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

Business registration no. 40769935

# Annual Report 2022

The annual report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting on 31 May 2023

Ho Kei Au Chair of the Annual General Meeting

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# **Company information**

Company	Better Energy Ærø A/S C/O Better Energy A/S Gammel Kongevej 60, 14th floor 1850 Frederiksberg C Business registration no.: 40769935 Date of formation: 4 September 2019
Board of Directors	Mark Augustenborg Ødum Ho Kei Au Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær
Executive Board	Anders Knokgaard Nielsen, Director

## **Management's statement**

Today, the Executive Board and the Board of Directors have considered and adopted the annual report of Better Energy Ærø 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 Ærø 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, 31 May 2023

**Executive Board** 

Anders Knokgaard Nielsen Director

**Board of Directors** 

Mark Augustenborg Ødum Chairman Ho Kei Au Board member Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær Board member

## Management's review

#### The company's main activities

The main activities of Better Energy Ærø A/S are directly or indirectly to acquire, own and operate solar power plants and related activities.

## Development in activities and financial matters

Better Energy Ærø A/S' income statement of the financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022 shows a result of DKK 8.403 and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 a balance sheet total of DKK 428.399 and an equity of DKK 417.272.

## **Income statement**

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross profit		-5.750	-500
Operating profit		-5.750	-500
Financial income	1	16.554	13.071
Financial expenses	2	-2	-342
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		10.802	12.229
Tax on profit for the year	3	-2.399	-2.690
Profit		8.403	9.539
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		8.403	9.539
Distribution of profit		8.403	9.539

## Balance sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Assets			
Receivables from group enterprises		427.885	413.825
Receivables		427.885	413.825
Cash and cash equivalents		514	515
Current assets		428.399	414.340
Assets	_	428.399	414.340

## Balance sheet as of 31 December

Equity and liabilities	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Contributed capital Retained earnings <b>Equity</b>		400.000 17.272 417.272	400.000 8.869 <b>408.869</b>
Payables to group enterprises Joint taxation payables Short-term liabilities other than provisions	_	8.751 2.376 <b>11.127</b>	3.000 2.471 <b>5.471</b>
Liabilities other than provisions		11.127	5.471
Equity and liabilities	_	428.399	414.340
Significant events occurring after end of reporting period Contingent liabilities Group relations	4 5 6		

## Statement of changes in Equity

	Contributed	Retained	
	capital	earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2022	400.000	8.869	408.869
Profit/loss for the year	0	8.403	8.403
Equity 31 December 2022	400.000	17.272	417.272

The company was established 4 September 2019 with a contributed cappital of DKK 40,000. On 17 December 2020 the contributed capital was increased by DKK 360,000 to a total of DKK 400,000.

## Notes

	2022	2021
1. Financial income		
Financial income from group enterprises	16.553	13.071
Other financial income	1	0
	16.554	13.071
	2022	2021
2. Financial expenses		
Other financial expenses	2	342
	2	342
	2022	2021
3. Tax on profit for the year		
Current tax for the year	2.376	2.690
Adjustment of corporation tax, previous years	23	0
	2.399	2.690

## 4. 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.

## 5. 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.

## 6. 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 Ærø 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 administration.

#### **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.

## **Accounting policies**

#### **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**

#### 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.

#### 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**

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 amortized cost, corresponding to the capitalized 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.