

# **Better Energy Poland Estate A/S**

Gammel Kongevej 60, 14th floor

1850 Frederiksberg C

Business Registration No. 40180591

## **Annual Report 2022**

The annual report was presented and  
adopted at the Annual General Meeting  
on 12 May 2023

---

Ho Kei Au  
Chair of the Annual General Meeting

**Contents**

Company information	3
Management's statement	4
Management's review	5
Income statement	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of changes in Equity	9
Notes	10
Accounting policies	12

## **Better Energy Poland Estate A/S**

### **Company information**

<b>Company</b>	Better Energy Poland Estate A/S Gammel Kongevej 60, 14th floor 1850 Frederiksberg C Business Registration No.: 40180591 Date of formation: 3 January 2019
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær Annette Egede Nylander Ho Kei Au
<b>Executive Board</b>	Christoffer Fruergaard Larsen, Director

## **Management's statement**

Today, the Executive Board and the Board of Directors have considered and adopted the annual report of Better Energy Poland Estate A/S for the financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022.

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 Estate A/S at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022.

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, 12 May 2023

### **Executive Board**

Christoffer Fruergaard Larsen  
Director

### **Board of Directors**

Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær  
Chairman

Annette Egede Nylander  
Board member

Ho Kei Au  
Board member

## **Management's review**

### **The company's main activities**

The main activities of Better Energy Poland Estate A/S are to carry out holding activities with project development, construction, financing, purchase and sale of solar parks and related activities.

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

Better Energy Poland Estate A/S' income statement of the financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022 shows a result of DKK 24,209,185 and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 a balance sheet total of DKK 24,359,924 and an equity of DKK 24,270,825.

**Income statement**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022 DKK</b>	<b>2021 DKK</b>
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>-65,000</b>	<b>-10,000</b>
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>-65,000</b>	<b>-10,000</b>
Income from investments in group enterprises and associates		24,027,546	-184,708
Financial income	1	344,990	106,888
Financial expenses	2	-71,129	-138,287
<b>Profit from ordinary activities before tax</b>		<b>24,236,407</b>	<b>-226,107</b>
Tax on profit for the year	3	-27,222	9,108
<b>Profit</b>		<b>24,209,185</b>	<b>-216,999</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of results</b>			
Retained earnings		24,209,185	-216,999
<b>Distribution of profit</b>		<b>24,209,185</b>	<b>-216,999</b>

Balance sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Investments in group enterprises	4	0	0
<b>Investments</b>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Receivables from group enterprises		24,027,445	2,495,697
Tax receivables from group enterprises		0	13,658
Other short-term receivables		300,000	300,000
<b>Receivables</b>		<u>24,327,445</u>	<u>2,809,355</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		<u>32,479</u>	<u>33</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		<u>24,359,924</u>	<u>2,809,388</u>
<b>Assets</b>		<u>24,359,924</u>	<u>2,809,388</u>

Balance sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Contributed capital		400,000	400,000
Reserve for unpaid contributed capital		300,000	300,000
Retained earnings		23,570,825	-639,411
<b>Equity</b>		<b>24,270,825</b>	<b>60,589</b>
Payables to group enterprises		67,060	2,748,799
Tax payables		22,039	0
<b>Short-term liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>89,099</b>	<b>2,748,799</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions within the business</b>		<b>89,099</b>	<b>2,748,799</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>24,359,924</b>	<b>2,809,388</b>
Significant events occurring after end of reporting period	5		
Contingent liabilities	6		
Ownership	7		



## Statement of changes in Equity

	Contributed capital	Reserve for unpaid contributed capital	Reserve for net reval- uation ac- cording to equity method	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2022	400,000	300,000	3,807	-643,218	60,589
Exchange rate adjustments	0	0	0	1,051	1,051
Other adjustments of equity	0		-3,807	3,807	0
Profit (loss)	0	0	0	24,209,185	24,209,185
<b>Equity 31 December 2022</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,570,825</b>	<b>24,270,825</b>

The company was established on 3 January 2019 with a contributed capital of DKK 400,000.

## Notes

	2022	2021
<b>1. Financial income</b>		
Financial income from group enterprises	299,966	106,788
Other financial income	62	0
Exchange rate gains	44,962	100
	<b>344,990</b>	<b>106,888</b>
<b>2. Financial expenses</b>		
Financial expenses from group enterprises	0	105,338
Other financial expenses	1,676	0
Exchange rate losses	69,453	32,949
	<b>71,129</b>	<b>138,287</b>
<b>3. Tax on profit for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	22,039	-9,108
Adjustment of corporation tax, previous years	5,183	0
	<b>27,222</b>	<b>-9,108</b>
<b>4. Investments in group enterprises</b>		
Cost at the beginning of the year	31,747	31,747
Disposals for the year	-31,747	0
<b>Cost at the end of the year</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,747</b>
Revaluations at the beginning of the year	-31,747	-31,747
Change due to a foreign currency translation adjustment	1,051	490
Revaluations for the year	-108,683	-184,708
Negative investment value transferred to receivables	139,379	184,218
<b>Revaluations at the end of the year</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-31,747</b>
<b>Carrying amount at the end of the year</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## 5. 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.

## **Notes**

### **6. 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.

### **7. 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 Estate A/S for 2022 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.

### **Income from investments in group enterprises and associates**

Income from investments in group enterprises and associates in the income statement include the proportionate share of the profit or loss for the year and amortisation of goodwill on consolidation.

## **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**

Enterprises in which the company, directly or indirectly, holds more than 50% of the voting rights and exercises controlling influence are regarded as subsidiaries. Enterprises in which the company, directly or indirectly, holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights and exercises significant, but not controlling, influence are regarded as associates.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the enterprises' equity value plus unamortised goodwill and plus or minus unrealised intra-group profits or losses.

Any receivables from these enterprises are written down to net realisable value based on a specific assessment. If the company has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the relevant enterprise, and it is probable that such obligation is imminent, a provision is recognised that is measured at present value of the costs deemed necessary to incur to settle the obligation.

Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries and associates is transferred to reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method under equity.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The right for selling parties to receive dividends in subsidiaries and associates is measured at fair value and recognised as a part of investments in the subsidiaries/associates. Changes in fair value of selling parties' right to receive dividends are recognised in the income statement.

### **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.

## **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 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.

#### **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.