



# Financial Statements 2025

Danske Commodities US LLC



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# Company information

## Company

Danske Commodities US LLC  
c/o Equinor  
600 Washington Blvd  
Suite 800  
Stamford, CT 06901

## Main activity

Trading in energy commodities.

## Executive Board

Jakob Sørensen, President

## Board of Directors

Jakob Sørensen, Director  
Jesper Tronborg, Director  
Thor Kalstrup, Director

## Parent company

Equinor US Holdings Inc.

# Statement of comprehensive income

1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER

## Income statement

USD	2025	2024
Trading income	9,469,233	16,123,123
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>9,469,233</b>	<b>16,123,123</b>
Other operating income	271,155	282,606
Other external expenses	-7,847,011	-8,261,566
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment	-12,726	-4,865
<b>Operating profit/loss (EBIT)</b>	<b>1,880,651</b>	<b>8,139,298</b>
Financial income	2,363,876	2,945,348
Financial expenses	-261,180	-318,896
<b>Profit before tax (EBT)</b>	<b>3,983,347</b>	<b>10,765,750</b>
Tax of profit/loss for the year	-1,056,868	-2,540,839
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>	<b>2,926,479</b>	<b>8,224,911</b>

## Statement of other comprehensive income

USD	2025	2024
<b>Profit for the year</b>	<b>2,926,479</b>	<b>8,224,911</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
<i>Items that may subsequently be reclassified to the income statement:</i>		
Other movements	0	0
<b>Other comprehensive income (net of tax)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income (net of tax)</b>	<b>2,926,479</b>	<b>8,224,911</b>

# Balance sheet

At 31 DECEMBER

## Assets

USD	2025	2024
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	20,589	33,315
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>20,589</b>	<b>33,315</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>20,589</b>	<b>33,315</b>
Trade receivables	1,634,573	5,904,103
Receivables from group enterprises	51,882,967	18,143,303
Prepayments	4,322,838	9,669,794
Derivatives held for trading	14,924,463	11,235,916
Deposits related to trading	11,035,782	16,815,859
Cash and cash equivalents	14,346,605	23,793,174
<b>Current assets</b>	<b>98,147,228</b>	<b>85,562,149</b>
<b>Assets</b>	<b>98,167,817</b>	<b>85,595,464</b>

## Liabilities and Equity

USD	2025	2024
Share capital	20,000,000	20,000,000
Retained earnings	36,973,076	34,046,597
<b>Equity</b>	<b>56,973,076</b>	<b>54,046,597</b>
Deferred tax liabilities	193,427	943,195
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	<b>193,427</b>	<b>943,195</b>
Trade payables	488,858	1,897,147
Prepayments	2,061,508	1,407,623
Payables to group enterprises	24,453,333	12,422,096
Corporation tax payable	1,806,636	1,920,723
Other payables	1,549,638	1,238,403
Derivatives held for trading	10,641,341	11,719,680
<b>Current liabilities</b>	<b>41,001,314</b>	<b>30,605,672</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b>41,194,741</b>	<b>31,548,867</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>	<b>98,167,817</b>	<b>85,595,464</b>

# Statement of changes in equity

2025

USD	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
<b>Equity at 1 January</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>34,046,597</b>	<b>54,046,597</b>
Net profit for the year	0	2,926,479	2,926,479
Other comprehensive income for the year	0	0	0
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,926,479</b>	<b>2,926,479</b>
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>36,973,076</b>	<b>56,973,076</b>

2024

USD	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
<b>Equity at 1 January</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>25,821,686</b>	<b>45,821,686</b>
Net profit for the year	0	8,224,911	8,224,911
Other comprehensive income for the year	0	0	0
Capital increase	0	0	0
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,224,911</b>	<b>8,224,911</b>
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>34,046,597</b>	<b>54,046,597</b>

# Statement of cash flows

USD	2025	2024
<b>Cashflow from operating activities:</b>		
Profit/loss for the year	2,926,479	8,224,911
<b>Non-cash adjustments:</b>		
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	12,726	4,865
Tax of profit/loss for the year	1,056,868	2,540,839
Finance income	-2,363,876	-2,945,348
Finance expense	261,180	318,896
<b>Working capital adjustments:</b>		
Change in receivables	-22,031,648	-3,028,984
Change in payables	8,589,006	-3,025,858
Interest received	2,363,876	2,945,348
Interest paid	-261,180	-318,896
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>-9,446,569</b>	<b>4,715,773</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	0	-23,584
<b>Net cash from investing activities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-23,584</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Capital increase	0	0
<b>Net cash from financing activities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Change in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>-9,446,569</b>	<b>4,692,189</b>
Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows:		
Cash at bank and in hand without restrictions	14,346,605	23,793,174
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>14,346,605</b>	<b>23,793,174</b>

# Basis of reporting

## **BASIS OF PREPARATION**

Danske Commodities US LLC ('the Company') is founded in the State of Delaware where it is incorporated as a limited liability company pursuant to the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act. The company is domiciled in Stamford, Connecticut and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Equinor US Holdings Inc.

The company's' primary activity is trading in energy commodities.

The special-purpose financial statements consist of income statement, statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of cash flow and statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025. The Company has prepared the special-purpose financial statements based on recognition and measurement principles of IFRS standards effective at 31 December 2025 with exception of disclosure requirements. The fiscal year for the Company is 1 January – 31 December.

The special-purpose financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and under the historical cost convention, except for derivatives, which are measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in US Dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency.

The Company has implemented changes in standards and interpretation relevant that are mandatory for 2025. None of these have had a material impact on the financial statements for 2025.

## **Specific users of the Special-purpose Financial Statements**

The Financial Statements serves as a Special-purpose Financial Statements and have been prepared with the sole purpose to comply with requirements presented from United States Independent System Operators and Regional Transmission Organizations. These are ("the users"): PJM, MISO, ERCOT, SPP, CAISO, NYISO, and ISO-NE.

## **CHANGES TO ACCOUNTING POLICIES IN 2025**

With effect from 2025, Danske Commodities has changed the classification of cash collaterals for commodity derivative transactions in the consolidated balance sheet from 'cash and cash equivalents' to 'deposits related to trading', with no impact on total current assets. These collateral deposits are related to certain requirements set out by exchanges where Danske Commodities is participating and have previously been referred to as restricted cash and cash equivalents. The reclassification is intended to better reflect the nature and purpose of the collateral deposits and to provide more relevant information to stakeholders.

The change also affects the presentation in the consolidated statement of cash flows. With effect from 2025, the cash flows related to these collateral deposits are included within cash flows from operating activities as part of the line-item change in working capital, change in trade and other receivables.

The change has been retrospectively applied to comparative periods for consistency and comparability. The effects of 2024 are as follows:

USD	
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	11,617,271
Increase in deposits held for trading	-11,617,271
<b>Net effect of total assets</b>	<b>0</b>

## **TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income or financial expenses in the income statement. Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the transaction date rates are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

## **FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT**

The Company measures financial instruments such as derivatives, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received for selling an asset or paid for transferring a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured in the special-purpose financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 – Quoted and unadjusted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the special-purpose financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation at the end of each period in which the reassessment is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. The Company's risk management function determines the policies and procedures for recurring fair value measurement for unquoted financial assets and liabilities.

## **TRADING INCOME**

Trading income comprise net gains and losses arising from trading within energy commodity derivatives. The energy commodity derivatives make up the Company's trading portfolio which includes futures, options, swaps that are financially settled. Net changes in the fair value of energy commodity derivatives held for trading presented as financial assets or financial liabilities, respectively, are included in 'trading income'.

## **OTHER OPERATING INCOME**

Other operating income comprise income from activities outside the Company's main activity and relates to services provided to other group companies.

## **OTHER EXTERNAL EXPENSES**

Other external expenses comprise administration costs, facility costs as well as consultancy costs.

## **FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES**

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and interest expenses, respectively.

## **TAX AND DEFERRED TAX**

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

## **CURRENT TAX RECEIVABLES AND LIABILITIES**

Current tax receivables and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Tax receivables and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right of set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis or simultaneously.

## **DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within the same legal tax entity and jurisdiction. Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective states at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

## **PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Individual components of property, plant and equipment that have different useful lives are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately. Property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

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

- Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment: 3 years

In the case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates if the amount is material. Carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by depreciation. If so, an impairment test is carried out to determine whether the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, and the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Where a recoverable amount cannot be determined for the individual asset, assets are assessed in the smallest group of assets for which a reliable recoverable amount can be determined based on an overall assessment.

## **TRADE RECEIVABLES**

Trade receivables are amounts due from the trading activity. Trade receivables are measured at amortised cost less allowance for lifetime expected credit losses. They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and are therefore all classified as current. Other receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company applies the principles in IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, taking forward-looking factors into account.

In the lifetime expected credit losses calculated, the Company considers a financial asset as being in default when payments are 60 days overdue, accelerating the lifetime expected credit loss factor. The expected loss rates are updated at each reporting date.

In addition to the lifetime expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables, the Company may also recognise an impairment on a specific debtor if there is any internal or external information indicating that a loss will incur. Where receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses on trade receivables are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

## **PREPAYMENTS**

Prepayments are measured at amortised cost.

## **DERIVATIVES HELD FOR TRADING**

When derivatives do not meet the hedge accounting criteria, they are primarily classified as 'held for trading' for accounting purpose and initially recognised, and subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss and recognised in the balance sheet as 'derivative financial instruments'. Derivative financial instruments that are held for trading are classified as current assets and liabilities regardless of their maturity date. The Company does not apply any type of hedge accounting in the financial statements. Derivative financial instruments are categorised by means of shared risk and underlying commodity.

## **TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**

Trade payables and other payables are measured at amortised cost and are unsecured.

## **DEPOSITS RELATED TO TRADING**

Deposits relating to trading activities are the amounts of cash required to maintain or open a trading position with certain counterparties. Deposits related to trading consists of margin calls, clearing bank margins and cash deposits.

Margin calls are a collateral payment to/from OTC counterparties to cover changes in the value of underlying assets used in futures/forward contracts. Cash deposits are used as collateral in order for the Company to open a new position for certain counterparties.

Clearing bank margins consists primarily of initial margin paid to the clearing banks as collateral to cover for losses of underlying future contracts traded on exchanges.

Deposits related to trading are measured at amortised cost.

## **OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**

The Company assesses financial assets and liabilities on an individual basis and uses that assessment as the unit of account. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

## **CASH FLOW**

### **Cash flow statement**

The statements of cash flows are compiled using the indirect method, showing cash flows from operating, investing, and financing activities as well as cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year for the Company.

### **Cash flows from operating activities**

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the net profit/loss for the year adjusted for changes in working capital and non-cash operating items such as depreciation and impairment losses, and provisions.

Working capital comprises current assets less short-term debt excluding items included in cash and cash equivalents.

### **Cash flows from investing activities**

Cash flows from investing activities comprise cash flows from acquisitions property, plant and equipment.

### **Cash flows from financing activities**

Cash flows from financing activities comprise cash flows from payments to and from shareholders.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less. The short-term deposits are highly liquid, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.