



## Better Energy Slagelse ApS

Gammel Kongevej 60  
1850 Frederiksberg C  
CVR No. 39607425

## Annual report 2019

The annual general meeting adopted the annual report on 28.04.2020

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**Ho Kei Au**

Chairman of the meeting

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# Entity details

## Entity

Better Energy Slagelse ApS

Gammel Kongevej 60

1850 Frederiksberg C

CVR No.: 39607425

Registered office: Frederiksberg

Financial year: 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019

## Executive Board

Ho Kei Au, Director

Anders Knokgaard Nielsen, Director

Annette Egede Nylander, Director

## Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Egtved Allé 4

6000 Kolding

# Statement by Management

The Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Better Energy Slagelse ApS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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 entity's financial position at 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the annual general meeting.

Frederiksberg, 15.04.2020

## Executive Board

**Ho Kei Au**  
Director

**Anders Knokgaard Nielsen**  
Director

**Annette Egede Nylander**  
Director

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholders of Better Energy Slagelse ApS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Better Energy Slagelse ApS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019, 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 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Basis for 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 of 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 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.
- 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 the management commentary**

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary 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 commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary 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 the management commentary.

Kolding, 15.04.2020

#### **Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR No. 33963556

#### **Lars Ørum Nielsen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne26771

# Management commentary

## Primary activities

The primary focus of the company is to carry on holding activities with project development, construction, financing and purchase of energy projects and related activities.

## Development in activities and finances

This years result is a loss of DKK 576,936. Equity amounts to negative DKK 541,154 by the end of 2019. The construction of the solar park follows the plan.

## Outlook

The company has lost more than 50 % of its share equity. Group enterprises will continue to finance the construction of the solar power plant. The management expects that the share capital can be reestablished through operation profit when the solar power plant goes into operation.



# Income statement for 2019

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>(550,809)</b>	<b>(4,822)</b>
Other financial income	1	15,579	4
Financial expenses from group enterprises		(17,117)	(1,766)
Other financial expenses	2	(187,315)	(11,645)
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>(739,662)</b>	<b>(18,229)</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year		162,726	4,011
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>(576,936)</b>	<b>(14,218)</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>			
Retained earnings		(576,936)	(14,218)
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>		<b>(576,936)</b>	<b>(14,218)</b>

# Balance sheet at 31.12.2019

## Assets

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Property, plant and equipment in progress		14,460,523	0
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14,460,523</b>	<b>0</b>
Deposits		0	100,000
<b>Other financial assets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>100,000</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>14,460,523</b>	<b>100,000</b>
Joint taxation contribution receivable		796,386	4,015
Prepayments		174,525	0
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>970,911</b>	<b>4,015</b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b>31,900,631</b>	<b>684</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>32,871,542</b>	<b>4,699</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>47,332,065</b>	<b>104,699</b>

**Equity and liabilities**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2019 DKK</b>	<b>2018 DKK</b>
Contributed capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		(591,154)	(14,218)
<b>Equity</b>		<b>(541,154)</b>	<b>35,782</b>
Deferred tax		633,660	0
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>633,660</b>	<b>0</b>
Bank loans		5,586	2,651
Trade payables		15,000	0
Payables to group enterprises		47,218,973	66,266
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>47,239,559</b>	<b>68,917</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>47,239,559</b>	<b>68,917</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>47,332,065</b>	<b>104,699</b>
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	4		
Contingent liabilities	5		
Assets charged and collateral	6		
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# Statement of changes in equity for 2019

	<b>Contributed capital DKK</b>	<b>Retained earnings DKK</b>	<b>Total DKK</b>
Equity beginning of year	50,000	(14,218)	35,782
Profit/loss for the year	0	(576,936)	(576,936)
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>(591,154)</b>	<b>(541,154)</b>

# Notes

## 1 Other financial income

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Other interest income	0	4
Exchange rate adjustments	15,579	0
	<b>15,579</b>	<b>4</b>

## 2 Other financial expenses

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Other interest expenses	58,770	11,645
Exchange rate adjustments	45,609	0
Other financial expenses	82,936	0
	<b>187,315</b>	<b>11,645</b>

## 3 Property, plant and equipment

	Property, plant and equipment in progress DKK
Additions	14,460,523
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<b>14,460,523</b>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<b>14,460,523</b>
Financial expenses included in carrying amount	2,980,515

## 4 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	<b>11,728,225</b>	<b>0</b>

## 5 Contingent liabilities

The entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Better Energy A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the entity 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.

The company has signed a contract for construction of a solar power plant with a group company. The total contract price is EUR 13.7 million.

Bank guarantees towards Energistyrelsen amounts to DKK 552k.

## 6 Assets charged and collateral

DKK 5,992k of the cash has been pledged as collateral for the grid connection.

### Collateral provided for group enterprises

The entity has guaranteed group enterprises' debt with Proventus Capital Partners IV AB, Proventus Capital Partners IV B AB and Proventus Capital Partners IV C KB. The guarantee amounts to EUR 39.1 million 31.12.2019.

## 7 Group relations

Name and registered office of the parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group:  
Better Energy A/S, Frederiksberg

# Accounting policies

## Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

## 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 entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the entity 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 entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected 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.

## Income statement

### Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

### Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

### Financial expenses from group enterprises

Financial expenses from group enterprises comprise interest expenses etc from payables to group enterprises.

**Other financial expenses**

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

**Tax on profit/loss 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.

**Balance sheet****Property, plant and equipment**

Land and buildings, plant and machinery, and other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment 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.

Interest expenses on loans for the financing of the manufacture of property, plant and equipment are included in cost if they relate to the manufacturing period. All other finance costs are recognised in the income statement.

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

Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

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

**Joint taxation contributions receivable or payable**

Current joint taxation contributions payable or joint taxation contributions receivable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.

**Prepayments**

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

**Cash**

Cash comprises bank deposits.

**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. However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.



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.

**Other financial liabilities**

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.