

# **Better Energy Danish Solar I A/S**

Gammel Kongevej 60

1850 Frederiksberg C

Business Registration No. 39929139

## **Annual Report 2024**

The annual report was presented and  
adopted at the Annual General Meeting  
on 30 June 2025

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Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær  
Chair of the Annual General Meeting

## Better Energy Danish Solar I A/S

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## Better Energy Danish Solar I A/S

### Company information

<b>Company</b>	Better Energy Danish Solar I A/S Gammel Kongevej 60 1850 Frederiksberg C Business Registration No.: 39929139 Date of formation: 2 October 2018
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Mark Augustenborg Ødum Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær
<b>Executive Board</b>	Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær, Man. Director
<b>Auditors</b>	Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Egtved Alle 4 6000 Kolding Business Registration No.: 33963556

**Management's statement**

Today, the Executive Board and the Board of Directors have considered and adopted the annual report of Better Energy Danish Solar I A/S for the financial year 1 January 2024 - 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 Danish Solar I A/S at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2024 - 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, 30 June 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 Danish Solar I A/S**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Better Energy Danish Solar I A/S for the financial year 1 January 2024 - 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 1 January 2024 - 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.

#### **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:

- \* 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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

- \* 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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- \* 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, 30 June 2025

### **Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab**

Business Registration No. 33963556

Lars Ørum Nielsen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne26771

Sussi Toft Johansen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne35830

## **Better Energy Danish Solar I A/S**

### **Management's review**

#### **The company's main activities**

The main activities of Better Energy Danish Solar I A/S are directly or indirectly to acquire, own and operate solar parks and related activities.

## Better Energy Danish Solar I A/S

### Income statement

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
<b>Gross profit (loss)</b>		<b>1,648,380</b>	<b>3,775,203</b>
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-992,825	-1,008,568
<b>Operating profit (loss)</b>		<b>655,555</b>	<b>2,766,635</b>
Financial income	1	61,853	8,633
Financial expenses	2	-433,105	-916,142
<b>Profit (loss) from ordinary activities before tax</b>		<b>284,303</b>	<b>1,859,126</b>
Tax on profit for the year	3	-108,214	-356,139
<b>Profit (loss)</b>		<b>176,089</b>	<b>1,502,987</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of results</b>			
Retained earnings		176,089	1,502,987
<b>Distribution of profit (loss)</b>		<b>176,089</b>	<b>1,502,987</b>

Better Energy Danish Solar I A/S

Balance sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Land and buildings	4	3,684,031	3,684,031
Solar parks	5	26,653,382	27,646,207
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		<b>30,337,413</b>	<b>31,330,238</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>30,337,413</b>	<b>31,330,238</b>
Trade receivables		41,368	477,236
Short-term receivables from group enterprises		183,880	0
Derivatives	6	930,844	1,670,056
Joint taxation receivables		0	193,447
Other receivables		53,773	38,135
Prepayments		7,576	0
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>1,217,441</b>	<b>2,378,874</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>1,313,249</b>	<b>23,626</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>2,530,690</b>	<b>2,402,500</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>32,868,103</b>	<b>33,732,738</b>

Better Energy Danish Solar I A/S

Balance sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>			
Contributed capital		400,000	400,000
Reserve for current value of hedging		726,059	1,302,644
Retained earnings		6,123,636	2,647,547
<b>Equity</b>		<b>7,249,695</b>	<b>4,350,191</b>
Deferred tax		1,807,188	1,933,022
Asset retirement obligations		754,169	735,774
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>2,561,357</b>	<b>2,668,796</b>
Mortgage debt		21,262,500	22,612,500
Payables to group enterprises		0	323,257
<b>Long-term liabilities other than provisions</b>	7	<b>21,262,500</b>	<b>22,935,757</b>
Current portion of mortgage debt		1,350,000	1,350,000
Trade payables		164,480	117,380
Payables to group enterprises		280,071	2,310,614
<b>Short-term liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>1,794,551</b>	<b>3,777,994</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>23,057,051</b>	<b>26,713,751</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>32,868,103</b>	<b>33,732,738</b>
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## Better Energy Danish Solar I A/S

### Statement of changes in equity

	<b>Contributed capital</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Reserve for current value of hedging</b>	<b>Total</b>
Equity 1 January 2024	400,000	2,647,547	1,302,644	4,350,191
Increase of capital	0	3,300,000	0	3,300,000
Profit (loss)	0	176,089	0	176,089
Adjustments of hedging instruments at fair value	0	0	-739,212	-739,212
Tax on items recognised directly in equity	0	0	162,627	162,627
<b>Equity 31 December 2024</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>6,123,636</b>	<b>726,059</b>	<b>7,249,695</b>

Notes

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK</b>
<b>1. Financial income</b>		
Financial income from group enterprises	61,853	8,457
Other financial income	0	129
Exchange rate gains	0	47
	<b>61,853</b>	<b>8,633</b>
<b>2. Financial expenses</b>		
Financial expenses from group enterprises	6,031	0
Other financial expenses	427,074	915,768
Exchange rate losses	0	374
	<b>433,105</b>	<b>916,142</b>
<b>3. Tax on profit for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	0	-193,447
Change in deferred tax for the year	-100,080	549,586
Prior-year adjustments	208,294	0
	<b>108,214</b>	<b>356,139</b>
<b>4. Land and buildings</b>		
Cost at the beginning of the year	3,684,031	3,684,031
<b>Cost at the end of the year</b>	<b>3,684,031</b>	<b>3,684,031</b>
<b>Carrying amount at the end of the year</b>	<b>3,684,031</b>	<b>3,684,031</b>
<b>5. Solar parks</b>		
Cost at the beginning of the year	30,518,542	30,916,963
Disposal for the year	0	-398,421
<b>Cost at the end of the year</b>	<b>30,518,542</b>	<b>30,518,542</b>
Depreciation and amortisation at the beginning of the year	-2,872,335	-1,863,767
Depreciations for the year	-992,825	-1,008,568
<b>Depreciations and impairment losses at the end of the year</b>	<b>-3,865,160</b>	<b>-2,872,335</b>
<b>Carrying amount at the end of the year</b>	<b>26,653,382</b>	<b>27,646,207</b>

## Notes

### 6. Derivatives

Better Energy Danish Solar I A/S has entered into a financial hedging contract in order to reduce risks related to fluctuations in the variable interest rate.

On 31 December 2024, the fair value of the contract is DKK 930,844. The contract is considered a cash flow hedge and is recognized in equity. In 2024 the change in the fair value is DKK -739,212 and is recognised in the equity reserve for fair value hedging instruments.

The calculation of the fair value of the financial contract is subject to uncertainty, as contracts of this type are not traded in an efficient market. The calculation of fair value is made at market-compliant terms by the financial counterparty.

### 7. Long-term liabilities

	Due after 1 year DKK	Due within 1-5 years DKK	Due after 5 years DKK
Mortgage debt	21,262,500	5,400,000	15,862,500
	<u>21,262,500</u>	<u>5,400,000</u>	<u>15,862,500</u>

### 8. Significant events occurring after end of reporting period

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

### 9. 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.

### 10. Assets charged and collateral

The operational and technical agreements and all existing and future receivables from Better Energy A/S for the projects Nysted, Bylderup and Højslev have been pledged as collateral to a bank.

Price surcharge and power production claims against Energistyrelsen and Energi Danmark A/S have been pledged as collateral to a bank.

All insurance receivables from HDI Global SE for Nysted, Bylderup and Højslev have been pledged as collateral to a bank.

Cash totalling DKK 80 thousand is placed as collateral for banking facilities.

**Notes**

**11. Group relations**

Name and registered office of the parent company preparing consolidated statements for the smallest group: Better Energy Holding A/S, Business Registration No. 31865883, Frederiksberg.

**12. Staff Cost**

The entity has no employees and the management has not received any remuneration.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Reporting class**

The annual report of Better Energy Danish Solar I A/S for 2024 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.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

### **Reporting currency**

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

### **Recognition and measurement**

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company, and the value of the liabilities can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is affected as described below for each financial statement item. Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

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 revenue and other external expenses.

### **Revenue**

Revenue from the sale of electricity is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the grid company.

Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

### **Other external expenses**

Other external expenses include expenses for operation and administration.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible assets**

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of property, plant and equipment.

### **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.

### **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 company is jointly taxed with all Danish group entities. 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**

### **Property, plant and equipment**

Land and buildings and solar parks are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The present value of the expected costs of dismantling a solar park after the end of its useful life (asset retirement obligations) is included in the cost of the solar park.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Buildings:	50 years
Solar parks:	30 years

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

### **Current assets**

#### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equaling nominal value, less write-downs for bad and doubtful debts.

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

## **Accounting policies**

### **Prepayments**

Prepayments recognised in assets comprise prepaid costs regarding subsequent financial years.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash.

### **Equity**

#### **Reserve for fair value of hedging instruments**

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and complying with the requirements for hedging future transactions are recognised directly in equity. When the hedged transactions are realised, the accumulated changes are recognised as part of revenue/cost of the relevant financial statement items.

#### **Proposed dividend**

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**

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset or the planned settlement of each liability.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets within each legal entity.

#### **Asset retirement obligations**

Asset retirement obligations comprise the present value of the estimated expenses related to the retirement of solar parks at the end of their useful life. The provision is determined by discounting expected future cash flows.

#### **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.

Derivatives are recognised at fair value on the balance date. The fair value is based on observable input to the extent possible. If relevant observable input is not available, non-observable input is used based on management's judgement.

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

## **Accounting policies**

### **Off-balance sheet items**

Contingent liabilities comprise obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not fully within the control of the company; or present obligations that arise from past events but are not recognised because the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will probably not be required to settle the obligation or because the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Lease commitments are measured at the nominal value of the remaining lease payments.