

Better Energy Rejstrup P/S

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

Business Registration No. 39949962

Annual Report 2023

The annual report was presented and
adopted at the Annual General Meeting
on 25 April 2024

Ho Kei Au
Chair of the Annual General Meeting

Better Energy Rejstrup P/S

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Better Energy Rejstrup P/S

Company information

Company	Better Energy Rejstrup P/S C/O Better Energy A/S Gammel Kongevej 60, 14th floor 1850 Frederiksberg C Business Registration No.: 39949962 Date of formation: 10 October 2018
Board of Directors	Mark Augustenborg Ødum Ho Kei Au Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær
Executive Board	Martin Brobæk Madsen, Director
General Partner	Better Energy Impact Komplementar I ApS
Auditors	Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Egtved Allé 4 6000 Kolding Business Registration No.: 33963556

Management's statement

Today, the Executive Board and the Board of Directors have considered and adopted the annual report of Better Energy Rejstrup P/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 Rejstrup P/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.

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

Frederiksberg, 25 April 2024

Executive Board

Martin Brobæk Madsen
Director

Board of Directors

Mark Augustenborg Ødum
Chairman

Ho Kei Au
Board member

Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær
Board member

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Better Energy Rejstrup P/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Better Energy Rejstrup P/S for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023, 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 December 2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis of 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 for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. 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.

Independent auditor's report

- * 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 Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's Review 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's review provides the information required by the relevant law and regulations.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's Review.

Kolding, 25 April 2024

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Business Registration No. 33963556

Lars Ørum Nielsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne26771

Better Energy Rejstrup P/S

Management's review

The company's main activities

The main activities of Better Energy Rejstrup P/S are directly or indirectly to acquire, own and operate solar parks and related activities.

Development in activities and financial matters

Better Energy Rejstrup P/S' income statement of the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 shows a result of DKK 1,342,423 and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 a balance sheet total of DKK 111,877,953 and an equity of DKK 6,094,786.

Better Energy Rejstrup P/S

Income statement

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross profit		7,877,780	11,848,794
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-3,663,306	-3,700,903
Operating profit		4,214,474	8,147,891
Financial income	1	233,081	34,308
Financial expenses	2	-3,105,132	-3,298,183
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		1,342,423	4,884,016
Profit		1,342,423	4,884,016
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		1,342,423	4,884,016
Distribution of profit		1,342,423	4,884,016

Better Energy Rejstrup P/S**Balance sheet as of 31 December**

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Assets			
Land and buildings	3	8,417,179	8,417,179
Solar parks	4	99,055,844	104,271,440
Property, plant and equipment		107,473,023	112,688,619
Fixed assets		107,473,023	112,688,619
Trade receivables		415,865	295,685
Other receivables		54,282	122,934
Receivables		470,147	418,619
Cash and cash equivalents		3,934,783	9,880,747
Current assets		4,404,930	10,299,366
Assets		111,877,953	122,987,985

Better Energy Rejstrup P/S

Balance sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Liabilities and equity			
Contributed capital		400,000	400,000
Retained earnings		5,694,786	4,352,363
Equity		6,094,786	4,752,363
Asset retirement obligations		2,866,346	4,396,653
Provisions		2,866,346	4,396,653
Mortgage debt		58,827,072	62,355,839
Payables to group enterprises		40,049,430	47,235,064
Long-term liabilities other than provisions	5	98,876,502	109,590,903
Current portion of mortgage debt		3,641,807	3,616,887
Trade payables		398,512	631,179
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		4,040,319	4,248,066
Liabilities other than provisions		102,916,821	113,838,969
Equity and liabilities		111,877,953	122,987,985
Significant events occurring after end of reporting period	6		
Contingent liabilities	7		
Assets charged and collateral	8		
Group relations	9		

Better Energy Rejstrup P/S

Statement of changes in equity

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2023	400,000	4,352,363	4,752,363
Profit (loss)	0	1,342,423	1,342,423
Equity 31 December 2023	400,000	5,694,786	6,094,786

The company was established on 10 October 2018 with a capital of DKK 1.

On 13 May 2019 the capital was increased by DKK 39,999 to DKK 40,000.

On 30 September 2020 the capital was increased by DKK 360,000 to 400,000 DKK

Notes

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
1. Financial income		
Other financial income	232,943	34,032
Exchange rate gains	138	276
	233,081	34,308

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
2. Financial expenses		
Financial expenses from group enterprises	1,891,363	1,923,936
Other financial expenses	1,213,023	1,373,705
Exchange rate losses	746	542
	3,105,132	3,298,183

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
3. Land and buildings		
Cost at the beginning of the year	8,417,179	8,417,179
Cost at the end of the year	8,417,179	8,417,179
Carrying amount at the end of the year	8,417,179	8,417,179

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
4. Solar parks		
Cost at the beginning of the year	113,744,643	113,744,643
Disposal during the year	-1,552,290	0
Cost at the end of the year	112,192,353	113,744,643
Depreciation and amortisation at the beginning of the year	-9,473,203	-5,772,300
Depreciations for the year	-3,663,306	-3,700,903
Depreciations and impairment losses at the end of the year	-13,136,509	-9,473,203
Carrying amount at the end of the year	99,055,844	104,271,440

5. Long-term liabilities other than provisions

	Due after 1 year DKK	Due within 1-5 years DKK	Due after 5 years DKK
Mortgage debt	58,827,072	14,430,574	44,396,498
Payables to group enterprises	40,049,430	0	40,049,430
	98,876,502	14,430,574	84,445,928

Notes

6. 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.

7. Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into a long-term physical contract to deliver power at a fixed price. The contract term is 10 years from 01.06.2020 and covers approx. 75% of the volume.

8. Assets charged and collateral

On 31 December 2023, the value of assets charged as collateral is DKK 107.5 million. The debt to credit institutions secured by mortgaged assets was DKK 63.4 million.

In the event that the company defaults on its obligations regarding its mortgage loan, the right to collect income under the PPA is transferred to the lender.

Cash totalling DKK 2.5 million is placed as collateral for banking facilities.

9. Group relations

Name and registered office of the parent company preparing consolidated statements for the smallest group: Better Energy Impact K/S, Business Registration No. 41680768, Frederiksberg.

Better Energy Rejstrup P/S

Accounting policies

Reporting class

The annual report of Better Energy Rejstrup P/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, except reclassification of payables to group enterprises from short to long term liabilities.

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 from the sale of electricity is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the grid company.

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

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment.

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 as well as fair value adjustments of financial interests.

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 as well as fair value adjustments of financial interests.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, solar parks, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements 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 manufacturing of property, plant and equipment are included in cost if they relate to the manufacturing period. All other financial expenses are recognised in the income statement.

The present value of the expected costs of dismantling a solar park after the end of its useful life is included in the cost of the solar park.

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:

Buildings:	50 years
Solar parks:	30 years
Tools and equipment:	3-8 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period. 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.

Current assets

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.

Accounting policies

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 dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity.

Provisions

Asset retirement obligations, the present value of the estimated expenses related to the retirement of solar plants at the end of their useful life. The provision is determined by discounting expected future cash flows.

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value if the obligation is expected to be settled far into the future.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value using the effective interest method, so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the Income Statement over the life of the financial instrument.

Mortgage debt is accordingly measured at amortized cost, corresponding to the outstanding balance in case of cash loans. In case of bond loans, amortized cost corresponds to the outstanding balance determined as the underlying cash value of the loans at the time of borrowing adjusted for amortisation of capital losses on the loans over the repayment period.

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.

Lease commitments are measured at the nominal value of the remaining lease payments.