
MFT Energy 1 ApS

Margrethepladsen 4, 3, DK-8000 Aarhus C

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2020

CVR No 40 21 30 66

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
20/5 2021

Tore Høffner Andersen
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of MFT Energy 1 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2020.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Aarhus, 14 April 2021

Executive Board

Bo Palmgren

Board of Directors

Simon Fisker Rathjen
Chairman

Bo Palmgren

Lars Kristensen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of MFT Energy 1 ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of MFT Energy 1 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the 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 our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for 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.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover 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 Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review 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 in Management's Review.

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 misstate-

Independent Auditor's Report

ment, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company 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 Company'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 Company'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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Trekantområdet, 14 April 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Lasse Berg

statsautoriseret revisor

mne35811

Company Information

The Company

MFT Energy 1 ApS
Margrethepladsen 4, 3
DK-8000 Aarhus C

CVR No: 40 21 30 66
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Aarhus

Board of Directors

Simon Fisker Rathjen, Chairman
Bo Palmgren
Lars Kristensen

Executive Board

Bo Palmgren

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Herredsvej 32
DK-7100 Vejle

Management's Review

Financial Statements of MFT Energy 1 ApS for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

Key activities

The principal activity of the company is trading with energy.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2020 shows a profit of TEUR 4,235, and at 31 December 2020 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TEUR 11,252.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> TEUR	<u>2019</u> TEUR
Gross profit/loss		7,814	2,988
Staff expenses	1	-1,662	-621
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		<u>-723</u>	<u>-662</u>
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		<u>5,429</u>	<u>1,705</u>
Profit/loss before tax		5,429	1,705
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	<u>-1,194</u>	<u>-375</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>4,235</u>	<u>1,330</u>

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		<u>4,235</u>	<u>1,330</u>
		<u>4,235</u>	<u>1,330</u>

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2020 TEUR	2019 TEUR
Goodwill		5,810	6,531
Intangible assets	3	5,810	6,531
Fixed assets		5,810	6,531
Receivables from group enterprises		9,019	2,601
Other receivables		436	0
Receivables		9,455	2,601
Cash at bank and in hand		78	13
Currents assets		9,533	2,614
Assets		15,343	9,145

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2020 TEUR	2019 TEUR
Share capital		7	7
Retained earnings		11,245	6,945
Equity		11,252	6,952
Provision for deferred tax		1,278	1,437
Provisions		1,278	1,437
Other payables		0	16
Long-term debt	4	0	16
Trade payables		3	1
Payables to group enterprises		106	0
Corporation tax		1,873	520
Other payables	4	831	219
Short-term debt		2,813	740
Debt		2,813	756
Liabilities and equity		15,343	9,145
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total
	TEUR	TEUR	TEUR	TEUR
Equity at 1 January	7	0	6,945	6,952
Cash capital increase	0	65	0	65
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	4,235	4,235
Transfer from share premium account	0	-65	65	0
Equity at 31 December	7	0	11,245	11,252

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020 TEUR	2019 TEUR
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	1,636	593
Pensions	17	26
Other social security expenses	6	2
Other staff expenses	3	0
	1,662	621
Average number of employees	10	5
2 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	1,353	520
Deferred tax for the year	-159	-145
	1,194	375
3 Intangible assets		Goodwill TEUR
Cost at 1 January		7,190
Cost at 31 December		7,190
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January		659
Amortisation for the year		721
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December		1,380
Carrying amount at 31 December		5,810

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	<u>2020</u> TEUR	<u>2019</u> TEUR
Other payables		
Between 1 and 5 years	0	16
Long-term part	0	16
Other short-term payables	831	219
	831	235

5 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of ARK Holding ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

6 Related parties

Consolidated Financial Statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statement of the following company:

Name	Place of registered office
ARK Holding ApS	Margrethepladsen 4,3. 8000 Aarhus C
MFT Energy A/S	Margrethepladsen 4,3. 8000 Aarhus C

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of MFT Energy 1 ApS for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The Financial Statements for 2020 are presented in TEUR.

Changes in accounting policies

Change in presentation currency

The Company changed its presentation currency from DKK to EUR at 1 January 2020. The Financial Statements for 2020 have been presented in EUR. The comparative figures of the income statement have been translated into EUR at the average exchange rate for EUR/DKK 0.13387. The comparatives of the balance sheet have been translated into EUR at the year-end rate for EUR/DKK of 0.13387 at 31 December 2019.

Reclassifications and textual update of accounting policies

Some reclassifications have been made in the Financial Statements. In these cases comparatives are adjusted to reflect the new classifications. The reclassifications have not affected the profit for the year nor the equity as of 31 December 2019. There has been a textual update of the accounting policies. The textual update has not affected the recognition and measurement of the accounting items.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of electricity is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

The Company is jointly taxed with Danish group companies. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill acquired is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed at 10 years.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.