

ENI Development ApS

Vinkelvej 12, 6600 Vejen
CVR no. 40 31 17 69

Annual report for 2024

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 11.07.25

Poul Søndermark Svendsen
Dirigent

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The company

ENI Development ApS
Vinkelvej 12
6600 Vejen

Registered office: Vejen
CVR no.: 40 31 17 69
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Poul Søndermark Svendsen
Niels Frederiksen

Auditors

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 for ENI Development ApS.

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

The financial statements have not been audited, and we declare that the relevant conditions have been met.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.24 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Vejen, July 11, 2025

Executive Board

Poul Søndermark Svendsen

Niels Frederiksen

To the management of ENI Development ApS

Based on the company's accounting material and other information provided by management, we have compiled the financial statements of ENI Development ApS for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24.

The financial statements comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

We performed this compilation engagement in accordance with ISRS 4410, Engagements to Compile Financial Statements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist management with the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant provisions of the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms and the code of ethics of International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), including principles of integrity, professional competence and due care.

The financial statements and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are management's responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management for the compilation of the financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or a review conclusion on whether the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Haderslev, July 11, 2025

Beierholm

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Rasmus Ørskov

State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne42777

Income statement

Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Gross loss	-7,500	-6,540
2 Financial income	0	178
Financial expenses	-506	-1,023
Loss before tax	-8,006	-7,385
Tax on loss for the year	1,761	1,624
Loss for the year	-6,245	-5,761
Proposed appropriation account		
Retained earnings	-6,245	-5,761
Total	-6,245	-5,761

	31.12.24	31.12.23
Note	DKK	DKK
ASSETS		
Acquired rights	99,292	71,185
Total intangible assets	99,292	71,185
Total non-current assets	99,292	71,185
Income tax receivable	847	17,285
Other receivables	7,027	10
Total receivables	7,874	17,295
Total current assets	7,874	17,295
Total assets	107,166	88,480
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Share capital	50,000	50,000
Retained earnings	8,373	14,618
Total equity	58,373	64,618
Provisions for deferred tax	14,746	15,661
Total provisions	14,746	15,661
Payables to other credit institutions	27,547	1,701
Trade payables	6,500	6,500
Total short-term payables	34,047	8,201
Total payables	34,047	8,201
Total equity and liabilities	107,166	88,480

3 Contingent liabilities

4 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.24 - 31.12.24			
Balance as at 01.01.24	50,000	14,618	64,618
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-6,245	-6,245
Balance as at 31.12.24	50,000	8,373	58,373

1. Primary activities

The company's primary activity is development of patents within the photovoltaic industry.

	2024	2023
	DKK	DKK

2. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	0	178
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3. Contingent liabilities

Recourse guarantee commitments

The company has provided a guarantee for group enterprises' debt to credit institutions. The guarantee is maximised at DKK 40,000k.

Guarantee commitments

The company has entered into a framework guarantee. The total guarantee frame amounts to DKK 20,000k. The guarantee has not been used. The company is jointly liable for group companies' utilisation of the guarantee.

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

4. Related parties

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Energi Innovation Holding A/S, Vejen kommune.

5. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises other external expenses.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated and amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful life, year	Residual value DKK
Acquired rights	5	0

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

5. Accounting policies - continued -**BALANCE SHEET****Intangible assets***Acquired rights*

Acquired rights are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Acquired rights are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains or losses on the disposal of intangible assets are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.