



ÅRSREGNSKAPET FOR REGNSKAPSÅRET 2020 - GENERELL INFORMASJON

Enheten

Organisasjonsnummer:	824 442 592
Organisasjonsform:	Aksjeselskap
Foretaksnavn:	SVAL RENEWABLES AS
Forretningsadresse:	Jåttåvågveien 7 4020 STAVANGER

Regnskapsår

Årsregnskapets periode:	01.01.2020 - 31.12.2020
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Konsern

Morselskap i konsern:	Ja
Konsernregnskap lagt ved:	Nei

Regnskapsregler

Regler for små foretak benyttet:	Nei
Benyttet ved utarbeidelsen av årsregnskapet til selskapet:	IFRS

Årsregnskapet fastsatt av kompetent organ

Bekreftet av representant for selskapet:	Nikolai Lyngø
Dato for fastsettelse av årsregnskapet:	25.05.2021

Grunnlag for avgivelse

År 2020: Årsregnskapet er elektronisk innlevert
År 2019: Tall er hentet fra elektronisk innlevert årsregnskap fra 2020

Det er ikke krav til at årsregnskapet m.v. som sendes til Regnskapsregisteret er undertegnet. Kontrollen på at dette er utført ligger hos revisor/enhetens øverste organ. Sikkerheten ivaretas ved at innsender har rolle/rettighet for innsending av årsregnskapet via Altinn, og ved at det bekreftes at årsregnskapet er fastsatt av kompetent organ.

Brønnøysundregistrene, 29.07.2022



Resultatregnskap

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2020	2019
RESULTATREGNSKAP			
Inntekter			
Sum inntekter		0	
Kostnader			
Annen driftskostnad	6,12	7 250 830	
Sum kostnader		7 250 830	
Driftsresultat		-7 250 830	
Finansinntekter og finanskostnader			
Renteinntekt fra foretak i samme konsern	6,12	222 115	
Annen renteinntekt	6,12	54	
Sum finansinntekter		222 169	
Annen rentekostnad	6,12	240 652	
Annen finanskostnad		4 425 728	
Sum finanskostnader		4 666 380	
Netto finans		-4 444 211	
Ordinært resultat før skattekostnad		-11 695 041	0
Skattekostnad på ordinært resultat	7		
Ordinært resultat etter skattekostnad		-11 695 041	0
Årsresultat		-11 695 041	0
Overføringer og disponeringer			
Overføring til/fra annen egenkapital		11 695 041	
Sum overføringer og disponeringer		11 695 041	



Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2020	2019
BALANSE - EIENDELER			
Anleggsmidler			
Immaterielle eiendeler			
Sum immaterielle eiendeler		0	
Finansielle anleggsmidler			
Investering i datterselskap	8	337 633 921	
Lån til foretak i samme konsern	11,12	154 546 325	
Sum finansielle anleggsmidler		492 180 246	
Sum anleggsmidler		492 180 246	0
Omløpsmidler			
Varer			
Fordringer			
Kundefordringer		222 115	
Sum fordringer		222 115	
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende			
Bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende	9	1 015 079	
Sum bankinnskudd, kontanter og lignende		1 015 079	
Sum omløpsmidler		1 237 194	0
SUM EIENDELER		493 417 440	0
BALANSE - EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD			
Egenkapital			
Innskutt egenkapital			
Aksjekapital	10	30 000	
Overkurs	10	12 134 404	
Annen innskutt egenkapital	10	352 097 729	
Sum innskutt egenkapital		364 262 133	



Balanse

Beløp i: NOK	Note	2020	2019
Opptjent egenkapital			
Udekket tap	10	11 695 041	
Sum opptjent egenkapital		-11 695 041	
Sum egenkapital		352 567 092	0
Gjeld			
Langsiktig gjeld			
Annen langsiktig gjeld			
Gjeld til kredittinstitusjoner	11	137 285 459	
Sum annen langsiktig gjeld		137 285 459	
Sum langsiktig gjeld		137 285 459	0
Kortsiktig gjeld			
Leverandørgjeld		2 387	
Annen kortsiktig gjeld		3 562 502	
Sum kortsiktig gjeld		3 564 889	
Sum gjeld		140 850 348	0
SUM EGENKAPITAL OG GJELD		493 417 440	0



Skatteetaten

Vår dato
25.06.2021

Din/Deres dato

Saksbehandler
Kjell Knutsen

800 80 000
Skatteetaten.no

Din/Deres referanse

Telefon
94897296

Org.nr
974761076

Vår referanse
2021/6022005

Postadresse
Postboks 9200 Grønland
0134 OSLO

U.off.

SVAL ENERGI HOLDING AS
Postboks 130
4068 STAVANGER

Dispensasjon fra kravet om å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk

Vi viser til deres søknad av 14. juni 2021 om dispensasjon fra kravet om å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk for følgende selskaper:

Sval Energi Holding AS	922 404 798
Sval Energi AS	996 888 177
Sval Renewables AS	824 442 592

Skattekontoret gir på bakgrunn av en konkret helhetsvurdering selskapene dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk språk, jf. regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd. Dispensasjonen forutsetter at engelsk språk benyttes i stedet ved utarbeidelsen, og at øvrige opplysninger som vedtaket baserer seg på, heller ikke endres vesentlig.

Kopi av dette brevet må sendes Regnskapsregisteret i Brønnøysund sammen med årsregnskapet. Det påligger den regnskapspliktige å dokumentere ved dette brev at tillatelsen er gitt.

Bakgrunn

Fra søknaden siteres:

Selskapene som er opplistet i vedlegg til denne søknaden («Selskapene») er norske drifts, investerings- og holdingselskaper hel- eller deleid av to ulike HitecVision private equity fond lokalisert på Guernsey («Fondene»). De aktuelle fondene er HitecVision VII, L.P. («HV VII») og HitecVision North Sea Opportunity Fund («NSOF»).

Selskapenes formål er «Produksjon og transport av olje og gass, samt alt som naturlig hører til derved, herunder investere i gass infrastruktur aktiva relatert til den norske kontinentalsokkelen», og «Produksjon og salg av vindkraft, samt alt som naturlig hører til derved, herunder investere i infrastrukturaktiva relatert til dette og i selskaper med tilsvarende formål»

Samtlige av Selskapenes direkte- og indirekte aksjonærer er profesjonelle investorer. I tillegg



benyttes engelsk som arbeidsspråk i Selskapene, hos Fondene, hos långivere og i de selskaper hvor Selskapene har foretatt- eller vil foreta sine investeringer innenfor energibransjen. Energibransjen er en internasjonal bransje som benytter engelsk som bransjespråk. Selskapenes kunder og leverandører benytter i stor grad engelsk som arbeidsspråk.

All kommunikasjon med og rapportering til Selskapets aksjonærer og långivere skjer på engelsk. Kravet i regnskapsloven §3-4 om utarbeidelse av årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk fremstår følgelig som lite hensiktsmessig for Selskapene. I tillegg til at det er ressurskrevende vil kravet øke risikoen for unødvendige misforståelser som følge av oversettelse og uoverensstemmelser mellom engelsk og norsk versjon.

Selskapene vurderer at alle brukere av regnskapene, herunder mer tilfeldige regnskapsbrukere, vil kunne forstå regnskapet og årsberetningen selv om disse dokumentene blir utarbeidet i sin endelige form på engelsk.

Basert på ovennevnte søkes herved om at Selskapene kan utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på engelsk språk. Søknaden vil gjelde fra og med årsregnskapet for 2020. Selskapene vil på forespørsel fra myndighetene vederlagsfritt framlegge norsk oversettelse dersom dette er nødvendig for å kunne gjennomføre ettersyn og kontroll.

Skattekontorets vurdering

Etter regnskapsloven § 3-4 tredje ledd skal *"årsregnskapet og årsberetningen ... være på norsk. Departementet kan ved ... enkeltvedtak bestemme at årsregnskapet og/eller årsberetningen kan være på et annet språk."*

I Ot. prp. nr. 42 (1997-1998) Om lov om årsregnskap mv., er det uttalt følgende om regnskapslovens formål, jf. pkt. 1.1:

Regjeringen har som siktemål at regnskapsloven skal bidra til informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere. Regnskapsbrukerne er dels investorer og kreditorer som tilfører kapital til foretakene, og dels andre grupper som har interesse av å vite hvordan foretaket drives, f.eks. de ansatte og lokalsamfunnet. Informasjonen til kapitalmarkedet skal gi grunnlag for riktig prising av finansielle objekter. Riktig prisdannelse på aksjer er en forutsetning for at ressursbruken i samfunnsøkonomien skal bli best mulig. Gode regnskaper vil også gjøre det vanskeligere for markedsdeltakere å ta ut spekulasjonsgevinster med basis i skjevt fordelt informasjon.

Det fremgår således at et av hovedformålene med regnskapsloven er å bidra til *"informative regnskaper for ulike grupper av regnskapsbrukere"*. Regnskapsbrukere vil omfatte, jf. uttalelsen i proposisjonen, blant andre investorer, kreditorer, ansatte, kunder og lokalsamfunnet.



Det er etter skattekontorets vurdering derfor avgjørende ved vurdering av om dispensasjon fra kravet til å utarbeide årsregnskap og/eller årsberetning på norsk kan gis, at det ikke foreligger mulige brukere av regnskapsinformasjon som blir vesentlig berørt negativt ved en eventuell dispensasjon.

Som nevnt ovenfor er det særlig hensynet til brukerne av regnskapsinformasjon som skal vurderes ved en dispensasjonssøknad. I dette tilfellet er det opplyst at engelsk er arbeidsspråk i selskapene, hos fondene, hos långivere og i de selskaper hvor selskapene har foretatt eller vil foreta sine investeringer og at all kommunikasjon og rapportering til selskapenes aksjonærer og långivere skjer på engelsk. Det er også opplyst at energibransjen er en internasjonal bransje hvor engelsk benyttes som bransjespråk. Det nevnes også at selskapenes kunder og leverandører i stor grad benytter engelsk som arbeidsspråk. Skattekontoret finner at disse forholdene samlet tilsier at dispensasjon fra kravet om å utarbeide årsregnskap og årsberetning på norsk kan gis.

Vennligst oppgi vår referanse ved henvendelse i saken.

Med hilsen

Gro Stangeland
Underdirektør
Innsats, storbedrift
Skatteetaten

Kjell Knutsen

Dokumentet er elektronisk godkjent og har derfor ikke håndskrevne signaturer.



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2020
SVAL RENEWABLES AS



Contents

2020 Board of directors' report	3
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	5
Statement of Financial Position	6
Statement of Changes in Equity	7
Statement of Cash Flows	7
Notes	9
1. General information	9
2. Basis of presentation	9
3. Principal accounting policies	9
4. Critical accounting judgements and the sources of estimation uncertainty	12
5. Financial risk management	12
6. Administrative expenses and finance income and cost	14
7. Income tax and deferred tax assets and liabilities	15
8. Investment in subsidiary	15
9. Cash and cash equivalents	16
10. Share capital	16
11. Financial instruments by category	17
12. Related parties and key management remuneration	18
13. Subsequent events	18



2020 Board of directors' report

Sval Renewables AS, (the Company) is owned by Sval Energi AS. The Company's main office is located in Stavanger, Norway. The Company's sole activity has been owning the share in Sval Wind Farm Oy.

Key events in 2020

The Company was established in January 2020. All share in Sval Wind Farm Oy was acquired in March 2020. At the same time Sval Wind Farm Oy entered a Joint Venture and acquired 50% share in Metsälamminkangas Wind Oy (MLK), a wind farm project in Finland. The project is currently under construction, and it is expected to enter the production phase in January 2022.

Review of annual accounts

The Company prepares and presents its accounts in accordance with IFRS. In accordance with the Accounting Act § 3-3a, we confirm that the financial statements have been prepared under the assumption of going concern. This assumption is based on profit forecasts for the coming years and the Company's economic and financial position is sound.

The Board of Directors believes that the annual accounts provide a satisfactory description of the company's financial position as of 31st December 2020 and the results for the year then ended.

Income statement

The Company has no employees and all administrative services are performed by Sval Energi AS.

Finance income of NOK 0.2 million.

Finance costs of NOK 4.6 million represents shareholder loan interest of NOK 0.2 million paid to Sval Energi AS, NOK 1.7 million in external finance cost and net foreign exchange loss of 2.7 million NOK.

The loss for 2020 is NOK -11.7 million. The Board recommends that this is transferred to retained earnings.

Balance sheet

Investment in Sval Wind Farm Oy of NOK 492 million consists of both acquired shares (NOK 337.6 million) and a shareholder loan (NOK 154.5 million). At year end the cash balance was NOK 1.0 million.

Non-current liabilities of NOK 137.3 million relates to the credit facility with SEB. Trade and other payables of NOK 3.6 million includes NOK 3.5 million in accrued legal fees.

The Company's loss for 2020 was NOK 11.7 million and the equity at 31 December 2020 was NOK 352.6 million after a capital increase of NOK 364.2 million.



Staff, members, the environment and community relations

As noted above, the Company has no employees, and has no environmental impact.

Subsequent events and outlook

To management's knowledge there has not been any subsequent events with significant impact on this financial statement for 2020.



Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2020

NOK thousand	Note	2020
Administrative expenses	6, 12	-7 251
Operating profit		-7 251
Finance income	6, 12	222
Finance cost	6, 12	-4 666
Loss before income tax		-11 695
Income tax expense	7	-
Loss for the year		-11 695
Total comprehensive income		-11 695
Attributable to the owner		-11 695

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.



Statement of Financial Position

NOK thousand	Note	31 December 2020
ASSETS		
Investment in subsidiary	8	337 634
Intercompany loan	11, 12	154 546
Non-current assets		492 180
Trade and other receivables		222
Cash and cash equivalents	9	1 015
Current assets		1 237
Total assets		493 417
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Share capital	10	30
Other reserves	10	364 232
Retained earnings	10	-11 695
Total equity		352 567
Bank borrowings	11	137 285
Non-current liabilities		137 285
Trade and other payables		3 565
Current liabilities		3 565
Total liabilities		140 850
Total equity and liabilities		493 417



Statement of Changes in Equity

NOK thousand	Share capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at 14 January 2020, at inception	30	-	-	30
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-11 695	-11 695
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-11 695	-11 695
Capital increase	-	364 232	-	364 232
Balance at 31 December 2020	30	364 232	-11 695	352 567

Statement of Cash Flows

NOK thousand	Note	2020
Cash generated from operating activities		
Profit before income tax		-11 695
Adjusted for:		
Finance costs, net		4 444
Foreign exchange losses/gains in operating activities		-1 549
Change in working capital:		
Changes in trade and other receivables		-222
Changes in trade and other payables		3 565
Net cash generated from operating activities		-5 457
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of shares		-337 634
Intercompany loan		-156 867
Net cash generated from investing activities		-494 501
Cash flows from financing activities		
New bank borrowings		138 693
Capital increase		364 232
Interest paid		-241
Other external finance costs paid		-1 711
Net cash generated in financing activities		500 973
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		1 015
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at start of the period		-
Reclassified from restricted to unrestricted cash		-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period		1 015



Stavanger, 25 May 2021

The Board of Directors of Sval Renewables AS

Nikolai Lyngø
Chairman

Abdelkarim Abbou
Board member

Ida Margaretha Veland
Board member



Notes

1. General information

Sval Renewables AS (the Company) was established in January 2020 and is fully owned by Sval Energi AS. Sval Energi is a Norwegian energy company owned by HitecVision, Norway's largest private equity firm. The Company was established with the aim of building a company with significant renewable energy production, sale and infrastructure interests. The Company holds a 50% interest in a wind farm project under construction in Finland through its fully owned subsidiary Sval Wind Farm OY. The project is expected to enter the production phase in January 2022.

The Company's corporate headquarters is located in Stavanger, and the business address is Jåttåvågveien 7, 4020 Stavanger.

The consolidated financial statements can be obtained, if requested, at the address above. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Annual General Meeting on 25th May 2021.

2. Basis of presentation

The financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2020 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the European Union and are mandatory for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

The financial statements have been prepared on an historical cost basis. The financial statements have been prepared under the assumption of going concern. The accounts are presented in NOK. All amounts in the financial statements are shown in thousands of Norwegian kroner unless stated otherwise. In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

3. Principal accounting policies

The following description of accounting principles applies to the Company's 2020 financial reporting. See note 2 Basis of presentation and note 4 Critical accounting judgment and key sources of estimation uncertainty for additional information related to the presentation, classification and measurement of the Company financial reporting.



3.1 Significant accounting policies

Subsidiaries

Sval Renewables AS has one subsidiary, Sval Windfarm Oy, which is owned 100%. Shares in subsidiaries are presented at cost less any impairment. When the estimated recoverable amount is lower than the carrying value of the individual shares and intercompany receivables in the subsidiaries, an impairment is recognised. If, and when estimated recoverable amounts increase, impairment charges are reversed.

Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

All amounts in the financial statements are presented in thousands of Norwegian kroner (NOK), unless otherwise stated.

The functional currency of the Company is NOK as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Foreign currency

Transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recognised at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are revalued into NOK at the exchange rates prevailing at that date.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial assets and liabilities are only offset, and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis.

Cash and cash equivalents

In the Statement of Financial Position, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds of the equity injection.



Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. Prepaid financing fees are deferred until the draw-down occurs. If there no longer is evidence that the facility will be drawn down, deferred fees are expensed.

Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Finance income and costs

Finance income comprises interest income on bank deposits and interest income on shareholder loan to Sval Windfarm Oy. Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, commitment fees and other finance cost.

Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income



taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

4. Critical accounting judgements and the sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses, and the accompanying disclosures. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Assessment of impairment indicators for investments in subsidiary (shares and receivables)

The Company's only asset is its interest in the wind farm project under construction in Finland. Management's assessment concluded that no impairment indicators were present. Hence, no impairment assessment was prepared at the balance sheet date.

5. Financial risk management

In support of the desired capital structure in the Company, and in order to support the financing of the business operations, the Company utilises external bank financing and capital increase from shareholder.

Additional financing shall be secured in line with objectives and guidelines set forth by the Board of Directors and with due consideration to financing costs, repayment terms and the ability to satisfy lender covenant requirements.

Overriding principles

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for defining the Company's risk profile and for ensuring that appropriate risk management and governance is exercised by the Company.

a) Liquidity risk and cash management

The Company's strategy is at all times to have access to sufficient liquidity to meet anticipated cash needs.



b) Market risk: Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of potential reduction in asset value and profitability arising through adverse variations in interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk, primarily as a consequence of its third-party bank debt that is offered on floating rate terms. The interest rate risk is partly offset by a shareholder loan to Sval Windfarm Oy with identical lending terms.

c) Market risk: Exchange rate risk

The Company is exposed to currency exchange risk, due to the wind farm project is financed in Euro. The risk is offset by external borrowing in Euro.

d) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss arising when a counterparty is unable to fulfil its obligations. The Company has no material credit risk.

e) Fair value estimation

The Company has no fair value estimation in the financial statements.



6. Administrative expenses and finance income and cost

Administrative expenses

Specification of administrative expenses

NOK thousand	2020
General and administrative expenses	7 251
Total operating expenses	7 251

Auditor remuneration

Specification of auditor's fees

NOK thousand	2020
Statutory audit	50
Other assurance services	15
Total auditor remuneration	65

The presented figures are exclusive of VAT.

Finance income

NOK thousand	2020
Interest income on shareholder receivable	222
Finance income	222

Finance costs

Interest expense on bank borrowings	-241
Other expense on bank borrowings	-1 711
Net foreign exchange loss	-2 715
Finance costs	-4 666

Net finance income/costs	-4 444
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The Company had no employees in 2020.



7. Income tax and deferred tax assets and liabilities

Income tax recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

NOK thousand	2020
Tax payable	-
Deferred tax liabilities/(benefit) recognised in the period	-
Total income tax in the Statement of Profit and Loss	-

Income tax recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss can be reconciled as follows:

Profit/(loss) before income tax	-11 695
Tax calculated at the domestic rate (22%)	-2 573
Tax effects of:	
Permanent difference	-
Unrecognised tax losses not recognised as deferred tax asset	2 573
Total income tax expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	-
Loss before income tax	-11 695

Deferred tax assets and liabilities:

NOK thousand	
Tax loss carried forward	2 573
Unrecognised tax losses not recognised as deferred tax asset	-2 573
Total deferred tax liabilities/(assets)	-

8. Investment in subsidiary

The Company's investment in shares in Sval Windfarm Oy amounts to NOK 337 634 thousand.

The table below shows figures from the unaudited financial statements of Sval Windfarm OY for 2020.

31 December 2020	Number shares	Ownership	Share capital	Equity as at 31.12	Profit for the period ending 31.12
Sval Windfarm OY, Finland*	100	100 %	0	29 334	-77

* Amounts listed in EURO thousand



9. Cash and cash equivalents

NOK thousand	31 December 2020
Cash and cash equivalents:	
Bank deposit (NOK)	1 015
Cash and cash equivalents	1 015

10. Share capital

Capital management

The primary objectives of the Company's capital management policy are to ensure that the Company complies with externally imposed capital requirements and maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it according to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities.

No changes have been made to the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years. However, they are under constant review by the Board.

The Company has 30 outstanding shares at 31 December 2020 each with a nominal value of NOK 1 000.02.

Shareholders as of 31 December 2020	Shares	Ownership
Sval Energi AS	30	100 %
Total		
Issued capital and reserves		2020
Authorised		NOK
Shares of NOK 1000.01 each		30 000.06
Total share capital		30 000.06
Ordinary shares, issued and fully paid		NOK
14 January (at inception)		30 000
Share capital increase		0.06
At 31 December		30 000.06



11. Financial instruments by category

External borrowings

The Company financed the acquisition of Sval Windfarm Oy through a combination of external bank borrowings and equity. As of 31 December 2020, the external bank debt consists of two bank facility in EUR:

2020:

Facility	Currency	Type	Nominal amount (EUR)	Limit (EUR)	Maturity date
Term Loan	EUR	Bank facility	13 645 393	47 700 000	31 Dec 2023
Revolving facility	EUR	Bank facility	0	800 000	31 Dec 2023

The facility carry a floating EURIBOR interest rate on the outstanding amounts plus a margin of 1.70 % from Closing and the later of the date of Completion Date and 31 December 2021, and 1.55 % thereafter. A commitment fee is calculated as a percentage on the undrawn, non-cancelled amount of commitments under the Term Loan and Revolving facility. All borrowings under the agreement are secured by the investment in Sval Windfarm Oy.

The Facility Agreement contains no financial covenants requirements prior to completion of the wind farm project in 2022. Any additional financial indebtedness must comply with the requirements in the financing agreements.

As of 31 December 2020, the Company had the following external debt:

NOK thousand	Book value 31.12.2020	Fair Value 31.12.2020
Term loan	137 285	137 285
Revolving facility principal amount	0	0
Current part	137 285	137 285



Financial instruments by category

The Company had the following financial instruments by category as at 31 December 2020:

Financial assets		
NOK thousand	Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Total
Shareholder loans	154 546	154 546
Intercompany receivables	222	222
Cash and cash equivalents	1 015	1 015
Total	155 783	155 783

Financial liabilities		
NOK thousand	Liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Bank borrowings	137 285	137 285
Total	137 285	137 285

12. Related parties and key management remuneration

Related parties transaction were as follows:

NOK thousand	Type of transaction	Transaction during 2020
Sval Energi AS (parent)	Administrational cost	63
Sval Windfarm OY (subsidiary)	Interest income	222
Total		285

The loan to Sval Wind Farm OY carry interest on arm's length conditions.

The intercompany loans consist of:

Intercompany Receivables	KNOK nominal amount 31		Category
	December 2020	Maturity	
Shareholder loan to Sval Windfarm Oy	154 546	31 December 2023	Amortised cost
Total	154 546		

Sval Windfarm Oy has the right to repay the loans in part or full at any time up to the final maturity date.

Key management remuneration

The Board members did not receive any remuneration for 2020.

13. Subsequent events

No subsequent event with material effect to the Company and its financial statement for 2020.



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To the General Meeting of Sval Renewables AS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sval Renewables AS, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020, the income statement, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with law and regulations and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by EU.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards 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 as required by laws and regulations, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information in the annual report, except the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information 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 other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director for the Financial Statements

The Board of Directors and the Managing Director (management) are responsible for the preparation in accordance with law and regulations, including a true and fair view of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, 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

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Page 2
Independent Auditor's Report -
Sval Renewables AS

accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company 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 laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in 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 in accordance with laws, regulations, and auditing standards and practices generally accepted in Norway, including ISAs, we exercise professional judgment 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. We 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 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 content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Opinion on the Board of Directors' report

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, it is our opinion that the information presented in the Board of Directors' report concerning the financial statements and the going concern assumption is consistent with the financial statements and complies with the law and regulations.

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Page 3
Independent Auditor's Report -
Sval Renewables AS

Opinion on Registration and Documentation

Based on our audit of the financial statements as described above, and control procedures we have considered necessary in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, *Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*, it is our opinion that management has fulfilled its duty to produce a proper and clearly set out registration and documentation of the Company's accounting information in accordance with the law and bookkeeping standards and practices generally accepted in Norway.

Stavanger, 25 May 2021
Deloitte AS

Ommund Skailand
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

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