



Tel.: +45 39 15 52 00  
koebenhavn@bdo.dk  
www.bdo.dk

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab  
Havneholmen 29  
DK-1561 København V  
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

**NORDIC SOLAR MANAGEMENT A/S**  
**STRANDVEJEN 102E 3. 1., 2900 HELLERUP**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**The Annual Report has been presented and  
adopted at the Company's Annual General  
Meeting on 25 February 2021**

---

**Nikolaj Holtet Hoff**

**CONTENTS**

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Company Details</b>	
Company Details.....	3
<b>Statement and Report</b>	
Board of Directors Statement and Management's Statement.....	4
Independent Auditor's Report.....	5-6
<b>Management Commentary</b>	
Management Commentary.....	7
<b>Financial Statements 1 January - 31 December</b>	
Income Statement.....	8
Balance Sheet.....	9-10
Equity.....	11
Notes.....	12-14
Accounting Policies.....	15-17

**COMPANY DETAILS**

<b>Company</b>	Nordic Solar Management A/S Strandvejen 102E 3. 1. 2900 Hellerup  CVR No.: 32 67 78 19 Established: 22 January 2010 Registered Office: Hellerup Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Christian Dulong Hoff, chairman Anders Søgaard-Jensen Marinus Boogert
<b>Executive Board</b>	Nikolaj Holtet Hoff Anders Søgaard-Jensen
<b>Auditor</b>	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Havneholmen 29 1561 Copenhagen V
<b>Bank</b>	Danske Bank Holbergsgade 2 1057 Copenhagen K
<b>Law Firm</b>	Seiffert Advokatpartnerselskab H.C. Andersens Boulevard 39 1553 Copenhagen V

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS STATEMENT AND MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Board of Directors and Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Nordic Solar Management A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Hellerup, 25 February 2021

Executive Board

\_\_\_\_\_  
Nikolaj Holtet Hoff

\_\_\_\_\_  
Anders Søgaard-Jensen

Board of Directors

\_\_\_\_\_  
Christian Dulong Hoff  
Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
Anders Søgaard-Jensen

\_\_\_\_\_  
Marinus Boogert

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Shareholders of Nordic Solar Management A/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Nordic Solar Management A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and 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 assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

#### 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.

#### 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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.

### 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, we conclude that 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 of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 25 February 2021

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab  
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Dan Bøøk Malmstrøm  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
MNE no. mne21330

## MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

### **Principal activities**

The principal activities comprise to manage and facilitate investments in solar enterprises and solar parks.

### **Development in activities and financial and economic position**

The income statement of the Company for 2020 shows a profit of DKK ('000) 12,120 and at 31 December 2020 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK ('000) 20,666.

### **Significant events after the end of the financial year**

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the company's financial position.

### **Future expectations**

For 2021 Management expects to realise a positive result after tax.

**INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER**

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b> .....		<b>39,545,824</b>	<b>19,263,808</b>
Staff costs.....	1	-24,325,604	-14,817,563
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses.....		-646,357	-259,593
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b> .....		<b>14,573,863</b>	<b>4,186,652</b>
Income from other equity investments and securities.....		851,472	279,638
Other financial income.....		47	0
Other financial expenses.....		-96,968	-46,349
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX</b> .....		<b>15,328,414</b>	<b>4,419,941</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	2	-3,208,531	-907,199
<b>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR</b> .....		<b>12,119,883</b>	<b>3,512,742</b>
<b>PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT</b>			
Proposed dividend for the year.....		0	1,000,000
Retained earnings.....		12,119,883	2,512,742
<b>TOTAL</b> .....		<b>12,119,883</b>	<b>3,512,742</b>



## BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Intangible fixed assets acquired.....		323,292	0
<b>Intangible assets.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>323,292</b>	<b>0</b>
Other plant, machinery tools and equipment.....		1,149,895	718,368
Leasehold improvements.....		437,163	244,874
<b>Property, plant and equipment.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,587,058</b>	<b>963,242</b>
Other investments.....		8,551,597	3,883,353
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		602,481	600,102
<b>Financial non-current assets.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9,154,078</b>	<b>4,483,455</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>11,064,428</b>	<b>5,446,697</b>
Trade receivables.....		4,453,673	1,151,679
Contract work in progress.....	6	96,262	1,021,648
Receivables from associated enterprises.....		432,234	1,057,846
Other receivables.....		179,904	82,310
Prepayments and accrued income.....		268,037	0
<b>Receivables.....</b>		<b>5,430,110</b>	<b>3,313,483</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents.....</b>		<b>18,808,350</b>	<b>7,682,002</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS.....</b>		<b>24,238,460</b>	<b>10,995,485</b>
<b>ASSETS.....</b>		<b>35,302,888</b>	<b>16,442,182</b>

## BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Share capital.....		626,667	584,442
Retained earnings.....		20,039,108	7,919,225
Proposed dividend.....		0	1,000,000
<b>EQUITY.....</b>		<b>20,665,775</b>	<b>9,503,667</b>
Provision for deferred tax.....		74,471	221,557
Other provisions for liabilities.....		75,000	0
<b>PROVISIONS.....</b>		<b>149,471</b>	<b>221,557</b>
Other liabilities.....		1,965,888	526,889
<b>Non-current liabilities.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,965,888</b>	<b>526,889</b>
Bank debt.....		36,917	79,318
Trade payables.....		936,636	910,579
Corporation tax.....		828,327	682,000
Other liabilities.....		10,171,306	4,518,172
Accruals and deferred income.....		548,568	0
<b>Current liabilities.....</b>		<b>12,521,754</b>	<b>6,190,069</b>
<b>LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>14,487,642</b>	<b>6,716,958</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....</b>		<b>35,302,888</b>	<b>16,442,182</b>
 Contingencies etc.	 8		

## EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2020.....	584,442	7,919,225	1,000,000	9,503,667
Proposed profit allocation.....		12,119,883		12,119,883
<b>Transactions with owners</b>				
Dividend paid.....			-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Capital increase.....	42,225			42,225
Equity at 31 December 2020.....	626,667	20,039,108	0	20,665,775

## NOTES

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK	Note
<b>Staff costs</b>			<b>1</b>
Average number of employees	25	15	
Wages and salaries.....	22,503,575	13,675,880	
Pensions.....	948,464	426,166	
Social security costs.....	202,597	58,474	
Other staff costs.....	670,968	657,043	
	<b>24,325,604</b>	<b>14,817,563</b>	
<b>Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>			<b>2</b>
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	3,355,616	682,000	
Adjustment of tax in previous years.....	1	0	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	-147,086	225,199	
	<b>3,208,531</b>	<b>907,199</b>	
<b>Intangible assets</b>			<b>3</b>
		Intangible fixed assets acquired	
Additions.....		323,292	
Cost at 31 December 2020.....		323,292	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020.....		323,292	
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>			<b>4</b>
	Other plant, machinery tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	
Cost at 1 January 2020.....	1,150,956	288,851	
Additions.....	895,889	374,284	
Disposals.....	-2,770	0	
Cost at 31 December 2020.....	<b>2,044,075</b>	<b>663,135</b>	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2020.....	432,588	43,977	
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of.....	-2,770	0	
Depreciation for the year.....	464,362	181,995	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2020....	<b>894,180</b>	<b>225,972</b>	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020.....	<b>1,149,895</b>	<b>437,163</b>	

## NOTES

			Note
<b>Financial non-current assets</b>			<b>5</b>
		Other investments	Rent deposit and other receivables
Cost at 1 January 2020.....	3,603,715	600,102	
Additions.....	3,940,811	2,379	
<b>Cost at 31 December 2020.....</b>	<b>7,544,526</b>	<b>602,481</b>	
Revaluation at 1 January 2020.....	279,638	0	
Revaluation and impairment losses for the year.....	727,433	0	
<b>Revaluation at 31 December 2020.....</b>	<b>1,007,071</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2020.....</b>	<b>8,551,597</b>	<b>602,481</b>	

The carrying amount of financial non-current assets includes other investments measured at fair value by the following amounts:

	Unlisted investments DKK
Fair value at 31 December 2020.....	8,551,597
Value adjustment in the year recognised in the Income Statement.....	727,433

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK	6
<b>Contract work in progress</b>			
Sales value of completed production.....	96,262	1,021,648	
<b>Contract work in progress, net.....</b>	<b>96,262</b>	<b>1,021,648</b>	
Recognised as follows:			
Contract work in progress (asset).....	96,262	1,021,648	
	<b>96,262</b>	<b>1,021,648</b>	

	31/12 2020 total liabilities	Repayment next year	Debt outstanding after 5 years	31/12 2019 total liabilities	7
Other liabilities.....	1,965,888	0	0	526,889	
	<b>1,965,888</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>526,889</b>	

**NOTES****Note****Contingencies etc.****8****Contingent liabilities**

The company has a rental commitment until 31 July 2023 corresponding to a total off DKK ('000) 3,344.

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Nordic Solar Management A/S for 2020 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

## INCOME STATEMENT

### Net revenue

Where products with a high degree of individual adjustments are delivered, recognition in net revenue is made as and when the production progresses, the net revenue being equal to the sales value of the work performed for the year (the production method). This method is applied when the total costs and expenses regarding the contract and the degree of completion at the balance sheet date can be reliably assessed, and it is likely that the financial benefits will flow to the company.

Sale of services is generally recognised on the basis of a measurable degree of completion, using straight-line recognition of services delivered over time in a regular pattern. Where the degree of completion is not measurable or the sales value or the total costs of completion are uncertain, revenue is recognised by the amount that the enterprise as a maximum believes to have a right to claim and is expected to be received for services delivered at the Balance Sheet date.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts, operating lease expenses, etc.

### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

### Income from other securities

Income from other securities include interest income, realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses.

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

### Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**BALANCE SHEET**

**Intangible fixed assets**

Software is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life. The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used. Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful life.

Profit or loss from sale of intangible fixed assets is calculated at the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount at the time of the sale. Profit and loss are recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.

**Tangible fixed assets**

Land and buildings, production plant and machinery, other plant, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used. As regards self-manufactured assets, the cost price includes cost of materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll and indirect production costs.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	3-5 years	0 %
Leasehold improvements.....	3-5 years	0 %

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

**Fixed asset investments**

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Financial fixed assets include also other equity interests that are not expected to be disposed of. These are measured at fair value on the balance sheet date.

**Impairment of fixed assets**

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.



## ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

### Contract work in progress

Work in progress on contract is measured at the sales value of the work performed. The sales value is measured on the basis of the degree of completion on the balance sheet date and the total anticipated revenue related to the specific piece of work in progress.

### Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

### Other provisions for liabilities

Other provisions for liabilities include the expected cost of warranty commitments and restructuring etc. and deferred tax.

Warranty commitments include liabilities for improvement of work within the warranty period of 1 to 5 years. The provision for liabilities is measured and recognised on the basis of experience with warranty work.

### Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the balance sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against 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 under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

### Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the term of loan.

Amortised cost for short-term liabilities usually corresponds to the nominal value.

### Accruals, liabilities

Accruals recognised as liabilities include payments received regarding income in subsequent years.