

St. Frederikslund Energi Park ApS

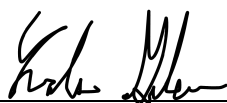
c/o Grant Thornton, Stockholmsgade 45, 2100 København Ø

Company reg. no. 40 48 91 69

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2020

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 14 June 2021.



Charles Robert Gilmour
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's report

Today, the executive board has presented the annual report of St. Frederikslund Energi Park ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

We recommend that the annual report be approved by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, 14 June 2021

Executive board



Charles Robert Gilmour
Manager



Benedikt Burchard Maria Ortmann
Manager

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of St. Frederikslund Energi Park ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of St. Frederikslund Energi Park ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), 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.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such internal control as the 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 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 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 including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, 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.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment 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 the 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 preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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 disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on and the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, 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 believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 14 June 2021

Grant Thornton

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36



Michael Beuchert

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32794

Company information

The company

St. Frederikslund Energi Park ApS
c/o Grant Thornton
Stockholmsgade 45
2100 København Ø

Company reg. no. 40 48 91 69

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Executive board

Charles Robert Gilmour, Manager
Benedikt Burchard Maria Ortmann, Manager

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Stockholmsgade 45
2100 København Ø

Bankers

Sydbank

Lawyer

Kromann Reumert

Parent company

BayWa r.e. Solar Projects GmbH

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

The object of the Company is the planning, development, construction and operation of photovoltaic installations and any kind of renewable energy to produce electricity and sell the produced electricity.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year totals DKK -144.165 against DKK -13.229 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -145.188 against DKK -14.043 last year. The year total is as expected by the management.

The company is dependent on financial support from its parent company until the company has developed the energy park.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

There has been no events after the year end, which can effect the financial state of the company.

Accounting policies

The annual report for St. Frederikslund Energi Park ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The annual report is presented in DKK. The annual report comprises the first financial year and hence comparative figures are not available.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

Income statement

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises direct costs and external costs.

Direct costs include the manufacturing and procurement costs incurred to achieve the revenue for the year. Direct and indirect manufacturing costs are recognized, including costs for raw materials and consumables, leasing and depreciation on production facilities.

Furthermore, development costs which do not meet the criteria for capitalisation, and amortisation of capitalised development costs.

Accounting policies

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for administration.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity. The deferred tax is not allocated in the annual report amounting DKK 31.944.

Statement of financial position

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. The deferred tax is not allocated in the annual report amounting DKK 34.852.

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Income statement

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>1/1 - 31/12 2020</u>	<u>3/5 - 31/12 2019</u>
Gross loss	-144.165	-13.229
2 Other financial costs	-1.023	-814
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-145.188	-14.043
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	0	0
Net profit or loss for the year	-145.188	-14.043
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Allocated from retained earnings	-145.188	-14.043
Total allocations and transfers	-145.188	-14.043

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Current assets		
Other receivables	53.462	42.375
Total receivables	<u>53.462</u>	<u>42.375</u>
Cash on hand and demand deposits	36.434	0
Total current assets	<u>89.896</u>	<u>42.375</u>
Total assets	<u>89.896</u>	<u>42.375</u>

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	50.000	50.000
Retained earnings	-159.232	-14.043
Total equity	-109.232	35.957
Liabilities other than provisions		
Payables to group enterprises	198.314	5.604
Other payables	814	814
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	199.128	6.418
Total liabilities other than provisions	199.128	6.418
Total equity and liabilities	89.896	42.375

3 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2020	50.000	0	50.000
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>-159.232</u>	<u>-159.232</u>
	<u>50.000</u>	<u>-159.232</u>	<u>-109.232</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	1/1 - 31/12 2020	3/5 - 31/12 2019
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
1. Staff costs		
There were no other employees than the Executive Board this year, they have not received remuneration.		
2. Other financial costs		
Financial costs, group enterprises	899	0
Other financial costs	124	814
	<u>1.023</u>	<u>814</u>
3. Contingencies		
Contingent liabilities		
The company does not have any commitments or contingent liabilities.		