

# Better Energy Sallinge Lunde Estate ApS

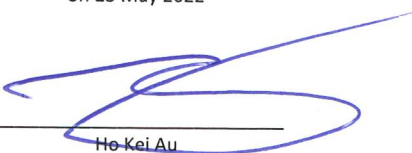
Gammel Kongevej 60, 14th floor

1850 Frederiksberg C

Business Registration No. 39956136

## Annual Report 2021

The annual report was presented and  
adopted at the Annual General Meeting  
on 25 May 2022

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Ho Kei Au  
Chair of the Annual General Meeting

## Better Energy Sallinge Lunde Estate ApS

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## Better Energy Sallinge Lunde Estate ApS

### Company information

<b>Company</b>	Better Energy Sallinge Lunde Estate ApS Gammel Kongevej 60, 14th floor 1850 Frederiksberg C Business Registration No.: 39956136 Date of formation: 19 October 2018
<b>Executive Board</b>	Anders Knokgaard Nielsen, Director Annette Egede Nylander, Director Ho Kei Au, Director

**Management's statement**

Today, the Executive Board has considered and adopted the annual report of Better Energy Sallinge Lunde Estate ApS for the financial year 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021.

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 Sallinge Lunde Estate ApS at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021.

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, 25 May 2022

**Executive Board**



Anders Knokgaard Nielsen  
Director



Annette Egede Nylander  
Director



Ho Kei Au  
Director

## **Better Energy Sallinge Lunde Estate ApS**

### **Management's review**

#### **The company's principal activities**

The purpose of Better Energy Sallinge Lunde Estate ApS is to lease, buy, own and manage real estate and related activities.

#### **Development in activities and financial matters**

Better Energy Sallinge Lunde Estate ApS's income statement of the financial year 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021 shows a result of DKK -2.406 and the balance sheet at 31 December 2021 a balance sheet total of DKK 40.594 and an equity of DKK 37.594.

The company was transformed into a private limited company by resolution adopted 6 October 2021. The registration was completed 11 October 2021. In connection with this, the contributed capital was increased to DKK 40.000 and the name was changed from Better Energy Sallinge Lunde Estate IVS to Better Energy Sallinge Lunde Estate ApS.

Better Energy Sallinge Lunde Estate ApS

**Income statement**

	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Gross profit		-3.000	0
Operating profit		<u>-3.000</u>	<u>0</u>
Financial expenses	1	<u>-73</u>	<u>0</u>
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		-3.073	0
Tax on profit for the year	2	<u>667</u>	<u>0</u>
Profit for the year		<u>-2.406</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Proposed distribution of results</b>			
Retained earnings		<u>-2.406</u>	<u>0</u>
Distribution of profit		<u>-2.406</u>	<u>0</u>

Better Energy Sallinge Lunde Estate ApS

Balance sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Receivables from group enterprises		1	1
Joint taxation receivables		667	0
<b>Receivables</b>		<u>668</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>Cash</b>		<u>39.926</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		<u>40.594</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>Assets</b>		<u>40.594</u>	<u>1</u>

Better Energy Sallinge Lunde Estate ApS

Balance sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Contributed capital		40.000	1
Retained earnings		-2.406	0
<b>Equity</b>		<u>37.594</u>	<u>1</u>
Trade payables		3.000	0
<b>Short-term liabilities other than provisions</b>		<u>3.000</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<u>3.000</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<u>40.594</u>	<u>1</u>
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## Better Energy Sallinge Lunde Estate ApS

### Statement of changes in Equity

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2021	1	0	1
Increase of capital	39.999	0	39.999
Profit/loss for the year	0	-2.406	-2.406
<b>Equity 31 December 2021</b>	<b>40.000</b>	<b>-2.406</b>	<b>37.594</b>

The company was established 19 October 2018 with a contributed capital of DKK 1.  
6 October 2021 the contributed capital was increased by DKK 39.999 to a total of DKK 40.000.

## Notes

	2021	2020
<b>1. Financial expenses</b>		
Other financial expenses	73	0
	<u>73</u>	<u>0</u>
	2021	2020
<b>2. Tax on profit for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	-667	0
	<u>-667</u>	<u>0</u>

### 3. 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.

### 4. 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.

### 5. 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.

## Better Energy Sallinge Lunde Estate ApS

### Accounting policies

#### Reporting class

The annual report of Better Energy Sallinge Lunde Estate ApS for 2021 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 other external expenses.

##### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses for operation and administration.

##### 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.

## **Accounting policies**

### **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**

### **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.

### **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.

### **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**

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.

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