

Better Energy Power A/S

Gammel Kongevej 60

1850 Frederiksberg C

Business Registration No. 44451786

Annual Report 2023/24

The annual report was presented and
adopted at the Annual General Meeting
on 15 July 2025

Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær
Chair of the Annual General Meeting

Better Energy Power A/S

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Better Energy Power A/S

Company information

Company	Better Energy Power A/S Gammel Kongevej 60 1850 Frederiksberg C Business Registration No.: 44451786 Date of formation: 23 November 2023
Board of Directors	Mark Augustenborg Ødum Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær
Executive Board	Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær, Man. Director
Auditors	Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Egtved Allé 4 6000 Kolding Business Registration No.: 33963556

Better Energy Power A/S

Management's statement

Today, the Executive Board has considered and adopted the annual report of Better Energy Power A/S for the financial year 23 November 2023 - 31 December 2024.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of Better Energy Power A/S at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 23 November 2023 - 31 December 2024.

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

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

Frederiksberg, 15 July 2025

Executive Board

Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær
Man. Director

Board of Directors

Mark Augustenborg Ødum
Chairman

Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær
Member

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Better Energy Power A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Better Energy Power A/S for the financial year 23 November 2023 - 31 December 2024, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 23 November 2023 - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We refer to the applied accounting policies page 14, which state that the annual financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis. The accounting policies applied for these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year, however, recognition and measurement, classification and preparation of accounting items, etc. are carried out in consideration of the Company's assets and liabilities are to be realised.

Our opinion has not been modified with respect to this matter.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Independent auditor's report

- * Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- * Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- * Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- * Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required by the relevant law and regulations.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's Review.

Kolding, 15 July 2025

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Business Registration No. 33963556

Lars Ørum Nielsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne26771

Management's review

The Company's main activities

The main activities of Better Energy Power A/S are to carry out business with project development, construction, financing and sale of Danish solar parks as well as activities related to this. As the company is not a going concern, it has ceased its activities, and the management is now working on a close down of the company.

Development in activities and financial matters

Better Energy Power A/S' income statement for the financial year 23 November 2023 - 31 December 2024 shows a result of DKK -35,298,069 and the balance sheet at 31 December 2024 a balance sheet total of DKK 1,053,612 and an equity of DKK -29,698,068.

The company was established at the end of 2023 with the purpose of trading electricity from solar energy parks and engaging in related renewable energy activities in collaboration with a partner. The negative result for 2024 is primarily attributable to the write-off of initial investments, following the full divestment of the partnership. The collaboration with the partner was terminated in the autumn of 2024. Consequently, Management has decided to cease the company's activities. The annual financial statements are therefore prepared on a non-going concern basis, as further described in the section on accounting policies.

The company has received a contribution of capital by conversion of debt from the parent company amounting to DKK 5,200,001. This has been directly recognised in equity, as it is considered a transaction that is regarded as a contribution from the company's owner.

At the balance sheet date, the company has lost more than 50% of its share capital.

The management assesses that the capital base cannot be reestablished, but will seek to close down the Company and the financial statements have thus not been prepared on a going concern basis. Accordingly, assets and liabilities have been measured at their expected realisable values.

Reference is made to note 7.

Better Energy Power A/S

Income statement

	Note	2023/24 DKK
Gross profit (loss)		-16,720,780
Employee benefits expense	1	-18,255,628
Operating profit (loss)		-34,976,408
Financial income	2	7,625
Financial expenses	3	-329,286
Profit (loss) from ordinary activities before tax		-35,298,069
Tax on profit for the year	4, 5	0
Profit (loss)		-35,298,069
Proposed distribution of results		
Retained earnings		-35,298,069
Distribution of profit (loss)		-35,298,069

Better Energy Power A/S

Balance sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2024 DKK
Assets		
Other receivables		<u>146,264</u>
Receivables		<u>146,264</u>
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>907,348</u>
Current assets		<u>1,053,612</u>
Assets		<u>1,053,612</u>

Better Energy Power A/S**Balance sheet as of 31 December**

	Note	2024 DKK
Liabilities and equity		
Contributed capital		400,001
Retained earnings		-30,098,069
Equity		<u>-29,698,068</u>
Other provisions	6	7,908,750
Provisions		<u>7,908,750</u>
Trade payables		7,013,124
Payables to group enterprises		15,419,321
Other payables		410,485
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		<u>22,842,930</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		<u>22,842,930</u>
Equity and liabilities		<u>1,053,612</u>
Going concern	7	
Contingent liabilities	8	
Group relations	9	

Statement of changes in equity

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 23 November 2023	400,000	0	400,000
Increase of capital	1	5,200,000	5,200,001
Profit (loss)	0	-35,298,069	-35,298,069
Equity 31 December 2024	400,001	-30,098,069	-29,698,068

The company has received a contribution of capital by conversion of debt from the parent company amounting to DKK 5,200,001. This has been directly recognised in equity, as it is considered a transaction that is regarded as a contribution from the company's owner. At the balance sheet date, the company has lost more than 50% of its share capital.

Reference is made to note 7.

Notes

	2023/24
	DKK
1. Employee benefits expense	
Wages and salaries	18,027,680
Social security contributions	227,948
	<u>18,255,628</u>
Average number of employees	<u>20</u>
As of December 31, the entity had no employees.	
2. Financial income	
Other financial income	7,625
	<u>7,625</u>
3. Financial expenses	
Financial expenses from group enterprises	321,252
Other financial expenses	6,504
Exchange rate losses	1,530
	<u>329,286</u>
4. Tax on profit for the year	
Change in deferred tax for the year	-7,329,111
Change in valuation allowance deferred tax assets	7,329,111
	<u>0</u>
5. Deferred tax	
Change in deferred tax for the year	7,329,111
Valuation allowance	-7,329,111
	<u>0</u>
6. Other provisions	
Provision for loss-making contracts	7,908,750
Balance at the end of the year	<u>7,908,750</u>

The Company has entered into a long-term contract for the development and operation of a power trading platform. The contract term is 4 years starting from 01.10.2024.

As it has been decided to close down the activity due to a restructuring of the parent company, a provision has been recognised for the payments due over the remaining contract period.

The provision has been recognised under gross profit in the income statement.

Notes

7. Going concern

At the balance sheet date, the Company has lost more than 50% of its share capital.

The management assesses that the capital base cannot be reestablished, but will seek to close down the Company and the financial statements have thus not been prepared on a going concern basis. Accordingly, assets and liabilities have been measured at their expected realisable values.

The company was established at the end of 2023 with the purpose of trading electricity from solar energy parks and engaging in related renewable energy activities in collaboration with a partner. The negative result for 2024 is primarily attributable to the write-off of initial investments, following the full divestment of the partnership. The collaboration with the partner was terminated in the autumn of 2024. Consequently, Management has decided to cease the company's activities. The annual financial statements are therefore prepared on a non-going concern basis, as further described in the section on accounting policies.

8. Contingent liabilities

The company participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Better Energy Holding A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the company is therefore liable for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

The company is part of an ongoing dispute related to employees transferred to a group company which has subsequently filed for restructuring. The dispute amounts to DKK 0.6 million. It is Management's assessment that the liabilities have been transferred.

The company has entered into four long-term contracts to buy power at a fixed price.

Commencement date (expected)	Tenor (years)	Contract volume (GWh)
01.07.2025	10	363,0
01.06.2026	10	651,9
01.07.2026	10	746,9
01.12.2026	10	376,5

The company has entered into a long-term contract to deliver power at a fixed price. The contract term is 10 years from 01.07.2025, with a total volume of 415 GWh.

All contract have been transferred to Andel Holding A/S in 2025.

9. Group relations

Name and registered office of the parent company preparing consolidated statements for the smallest group: Better Energy Holding A/S, Frederiksberg.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

The annual report of Better Energy Power A/S for 2023/24 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

As the financial year 2023/24 is the company's first financial year, the financial statements with associated notes have been prepared without comparative figures from the previous year.

Management has assessed that the going concern condition is not met, cf. the discussion in note 7. In the annual report recognition, measurement, classification and presentation of accounting items, etc. have been taking into account that the company's assets and liabilities are to be realised.

Reporting currency

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Recognition and measurement

As the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis:

- all assets are recognised at net realisable values
- provisions have been made for loss-making contracts (reference is made to note 6)
- liabilities might become due sooner than originally agreed with lenders etc. (reference is made to note 6 and 7)

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the one in effect at the payment date or the rate at the balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

Income statement

Gross profit/loss

The company has decided to aggregate certain items of the income statement in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Gross profit or loss comprises other external expenses.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses for operation and administration.

Financial income

Financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, amortisation of financial assets, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, fair value adjustments of financial interests as well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Accounting policies

Financial expenses

Financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, amortisation of financial liabilities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, fair value adjustments of financial interests as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Group is jointly taxed with all Danish subsidiaries. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet

Current assets

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value, less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Impairment of accounts receivables past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash.

Equity

Proposed dividends

Proposed dividends for the year are recognised as a separate item under equity. Proposed dividends are recognised as a liability when approved by the Annual General Meeting.

Provisions

Provisions comprise expected costs of warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, loss-making contracts, restructuring, etc. Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or actual obligation as a result of a past event, and it is likely that settlement will result in the company spending financial resources.

Current tax liabilities

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as calculated tax on the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income for previous years as well as for tax prepaid.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value using the effective interest method, so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the Income Statement over the life of the financial instrument.

Other liabilities, comprising deposits, trade payables and other accounts payable, are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.