumulated benefit obligation	$ 1,307,949	$ 299,546	$ 1,607,495	$ 1,172,459	$ 252,168	$ 1,424,627
Change in benefit obligation:						
Benefit obligation, beginning of period	$ 1,172,459	$ 268,710	$ 1,441,169	$ 1,284,924	$ 291,882	$ 1,576,806
Service cost	—	1,077	1,077	—	6,139	6,139
Interest cost	11,353	2,416	13,769	54,443	11,228	65,671
Employee contributions	—	46	46	—	313	313
Settlements, amendments, and curtailments	—	—	—	—	(1,739)	(1,739)
Benefits paid	(6,473)	(1,975)	(8,448)	(65,702)	(9,042)	(74,744)
Actuarial loss (gain)	130,610	35,125	165,735	(101,206)	(30,652)	(131,858)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	—	13,863	13,863	—	581	581
Benefit obligation, end of period	$ 1,307,949	$ 319,262	$ 1,627,211	$ 1,172,459	$ 268,710	$ 1,441,169
Change in plan assets:						
Plan assets at fair value, beginning of	$ 979,215	$ 234,546	$ 1,213,761	$ 1,029,713	$ 252,642	$ 1,282,355
Actual return on plan assets	110,182	31,907	142,089	9,816	(31,202)	(21,386)
Employer contributions	1,114	1,721	2,835	5,388	20,879	26,267
Employee contributions	—	46	46	—	313	313
Benefits paid from plan assets	(6,473)	(1,975)	(8,448)	(65,702)	(9,042)	(74,744)
Settlements	—	—	—	—	(1,739)	(1,739)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	—	10,738	10,738	—	2,695	2,695
Plan assets at fair value, end of period	1,084,038	276,983	1,361,021	979,215	234,546	1,213,761
Funded status, end of period	$ (223,911)	$ (42,279)	$ (266,190)	$ (193,244)	$ (34,164)	$ (227,408)

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16. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans (continued)

	Predecessor		
	Year Ended December 31, 2022		
(in thousands)	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Total
Accumulated benefit obligation	$ 1,284,923	$ 275,397	$ 1,560,320
Change in benefit obligation:			
Benefit obligation, beginning of year	$ 1,701,982	$ 500,129	$ 2,202,111
Service cost	—	12,501	12,501
Interest cost	50,989	7,902	58,891
Employee contributions	—	833	833
Settlements, amendments, and curtailments	1,110	(1,235)	(125)
Benefits paid	(66,205)	(11,469)	(77,674)
Actuarial gain	(402,952)	(169,241)	(572,193)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	—	(47,538)	(47,538)
Benefit obligation, end of year	$ 1,284,924	$ 291,882	$ 1,576,806
Change in plan assets:			
Plan assets at fair value, beginning of year	$ 1,424,199	$ 462,649	$ 1,886,848
Actual return on plan assets	(334,643)	(183,704)	(518,347)
Employer contributions	6,362	29,842	36,204
Employee contributions	—	833	833
Benefits paid from plan assets	(66,205)	(11,469)	(77,674)
Settlements	—	(1,235)	(1,235)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	—	(44,274)	(44,274)
Plan assets at fair value, end of year	1,029,713	252,642	1,282,355
Funded status, end of year	$ (255,211)	$ (39,240)	$ (294,451)

16. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans (continued)

	Successor			Predecessor		
	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
(in thousands)	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Total	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Total
Amounts included in the consolidated balance sheet consist of:						
Noncurrent assets	$ —	$ 44,191	$ 44,191	$ —	$ 38,150	$ 38,150
Other current liabilities	(6,481)	(6,213)	(12,694)	(6,369)	(5,671)	(12,040)
Noncurrent benefit obligation	(217,430)	(80,257)	(297,687)	(248,842)	(71,719)	(320,561)
Net benefit obligation	$(223,911)	$ (42,279)	$(266,190)	$(255,211)	$ (39,240)	$(294,451)
Amounts recognized in AOCI consist of:						
Net actuarial loss	$ (30,670)	$ (6,233)	$ (36,903)	$(200,831)	$ (15,446)	$(216,277)
Prior service (cost) credit	—	—	—	(1,064)	1,092	28
Net amount recognized, before tax effect	$ (30,670)	$ (6,233)	$ (36,903)	$(201,895)	$ (14,354)	$(216,249)

During the Successor period, the actuarial loss on the pension obligation was primarily driven by the significant decrease in the discount rate. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the actuarial gain on the pension obligation was primarily driven by the significant increase in the discount rate. This gain was partially offset by a loss due to fewer terminations and deaths than expected.

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16. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans (continued)

Plan Assets

The following table sets forth, by level within the fair value hierarchy, the plan assets carried at fair value as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively:

	Successor			
	Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
(in thousands)				
Equity securities	$ 12,077	$ 63,619	$ —	$ 75,696
Real estate investments	1,306	11,708	—	13,014
Fixed income securities	211,309	125,841	—	337,150
Money market funds	60,425	—	—	60,425
Total investments at fair value	$ 285,117	$ 201,168	$ —	$ 486,285
Investments measured at net asset value: [1]				
Equity collective investment trusts or funds				322,760
Fixed income collective investment trusts or funds				516,100
Real estate investments				35,876
Total investments measured at net asset value				874,736
Total plan assets at fair value				$ 1,361,021

	Predecessor			
	Assets at Fair Value as of December 31, 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
(in thousands)				
Equity securities	$ 11,737	$ 39,409	$ —	$ 51,146
Real estate investments	887	6,635	—	7,522
Fixed income securities	173,817	147,803	—	321,620
Money market funds	40,967	—	—	40,967
Total investments at fair value	$ 227,408	$ 193,847	$ —	$ 421,255
Investments measured at net asset value: [1]				
Equity collective investment trusts or funds				444,957
Fixed income collective investment trusts or funds				384,089
Real estate investments				27,531
Total investments measured at net asset value				856,577
Pension trust receivable [2]				4,523
Total plan assets at fair value				$ 1,282,355

16. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans (continued)

(1) In accordance with ASC 820-10, "Fair Value Measurement", certain investments that were measured at net asset value per share (or its equivalent) have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in this table are intended to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to total plan assets at fair value.

(2) As of December 31, 2022, the total fair value of plan assets includes a receivable of $5 million, which represents securities not yet settled.

The U.S. Plans – The assets of the U.S. Plans are managed by an Outsourced Chief Investment Officer via the Westinghouse Electric Company Pension Master Trust ("Trust"). The Westinghouse Electric Company Pension Investment Committee ("Committee") has been appointed to review the investment performance and other matters of the U.S. Plans, including development of investment policies and strategies. These investment policies and strategies are detailed in the Plans' Investment Policy Statement. The asset allocation decision reflects the plans' return requirements, as well as the Committee's tolerance for return variability (risk). The assets are invested in long-term strategies and evaluated within the context of a long-term investment horizon. The majority of investments will generally be restricted to marketable securities with privately-placed collective investment trusts or funds.

Investment objectives are designed to provide quantitative standards against which to measure and evaluate the progress of the plans, their major asset class composites and each individual investment manager. The overall objective for the Trust is to generate a rate of return, net of all fees and expenses, in excess of a policy index that is comprised of a weighted average of the market benchmarks for each asset class.

The Non-U.S. Plans – The investment management of the Non-U.S. Plans is handled either by an independent trustee body or an appointed Asset Manager depending on the country of the plan sponsor. In both cases, strategic asset allocation is determined following local funding regimes and the prudent person principle via a mix of different asset classes.

There is an established Strategic Asset Allocation agreed to by the Company for these plans, but in some cases, the Asset Manager has the flexibility to modify the allocation while still adhering to set minimum and maximum bounds for each class of asset. This allows the Asset Manager to optimize the portfolio within defined risk guidelines.

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16. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans (continued)

The Company's target and pension asset allocations at December 31, 2023 consist of the following:

Asset Category	Target	Actual
U.S. Plans:		
Equity securities	36 %	30 %
Fixed income securities	59	67
Real estate investments	5	3
Total	100 %	100 %
Non-U.S. Plans (weighted average):		
Equity securities	33 %	34 %
Fixed income securities	60	60
Real estate investments	7	6
Total	100 %	100 %

Estimated Future Benefit Payments

Annual benefit payments for the years subsequent to December 31, 2023 are estimated as follows:

(in thousands)	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Total
For the calendar year ending December 31:			
2024	$ 75,826	$ 11,193	$ 87,019
2025	78,596	11,474	90,070
2026	81,166	11,574	92,740
2027	82,898	11,012	93,910
2028	84,411	12,631	97,042
2029–2033	433,223	62,613	495,836

Contributions

The Company anticipates cash contributions to be paid during the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024 to fund its defined benefit pension plans will be as follows:

(in thousands)	U.S.	Non-U.S.	Total
Expected contributions	$ 22,305	$ 13,627	$ 35,932

16. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans (continued)

Other Postretirement Benefit Plan

The Company also sponsors an other postretirement benefit plan in the U.S. that provides defined medical, dental and life insurance for eligible retirees and dependents.

The components of net periodic other postretirement benefit costs for the periods presented was as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022
(in thousands)			
Service cost	$ 20	$ 112	$ 220
Interest cost	212	1,009	932
Amortization of prior service cost	—	53	64
Amortization of (gain) loss	—	(942)	(427)
Net periodic other postretirement benefit costs	$ 232	$ 232	$ 789

The service cost component of net periodic other postretirement benefit cost is recorded in cost of goods sold and marketing, administrative and general expenses while other components are recorded in other income, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income.

The assumptions used to develop the net periodic other postretirement benefit cost and the present value of benefit obligations as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 are shown below:

	Successor	Predecessor
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Discount rate for obligations	5.03%	5.22%
Long-term rate of return on plan assets	N/A	N/A
Discount rate for expense	5.98%	2.98%
Health care cost trend rates:		
Initial	4.00%	4.00%
Ultimate	4.00%	4.00%
Year in which ultimate rates were reached	2023	2022

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Watt New Aggregator LP

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

16. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans (continued)

Net periodic other postretirement benefit cost is determined using the assumptions as of the beginning of the year. The funded status is determined using the assumptions as of the end of the year. The funded status, changes in benefit obligation and amounts recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets are as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
(in thousands)	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022
Change in benefit obligation:			
Benefit obligation, beginning of period	$ 22,225	$ 24,231	$ 32,490
Service cost	20	112	220
Interest cost	212	1,009	932
Employee contributions	300	1,815	2,350
Actuarial loss (gain)	2,359	(1,735)	(4,953)
Benefits paid	(747)	(3,207)	(6,808)
Benefit obligation, end of period	$ 25,044	$ 22,225	$ 24,231

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, $2.0 million and $2.1 million, respectively, are considered an other current liability in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, which represents the expected settlement of liabilities over the next twelve months.

	Successor	Predecessor
(in thousands)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Amounts recognized in AOCI consist of:		
Net actuarial (loss) gain	$ (2,359)	$ 11,006
Prior service cost	(675)	(355)
Net amount recognized, before tax effect	$ (3,034)	$ 10,651

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the actuarial loss on the postretirement benefit obligation was primarily driven by the significant decrease in the discount rate. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the actuarial gain on the postretirement benefit obligation was primarily driven by the significant increase in the discount rate and to a lesser extent fewer retirements than expected. This gain was partially offset by a loss due to fewer terminations than expected.

16. Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit Plans (continued)

Annual benefit payments for the other postretirement benefit plan, net of employee contributions, for the fiscal years subsequent to December 31, 2023 are estimated to be as follows:

	(in thousands)
For the calendar year ending December 31:	
2024	$ 1,966
2025	1,843
2026	1,693
2027	1,635
2028	1,615
2029–2033	7,990

Savings Plans

The Company also provides defined contribution ("DC") plans to U.S. employees. Employees may contribute from 2% to 35% of their compensation on a pretax or after-tax basis. The Company matches 50% of the first 6% of an employee's compensation contribution. Effective for employees hired after July 1, 2013 or those that elected not to participate in the U.S. pension plan at that time, the Company makes an additional 3% of pay contribution annually to a Retirement Contribution Account ("RCA") within the savings plan, subject to the condition of earning eligibility service on December 31 of the given year. The Company contributed $3.0 million for the Successor period, and $34.1 million and $33.3 million for the Predecessor period and the year ended December 31, 2022, respectively, to U.S. DC plans.

In addition, the Company offers similar plans to employees in other countries outside of the U.S. Westinghouse Electric Spain S.A.U. and Westinghouse Technology Services, S.A. in Spain are the sponsors of an occupational DC plan where employees' annual contributions equal to 1%–2% of their pension-qualifying salary, which is matched by the sponsor with a contribution equal to 250% of the participant's annual basic contribution. Westinghouse Electric UK and Springfields Fuels Limited in the UK sponsor DC plans where employees' annual contributions equal 3%–100% of their pensionable pay, which is matched by the sponsor equal to 8.0%–14.5% of the participants' annual contribution. The Company contributed $2.0 million for the Successor period, and $7.1 million and $4.4 million for the Predecessor period and the year ended December 31, 2022, respectively, to Non-U.S. DC plans.

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17. Debt and Credit Facilities

Long-term debt was comprised of the following as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Successor	Predecessor
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
(in thousands)		
First Lien Term Loan	$ 2,910,412	$ 2,940,417
Incremental Term Loan	543,125	548,625
Short term borrowings under Revolving Credit Agreement	115,000	150,000
Subsidiary borrowings	28,220	27,378
Unamortized discount (including deferred financing costs)	—	(54,218)
Total outstanding debt	3,596,757	3,612,202
Less: current portion of long-term debt (including deferred financing costs)	157,788	172,084
Long-term debt	$ 3,438,969	$ 3,440,118

On August 1, 2018, Brookfield WEC Holdings Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Brookfield WEC Holdings Sub-Aggregator LP, entered into three credit agreements (the First Lien Credit Agreement, the Second Lien Credit Agreement, and the Revolving Credit Agreement) with a syndicate of banks and other financial institutions. The Second Lien Credit Agreement provided total borrowing capacity of $325 million in the form of a $325 million Term Loan (Second Lien Term Loan). The Second Lien Term Loan was paid in full and extinguished on August 1, 2019. The majority of the Company's assets have been pledged as collateral, unless disallowed by regulatory restrictions, to secure the credit agreements. The credit agreements contain certain customary affirmative and negative covenants including, but not limited to, certain investments, payment of dividends, incurrence of additional indebtedness, and acquisitions and divestures. The Company must also maintain a certain level of excess availability, and in certain circumstances will be required to maintain a consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.00 to 1.00. The First Lien Net Leverage Ratio must also not be greater than 6.95 to 1.00. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company has complied with all applicable covenants, and there have been no events of default. These maintenance covenants did not change as a result of the Acquisition.

First Lien Credit Agreement

On July 16, 2019, the Company entered into the first incremental facility amendment that provided for an additional letter of credit facility of $125 million, and on August 1, 2019 the Company entered into a second incremental facility amendment that provided for an incremental term loan of $330 million. On January 17, 2020, the Company executed a third amendment to its First Lien Credit Agreement to further reduce the overall interest rate on the First Lien Term Loans by consolidating the initial term loan borrowed on August 1, 2018 under the First Lien Credit Agreement and the incremental term loan into a single term loan commitment and reducing the margin on outstanding borrowings under the First Lien Term Loan by 0.50%. The Company accounted for this transaction as a modification of the First Lien Credit Agreement. $1.6 million of new transaction fees and expenses paid to the existing lender were deferred with the existing unamortized deferred financing costs and original issue discount ("OID") and presented as a direct reduction of the liabilities. Collectively, these amendments comprise the Amended First Lien Credit Agreement.

17. Debt and Credit Facilities (continued)

On January 29, 2021, the Company executed the first amendment to the Amended First Lien Credit Agreement to further reduce the overall interest rate on the First Lien Term Loan by reducing the margin by 0.25%, and reducing the associated floor on LIBOR by 0.25%. The Company accounted for this transaction as a modification of the Amended First Lien Credit Agreement. $1.5 million of new transaction fees and expenses were paid to the existing lender and capitalized and will be amortized over the life of the First Lien Term Loan using the effective interest rate method through interest expense. The Amended First Lien Credit Agreement provides total borrowing capacity of $3,730 million, comprised of a $3,060 million term loan, a $200 million Revolving Credit Facility (RC Facility), and $470 million in letter of credit facilities (collectively, the First Lien LC Facility).

Deferred financing costs and OID are amortized over the life of the First Lien Term Loan using the effective interest rate method with related amortization totaling $12.5 million and $14.9 million for the Predecessor period and the year ended December 31, 2022, respectively, and recorded as a component of interest expense within the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income. Deferred financing costs and OID were not carried forward to the Successor period upon the determination of the fair market value of long-term debt.

The First Lien Term Loan matures on August 1, 2025 and has quarterly repayments of $7.5 million, with any remaining outstanding amounts due at maturity. The Company does have the right, in accordance with the terms of the Amended First Lien Credit Agreement, to make voluntary prepayments of the First Lien Term Loan.

The RC Facility matures on June 24, 2026 and does not have contractual repayments prior to this date. The RC Facility contains availability of up to $200 million which includes a $75 million sublimit for letters of credit. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were outstanding borrowings under the RC Facility of $70 million and $0, respectively, and there were no commitments for letters of credit. A quarterly facility fee is payable by the Company based upon the total commitments under the RC Facility and the Net Leverage Ratio as set forth in the Amended First Lien Credit Agreement. During the Successor period, there were repayments of $90 million. During the Predecessor period, there were short term borrowings and repayments of $205 million and $45 million, respectively. The Company borrowed and fully repaid $170.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2022. These borrowings and repayments are presented on a gross basis within the Company's consolidated statement of cash flows.

The First Lien LC Facility matures on June 24, 2026 and does not have contractual repayments prior to this date. Total outstanding letters of credit were $430.6 million and $383.7 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. A quarterly facility fee is payable by the Company based upon the total commitments under the First Lien LC Facility and the Net Leverage Ratio as set forth in the Amended First Lien Credit Agreement.

The interest rates on amounts borrowed under the Amended First Lien Credit Agreement are based upon a SOFR rate (subject to a floor of 0.50%) plus, in each case, an applicable margin based upon the achievement of certain ratings conditions as set forth in the Amended First Lien Credit Agreement. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company has complied with all applicable covenants, and there have been no events of default. The interest rate per annum on outstanding borrowings ranged from 8.189% to 8.213% during the Successor period. The interest rate per annum on outstanding borrowings ranged from 7.134% to 8.196% and 3.250% to 6.821% for the Predecessor period and the year ended December 31, 2022, respectively.

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17. Debt and Credit Facilities (continued)

Incremental Term Loan

On May 27, 2022, to partially finance the acquisition of BHI, the Company entered into a new incremental term loan for $550.0 million, with net proceeds of $522.8 million and an OID and deferred financing fees of $27.2 million. The interest rates on amounts borrowed under the credit agreement are based upon a secured overnight financing rate ("SOFR") (subject to a floor of 0.50%) plus, in each case, an applicable rate based upon the achievement of certain ratings conditions as set forth in the credit agreement, in this case 3.75%. Affirmative and negative covenants are effectively similar to the existing credit agreements. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company has complied with all applicable covenants, and there have been no events of default. The interest rate per annum on outstanding borrowings ranged from 9.074% to 9.098% during the Successor period. The interest rate per annum on outstanding borrowings ranged from 8.073% to 9.081% and 4.725% to 7.836% for the Predecessor period and the year ended December 31, 2022, respectively.

The Incremental Term Loan matures on August 1, 2025 and has quarterly repayments of $1.4 million, with any remaining outstanding amounts due at maturity. OID is amortized over the life of the Incremental Term Loan using the effective interest rate method with related amortization and totaling $7.1 million and $5.0 million for the Predecessor period and the year ended December 31, 2022, respectively, and recorded as a component of interest expense within the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income. Deferred financing costs and OID were not carried forward to the Successor period upon the determination of the fair market value of long-term debt.

Revolving Credit Agreement

The Revolving Credit Agreement provides total borrowing capacity of $200 million, comprised of a $150 million US subfacility (US Subfacility) and a $50 million UK subfacility (UK Subfacility). Borrowings under the Revolving Credit Agreement may be denominated in US Dollars, Euro, or Sterling. The Revolving Credit Facility includes a commitment fee that is paid quarterly beginning January 1, 2019 and through the maturity date. The commitment fee is determined from the daily difference between the total commitments under the respective US and UK Subfacilities and the amounts borrowed under the US and UK Subfacilities, respectively, multiplied by an applicable rate that is 0.375% for less than 50% usage and 0.25% for greater than 50% usage. The commitment fee was 0.375% for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The US Subfacility matures on June 24, 2026. The US Subfacility consists of a $40 million sublimit for swing loans, a $75 million sublimit for letters of credit, and the remaining amounts consisting of revolving loans. There were outstanding borrowings under the US Subfacility of $45 million and $150 million, at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. During the Successor period, there were short term borrowings and repayments of $0 and $95 million, respectively. During the Predecessor period and the year ended December 31, 2022, there were short term borrowings and repayments of $40 million and $50 million, and $215 million and $65 million, respectively. These borrowings and repayments are presented on a gross basis within the Company's consolidated statement of cash flows. There are no outstanding commitments for letters of credit at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

17. Debt and Credit Facilities (continued)

The UK Subfacility matures on June 24, 2026. The UK Subfacility consists of a $10 million sublimit for swing loans with the remaining amounts consisting of revolving loans. There are no outstanding borrowings under the UK Subfacility as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The interest rate on amounts borrowed under the Revolving Credit Agreement is dependent upon if the Company chooses to make Alternate Base Rate (ABR) borrowings or eurocurrency borrowings. For ABR borrowings the interest rate will be the ABR, as defined in the Revolving Credit Agreement, plus a margin between 1.0% and 1.5%, which is determined based upon Average Global Availability as set forth in the Revolving Credit Agreement. For eurocurrency borrowings the interest rate will be the adjusted eurocurrency rate, as defined in the Revolving Credit Agreement, plus a margin between 2.0% to 2.5% which is determined based upon Average Global Availability as set forth in the Revolving Credit Agreement. The interest rate per annum on outstanding borrowings ranged from 7.330% to 7.362% during the Successor period. The interest rate per annum on outstanding borrowings ranged from 6.217% to 7.335% and 1.861% to 6.217% for the Predecessor period and the year ended December 31, 2022, respectively.

Subsidiary Borrowings

The acquisition of Tecnatom included debt facilities totaling $28.2 million and $27.4 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The facilities consist of fixed and floating interest rate debt with maturities ranging from October 2024 to October 2030. The fixed interest rates per annum on outstanding subsidiary borrowings ranged from 0.80% to 3.33% for all periods presented. The floating interest rates per annum on outstanding subsidiary borrowings ranged from 4.50% to 4.63% during the Successor period, and 3.57% to 6.44% and 0.80% to 3.69% for the Predecessor period and the year ended December 31, 2022, respectively.

The Company incurred certain deferred financing costs that have been capitalized as assets within other current assets and other noncurrent assets and will be amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the debt to which they specifically relate. Deferred financing costs were not carried forward to the Successor period upon the determination of the fair market value of long-term debt. The unamortized deferred financing costs within other current assets and other noncurrent assets totaled $8.7 million at December 31, 2022 (see Note 14). Deferred financing costs were not carried forward to the Successor period upon the determination of the fair market value of long-term debt.

On January 25, 2024, the Company refinanced the First Lien Credit agreement to $3.5 billion for an additional seven years, which paid off the Incremental Term Loan and increased capacity on the revolving credit agreement by $100 million.

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17. Debt and Credit Facilities (continued)

Future principal payments due on outstanding debt as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

For the calendar year ending December 31:		*(in thousands)*
2024	$	157,788
2025		3,423,873
2026		4,982
2027		3,929
2028		3,011
Thereafter		3,174
Total future principal payments	$	3,596,757

18. Commitments and Contingencies

Environmental Matters

Compliance with federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the discharge of pollutants into the environment, the disposal of hazardous wastes and other related activities affecting the environment have had and will continue to have an impact on the Company. It is difficult to estimate the timing and ultimate costs to be incurred in the future due to uncertainties about the status of laws, regulations and technology, the adequacy of information available for individual sites, the extended time periods over which site remediation occurs, the availability of waste disposal capacity and the identification of new sites.

The Company has, however, recognized an estimated liability of $43.7 million and $32.5 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, measured in current dollars, for those sites where it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company recognizes changes in estimates as new remediation requirements are defined or as more information becomes available. These liabilities are included in other current and noncurrent liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets (also see Note 20).

Operating expenses that are recurring and associated with managing hazardous waste and pollutants in ongoing operations totaled $5.0 million for the Successor period, $15.9 million and $13.2 million for the Predecessor period and the year ended December 31, 2022, respectively. These expenses are included in cost of goods sold in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income.

Management believes that the Company has adequately provided for its present environmental obligations and that complying with existing governmental regulations will not materially impact the Company's financial position, liquidity or results of operations.

Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in various litigation matters in the ordinary course of business. Reserves are included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets for issues when a negative outcome is probable and the amount is reasonably estimable. In the opinion of management, while it is possible that certain outcomes could be unfavorable to the Company, the ultimate resolution of such matters will not result in judgments that, in the aggregate, would materially affect the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In August 2021, the Company signed an agreement in relation to the U.S. Attorney's Office's investigation into the abandonment of the V.C. Summer project in South Carolina. All conduct alleged in the investigation occurred prior to the 2017 voluntary filing of petitions for relief under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The full amount associated with this non-recurring legal settlement of $21.25 million was accrued during the year ended December 31, 2021 and included as a component of other current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

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18. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Product Warranty

The Company provides various warranties on its products and contracts for specific periods of time. Warranties vary depending upon the nature of the product or contract and other factors. The liability for warranties is based upon future product performance and durability and is estimated largely based upon historical experience. Adjustments are made to accruals as claim data and historical experience warrant.

The changes in the provision for those warranties for the Successor period, the Predecessor period and the year ended December 31, 2022 are as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through December 31, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022
(in thousands)			
Balance, beginning of period	$ 22,580	$ 23,255	$ 48,639
Liabilities settled	(372)	(1,998)	(20,035)
Additional liabilities accrued	895	4,020	1,938
Adjustment in warranty provision	(7,095)	(2,429)	(6,406)
Foreign currency translation effect	390	(268)	(881)
Balance, end of period	$ 16,398	$ 22,580	$ 23,255

	Successor	Predecessor
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
(in thousands)		
Recorded in balance sheet as:		
Other current liabilities	$ 7,122	$ 9,512
Other noncurrent liabilities	9,276	13,743
Balance, end of year	$ 16,398	$ 23,255

Commitments

In the ordinary course of business, letters of credit, bank guarantees, and surety bonds are issued on behalf of the Company. As of December 31, 2023, the Company had $508.3 million under letters of credit and bank guarantees, including $430.6 million under the facilities disclosed in Note 17 and $261.9 million under surety bond obligations. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had $445.5 million under letters of credit and bank guarantees, including $383.7 million under the facilities disclosed in Note 17 and $188.1 million under surety bond obligations.

19. Leases

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities comprised of the following as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Successor	Predecessor
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
(in thousands)		
Operating lease right-of-use assets	$ 142,687	$ 162,974
Finance lease right-of-use assets[1]	43,494	32,279
Total right-of-use assets	$ 186,181	$ 195,253
Operating lease liabilities[2]	$ (145,202)	$ (168,609)
Finance lease liabilities[3]	(33,902)	(24,880)
Total lease liabilities	$ (179,104)	$ (193,489)

[1] Included in buildings and improvements within property, plant and equipment, net in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

[2] Current portion included within other current liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

[3] Included within other current and other noncurrent liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

19. Leases (continued)

The components of lease cost and supplemental disclosure for the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows were as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor	
(in thousands)	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022
Lease cost:			
Finance lease cost:			
Amortization of right-of-use assets	$ 1,406	$ 6,030	$ 6,189
Interest on lease liabilities	381	1,571	1,413
Operating lease cost	4,758	27,275	35,359
Short-term lease cost	178	731	461
Variable lease costs	912	1,975	1,865
Sublease income	(1,047)	(5,025)	(4,696)
Total lease cost	$ 6,588	$ 32,557	$ 40,591
Other information:			
Finance lease – operating cash flows	$ 189	$ 1,070	$ 799
Finance lease – financing cash flows	$ 1,889	$ 8,116	$ 6,511
Operating lease – operating cash flows (fixed payments)	$ 3,884	$ 30,296	$ 35,250
Operating lease right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations	$ 619	$ 24,044	$ 12,730
Finance lease right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations	$ —	$ 17,529	$ —

The weighted average lease term and the weighted average discount rate of our leases were as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Weighted average lease term – finance leases	63.4 years	81.3 years
Weighted average lease term – operating leases	8.3 years	8.7 years
Weighted average discount rate – finance leases	6.36 %	6.06 %
Weighted average discount rate – operating leases	7.34 %	6.12 %

19. Leases (continued)

Minimum lease payments under the Company's operating lease liabilities as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

		(in thousands)
For the calendar year ending December 31:		
2024	$	25,174
2025		24,769
2026		23,229
2027		21,403
2028		20,539
Thereafter		80,992
Total future minimum lease payments		196,106
Less: lease liability expense		(50,904)
Minimum lease payments	$	145,202

Minimum lease payments under the Company's finance lease liabilities as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

		(in thousands)
For the calendar year ending December 31:		
2024	$	10,649
2025		6,442
2026		4,178
2027		2,167
2028		1,864
Thereafter		125,276
Total future minimum lease payments		150,576
Less: amount representing interest		(116,674)
Present value of minimum lease payments	$	33,902

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20. Other Current and Noncurrent Liabilities

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, other current and noncurrent liabilities consist of the following:

(in thousands)	Successor December 31, 2023	Predecessor December 31, 2022
Other current liabilities:		
Accrued payroll and other employee compensation	$ 111,452	$ 101,725
Accrued income and other taxes	97,172	77,050
Contract and other reserves	43,113	41,519
Vacation liability	34,005	31,475
Legal provision	21,250	21,250
Operating lease liability	17,569	22,991
Environmental liabilities	13,886	9,788
Pension liability	12,694	12,040
Finance lease liability	9,560	6,718
Derivative instruments	8,745	10,778
Accrued product warranty	7,122	9,512
Reserve for decommissioning matters	3,185	2,900
Other postretirement benefit obligation	1,966	2,077
Note payable	1,227	2,318
Reserve for restructuring liabilities	1,075	3,746
Other	88,040	89,958
Other current liabilities	$ 472,061	$ 445,845

(in thousands)	Successor December 31, 2023	Predecessor December 31, 2022
Other noncurrent liabilities:		
Derivative instruments	$ 17,250	$ 20,841
Environmental liabilities	29,804	22,666
Finance lease liability	24,342	18,162
Accrued product warranty	9,276	13,743
Note payable	5,480	—
Other	26,209	38,237
Other noncurrent liabilities	$ 112,361	$ 113,649

21. Variable Interest Entities

Each quarter, the Company reassesses its variable interest entities (VIEs) in accordance with ASC 810, "Consolidation", to determine whether there are any changes in the status of the VIEs or changes to the primary beneficiary designation of each VIE. As of December 31, 2023, the Company concluded that no unconsolidated joint ventures should be consolidated and that no consolidated joint ventures should be deconsolidated.

21. Variable Interest Entities (continued)

In March 2022, the Company acquired a 50% interest in Tecnatom. In November 2023, the Company acquired the remaining 50% not owned by the Company. See Note 2 for additional information. The applicable financial information of Tecnatom's unconsolidated subsidiaries since the acquisition are included in the summarized financial information below.

Unconsolidated VIEs

The Company uses the equity method of accounting for its unconsolidated entities. Under the equity method, the Company recognizes its proportionate share of the net earnings of the joint ventures within other income, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income.

The Company does not have the power to direct the activity that most significantly impacts the performance of unconsolidated VIEs. Based on these facts, the Company does not consolidate the entities and accounts for the entities under the equity method of accounting. Summarized financial information for all jointly owned entities that are accounted for using the equity method of accounting is as follows:

	Successor	Predecessor
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
(in thousands)		
Current assets	$ 49,826	$ 66,455
Noncurrent assets	2,842	62,695
Total assets	$ 52,668	$ 129,150
Current liabilities	$ 24,389	$ 25,890
Noncurrent liabilities	330	6.274
Borrowings	132	28,139
Member's equity	27,817	68,847
Total liabilities and member's equity	$ 52,668	$ 129,150

	Successor	Predecessor	
	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022
(in thousands)			
Revenue	$ 28,478	$ 165.340	$ 180.894
Income from operations	$ 536	$ 7.465	$ 9.321
Net income	$ 635	$ 7.167	$ 9.239

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21. Variable Interest Entities (continued)

Consolidated VIEs

For consolidated VIEs, the Company has the power to direct the significant activities and right to receive benefits or obligation to absorb losses. The Company is also required to contribute capital to each entity on an as-needed basis based on percentage of ownership interest. Based on these facts, the Company is the primary beneficiary and has consolidated these entities in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The creditors of the consolidated VIEs do not have recourse to the general credit of the primary beneficiary.

The following is a summary of the consolidated VIEs of the Company at December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Successor	
	December 31, 2023	
	Total Assets	Total Liabilities
(in thousands)		
KW Nuclear Components Co. LTD	$ 33,382	$ 562
Westron	$ 12,113	$ 710
Westinghouse Technology Services S.A.	$ 10,918	$ 9,800
Springfields Segregated Assets Limited	$ 7,110	$ 7,093
SNPTC-WEC Nuclear Power Technical Services (Beijing) Co.	$ 1,179	$ 3,527
Kontec	$ 832	$ 7

	Predecessor	
	December 31, 2022	
	Total Assets	Total Liabilities
(in thousands)		
Tecnatom	$ 127,174	$ 64,658
KW Nuclear Components Co. LTD	$ 32,917	$ 1,379
Westron	$ 11,921	$ 685
Westinghouse Technology Services S.A.	$ 12,161	$ 10,488
Springfields Segregated Assets Limited	$ 6,462	$ 6,776
SNPTC-WEC Nuclear Power Technical Services (Beijing) Co.	$ 1,330	$ 3,634
Kontec	$ 599	$ 5

The assets of the Company's consolidated joint ventures are restricted for use only by the particular joint venture and are not available for the Company's general operations.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

22. Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income

The components of AOCI and activity for the period are as follows:

(in thousands)	Net Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Derivatives	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Pension and Other Postretirement Benefits Adjustment	Total
Predecessor				
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ (41,568)	$ (17,060)	$ (185,622)	$ (244,250)
Other comprehensive gains (losses) before reclassifications [1]	102,901	9,980	(18,048)	94,833
Reclassifications to net income of previously deferred (gains) losses [2]	(3,740)	—	2,884	(856)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	99,161	9,980	(15,164)	93,977
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 57,593	$ (7,080)	$ (200,786)	$ (150,273)
Other comprehensive gains (losses) before reclassifications [3]	14,191	(16,641)	(349)	(2,799)
Reclassifications to net income of previously deferred (gains) losses [4]	(33,538)	—	349	(33,189)
Other comprehensive loss	(19,347)	(16,641)	—	(35,988)
Elimination of Predecessor equity	(38,246)	23,721	200,786	186,261
Balance at November 6, 2023	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Successor				
Other comprehensive gains (losses) before reclassifications [5]	$ 12,933	$ 35,018	$ (31,758)	$ 16,193
Reclassifications to net income of previously deferred gains [6]	(7,712)	—	—	(7,712)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	5,221	35,018	(31,758)	8,481
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 5,221	$ 35,018	$ (31,758)	$ 8,481

[1] Net of tax (benefit) expense of $32,606, $0, $(8,361) and $24,245, respectively.

[2] Net of tax (benefit) expense of $521, $0, $(992) and $(471), respectively.

[3] Net of tax (benefit) expense recognized in OCI of $(14,092), $0, $(374) and $(14,466), respectively.

[4] Net of tax (benefit) expense reclassified from OCI into income of $10,756, $0, $(374) and $10,382, respectively.

[5] Net of tax (benefit) expense recognized in OCI of $3,814, $0, $(8,179) and $(4,365), respectively.

[6] Net of tax (benefit) expense reclassified from OCI into income of $2,460, $0, $0 and $2,460, respectively.

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22. Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income (continued)

The following table summarizes the reclassifications from AOCI to the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income:

	Successor	Predecessor	
(in thousands)	November 7 through December 31, 2023	January 1 through November 6, 2023	Year Ended December 31, 2022
Net unrealized gain on derivatives:			
(Gains) losses from cash flow hedges – interest rate swaps [1]	$ (9,238)	$ (41,358)	$ 10,055
Gains from cash flow hedges – foreign exchange contracts [2]	(934)	(2,936)	(14,316)
Total before tax	(10,172)	(44,294)	(4,261)
Tax expense	2,460	10,756	521
Total net of tax	$ (7,712)	$ (33,538)	$ (3,740)
Pension and other postretirement benefits adjustment:			
Amortization of loss [3]	$ —	$ 907	$ 4,082
Settlement or curtailment charges [3]	—	(180)	(187)
Amortization of prior service cost [3]	—	(4)	(19)
Total before tax	—	723	3,876
Tax benefit	—	(374)	(992)
Total net of tax	$ —	$ 349	$ 2,884

[1] Amount recorded to interest expense. See Note 7 for additional information.

[2] During the Successor period, $(1,925) recorded to cost of goods sold and $991 recorded to net revenues. During the Predecessor period, $13,490 recorded to net revenues and $(16,426) recorded to cost of goods sold. During the year ended December 31, 2022, $(2,181) recorded to net revenues and $(12,135) recorded to cost of goods sold. See Note 7 for additional information.

[3] Amount reclassed out of AOCI are included in the computation of net periodic benefit costs.

23. Owners' Equity

The Partnership is comprised of a non-economic general partner and two limited partners. The limited partners own 51% and 49% of the Company, respectively. Dividends are paid entirely to the limited partners.

Dividends

During the Predecessor period, the Company paid a dividend to its owner of $160.0 million from which $10.4 million was withheld for taxes, resulting in a net distribution of $149.6 million. During the Successor period, the Company paid no dividends to its owners.

24. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through March 22, 2024, the date the consolidated financial statements were available to be issued. The Company has determined any subsequent events that would require disclosure in or adjustment to the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been properly recognized or disclosed.