

Vildbjerg Green Power Holding ApS

Koldinghus Alle 1B, DK-4690 Haslev

Annual Report for 2025

CVR No. 39 71 40 27

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the
Annual General Meeting of the company on
26/03/2026

Roman Rosskøthen
Chairman of the general meeting

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Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Vildbjerg Green Power Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2025 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2025.

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

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

Haslev, 26 March 2026

Executive Board

Roman Rosskøthen
Manager

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of Vildbjerg Green Power Holding ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2025 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Vildbjerg Green Power Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2025, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

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

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

Independent Auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Ringsted, 26 March 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Martin Sloth Langhoff Hansen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne36027

Nikolaj Frausing Borch

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne44062

Company information

The Company

Vildbjerg Green Power Holding ApS
Koldinghus Alle 1B
DK-4690 Haslev
CVR No: 39 71 40 27
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Incorporated: 8 July 2018
Financial year: 7th financial year
Municipality of reg. office: Faxe

Executive Board

Roman Rosskøthen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Eventyrvej 16
DK-4100 Ringsted

Management's review

Key activities

The entity's purpose is to act as a holding company for its subsidiaries.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2025 shows a loss of EUR 7,794, and at 31 December 2025 the balance sheet of the Company shows an equity of EUR 19,070.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2025 of the Company and the results of the activities and cash flows of the Company for the financial year for 2025 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

(EUR)	Note	2025	2024
Gross loss		-2,261	-2,537
Financial income		13	7
Financial expenses	2	-7,772	-3,597
Profit/loss before tax		-10,020	-6,127
Tax on profit/loss for the year		2,226	1,326
Net profit/loss for the year		-7,794	-4,801
Distribution of profit			
(EUR)		2025	2024
Proposed distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		-7,794	-4,801
		-7,794	-4,801

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

(EUR)	Note	2025	2024
Investments in subsidiaries	3	181,350	181,350
Fixed asset investments		181,350	181,350
Fixed assets		181,350	181,350
Corporation tax		2,226	1,326
Receivables		2,226	1,326
Cash at bank and in hand		1,089	0
Current assets		3,315	1,326
Assets		184,665	182,676

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

(EUR)	Note	2025	2024
Share capital		6,709	6,709
Retained earnings		12,361	20,155
Equity		19,070	26,864
Credit institutions		0	5
Trade payables		1,900	2,011
Payables to group enterprises		163,695	153,796
Short-term debt		165,595	155,812
Debt		165,595	155,812
Liabilities and equity		184,665	182,676
Staff	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	4		
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Statement of changes in equity

(EUR)	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January	6,709	20,155	26,864
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-7,794	-7,794
Equity at 31 December	6,709	12,361	19,070

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Staff

	2025	2024
Average number of employees	1	1

The company's employees consist solely of the executive board, who do not receive remuneration.

2. Financial expenses

(EUR)	2025	2024
Interest to group enterprises	7,770	3,597
Exchange loss	2	0
	7,772	3,597

3. Investments in subsidiaries

(EUR)	2025	2024
Cost at 1 January	181,350	181,350
Cost at 31 December	181,350	181,350
Carrying amount at 31 December	181,350	181,350

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Komplementarselskabet Vildbjerg Green Power ApS	Haslev	EUR 6,709	6,360	-1,274
Vildbjerg Green Power A/S	Haslev	EUR 1,020,234	2,513,199	-199,800
			2,519,559	-201,074

4. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Other contingent liabilities

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of Vildbjerg Green Power Holding ApS for 2025 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2025 are presented in EUR.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements are prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss comprises of other external expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Accounting policies (continued)

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the subsidiary. However, dividends relating to earnings in the subsidiary before it was acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the subsidiary.

Financial income and expenses

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

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

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

Balance sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets 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 within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial liabilities

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