

Better Energy Poland Development A/S

C/O Better Energy A/S
Gammel Kongevej 60, 14th floor
1850 Frederiksberg C

Business registration no. 39157934

Annual Report 2023

The annual report was presented and
adopted at the Annual General Meeting
on 24 May 2024

Ho Kei Au
Chair of the Annual General Meeting

Better Energy Poland Development A/S

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Better Energy Poland Development A/S

Company information

Company	Better Energy Poland Development A/S C/O Better Energy A/S Gammel Kongevej 60, 14th floor 1850 Frederiksberg C Business registration no.: 39157934 Date of formation: 6 December 2017
Board of Directors	Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær Mark Augustenborg Ødum Thor Möger Pedersen
Executive Board	Nikolaj Kristian Qvade Rasmusen, Managing director

Management's statement

Today, the Executive Board and the Board of Directors have considered and adopted the annual report of Better Energy Poland Development A/S for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

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 Poland Development A/S at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

In our opinion, the management's review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the review.

The conditions for not conducting an audit of the financial statements have been met.

We recommend that the annual report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Frederiksberg, 24 May 2024

Executive Board

Nikolaj Kristian Qvade Rasmussen
Managing director

Board of Directors

Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær
Chairman

Mark Augustenborg Ødum
Board member

Thor Möger Pedersen
Board member

Better Energy Poland Development A/S

Management's review

The company's main activities

The main activities of Better Energy Poland Development A/S are to purchase, construct and develop Polish solar parks and related activities.

Development in activities and financial matters

Better Energy Poland Development A/S' income statement of the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 shows a result of DKK 462,475 and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows a balance sheet total of DKK 8,498,065 and an equity of DKK 452,613.

Better Energy Poland Development A/S

Income statement

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross profit		-14,590	3,473,655
Operating profit		-14,590	3,473,655
Financial income	1	1,815,696	35,829
Financial expenses	2	-1,224,014	-1,146,336
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		577,092	2,363,148
Tax on profit for the year	3	-114,617	-666,105
Profit		462,475	1,697,043
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		462,475	1,697,043
Distribution of profit		462,475	1,697,043

Better Energy Poland Development A/S

Balance sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Assets			
Receivables from group enterprises		6,615,351	37,494,822
Other receivables		1,626,149	441,867
Receivables		8,241,500	37,936,689
Cash and cash equivalents		256,565	24,825
Current assets		8,498,065	37,961,514
Assets		8,498,065	37,961,514

Better Energy Poland Development A/S

Balance sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Contributed capital		500,000	500,000
Reserve for unpaid contributed capital		375,000	375,000
Retained earnings		-422,387	-884,862
Equity		452,613	-9,862
Prepayments received from customers		0	5,179,260
Trade payables		75	40,000
Payables to group enterprises		7,918,417	32,076,501
Joint taxation payables		126,960	675,615
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		8,045,452	37,971,376
Liabilities other than provisions		8,045,452	37,971,376
Equity and liabilities		8,498,065	37,961,514
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Better Energy Poland Development A/S

Statement of changes in Equity

	Contributed capital	Reserve for unpaid contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2023	500,000	375,000	-884,862	-9,862
Profit (loss)	0	0	462,475	462,475
Equity 31 December 2023	500,000	375,000	-422,387	452,613

The company was established 6 December 2017 with a share capital of DKK 500,000.

Notes

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
1. Financial income		
Financial income from group enterprises	1,678,183	35,775
Other financial income	17,532	54
Exchange rate gains	119,981	0
	<u>1,815,696</u>	<u>35,829</u>

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
2. Financial expenses		
Financial expenses from group enterprises	1,224,013	1,080,293
Other financial expenses	1	1,585
Exchange rate losses	0	64,458
	<u>1,224,014</u>	<u>1,146,336</u>

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
3. Tax on profit for the year		
Current tax for the year	126,960	675,615
Adjustment of corporation tax, previous years	-12,343	-9,510
	<u>114,617</u>	<u>666,105</u>

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

The annual report of Better Energy Poland Development A/S for 2023 has been presented 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 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

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

Inventories

The cost of work in progress and manufactured goods are the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct payroll, and direct and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs include indirect materials, wages and salaries as well as maintenance and depreciation of production machinery, buildings and equipment, factory administration and management, and capitalised product development costs.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value, less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

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

Other receivables

Other receivables comprise non-financial assets, which are measured at cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

Equity

Proposed dividends

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.

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.

Accounting policies

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

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

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.