

# **Solcellepark Saltø P/S**

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

Business registration no. 40975756

## **Annual Report 2023**

The annual report was presented and  
adopted at the Annual General Meeting  
on 23 May 2024

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Ho Kei Au  
Chair of the Annual General Meeting

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## Solcellepark Saltø P/S

### Company information

<b>Company</b>	Solcellepark Saltø P/S C/O Better Energy A/S Gammel Kongevej 60, 14th floor 1850 Frederiksberg C Business registration no.: 40975756 Date of formation: 26 November 2019
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Nikolaj Kristian Qvade Rasmusen Signe Storgaard Sørensen Martin Vincents Brobæk Madsen
<b>Executive Board</b>	Martin Vincents Brobæk Madsen, Director
<b>General Partner</b>	Better Energy Andel Komplementar I ApS
<b>Auditors</b>	Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Egtved Allé 4 6000 Kolding Business Registration No.: 33963556

## Management's statement

Today, the Executive Board and the Board of Directors have considered and adopted the annual report of Solcellepark Saltø P/S for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

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 Solcellepark Saltø P/S at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023.

In our opinion, the management's review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the review.

We recommend that the annual report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Frederiksberg, 23 May 2024

### Executive Board

Martin Wincents Brobæk Madsen  
Director

### Board of Directors

Nikolaj Kristian Qvade Rasmusen  
Chairman

Signe Storgaard Sørensen  
Board member

Martin Wincents Brobæk Madsen  
Board member

## Independent auditor's report

### To the shareholders of Solcellepark Saltø P/S

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Solcellepark Saltø P/S for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### 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 misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 Entity's internal control.

## Independent auditor's report

- \* 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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- \* Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events 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.

### Statement on Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

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

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required by the relevant law and regulations.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the relevant law and regulations. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's Review.

Kolding, 23 May 2024

### Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Business Registration No. 33963556

Lars Ørum Nielsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne26771

## Management's review

### The company's main activities

The main activities of Solcellepark Saltø P/S are directly or indirectly to acquire, own and operate solar parks as well as related activities.

### Development in activities and financial matters

Solcellepark Saltø P/S' income statement of the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 shows a result of DKK -21,762 and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 a balance sheet total of DKK 51,277,650 and an equity of DKK 338,100.

During 2023 progress was made in developing the future solar park. Capitalised expenses up until 31 December 2023 amount to DKK 41,394,129.

## Solcellepark Saltø P/S

### Income statement

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross profit		-1,550	-17,000
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>-1,550</b>	<b>-17,000</b>
Financial income	1	28,298	24
Financial expenses	2	-48,510	-22,779
<b>Profit from ordinary activities before tax</b>		<b>-21,762</b>	<b>-39,755</b>
<b>Profit</b>		<b>-21,762</b>	<b>-39,755</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of results</b>			
Retained earnings		-21,762	-39,755
<b>Distribution of profit</b>		<b>-21,762</b>	<b>-39,755</b>



Solcellepark Saltø P/S

Balance sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment in progress	3	41,394,129	11,495,220
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>		<b>41,394,129</b>	<b>11,495,220</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>41,394,129</b>	<b>11,495,220</b>
Other receivables		7,881,401	2,696,303
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>7,881,401</b>	<b>2,696,303</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>2,002,120</b>	<b>14,931</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>9,883,521</b>	<b>2,711,234</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>51,277,650</b>	<b>14,206,454</b>

## Balance sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Contributed capital		400,000	400,000
Retained earnings		-61,900	-40,138
<b>Equity</b>		<b>338,100</b>	<b>359,862</b>
Trade payables		7,385,405	0
Payables to group enterprises		43,554,145	13,846,592
<b>Short-term liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>50,939,550</b>	<b>13,846,592</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>50,939,550</b>	<b>13,846,592</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>51,277,650</b>	<b>14,206,454</b>
Significant events occurring after end of reporting period	4		
Contingent liabilities	5		
Group relations	6		
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	7		

## Statement of changes in Equity

	<b>Contributed capital</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
Equity 1 January 2023	400,000	-40,138	359,862
Profit/loss for the year	0	-21,762	-21,762
<b>Equity 31 December 2023</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>-61,900</b>	<b>338,100</b>

The company was established 26 November 2019 with a contributed capital of DKK 40,000.

On 4 November 2021 the contributed capital was increased by DKK 360,000 to a total of DKK 400,000.

## Notes

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
<b>1. Financial income</b>		
Other financial income	14,384	24
Exchange rate gains	13,914	0
	<b>28,298</b>	<b>24</b>

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
<b>2. Financial expenses</b>		
Financial expenses from group enterprises	4,984	14,306
Other financial expenses	0	362
Exchange rate losses	43,526	8,111
	<b>48,510</b>	<b>22,779</b>

	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
<b>3. Property, plant and equipment in progress</b>		
Cost at the beginning of the year	11,495,220	687,606
Additions for the year	29,898,909	10,807,614
<b>Cost at the end of the year</b>	<b>41,394,129</b>	<b>11,495,220</b>
<b>Carrying amount at the end of the year</b>	<b>41,394,129</b>	<b>11,495,220</b>

Interests included in cost of assets	1,069,659	0
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**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 has engaged in conditional agreements regarding neighbour compensations for a total of DKK 0.6 million. In addition, the company is exposed to pay compensation or buy properties located within 200 meters of a Better Energy solar park (Danish renewable energy legislation).

**6. Group relations**

No parent company submits consolidated financial statements.

**7. Unrecognised rental and lease commitments**

	2023	2022
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	73,822,850	0

## Accounting policies

### Reporting class

The annual report of Solcellepark Saltø P/S for 2023 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 income

Financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, amortisation of financial assets, payables and transactions in foreign currencies as well as fair value adjustments of financial interests.

## 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 as well as fair value adjustments of financial interests.

### Balance sheet

#### Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, solar parks, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

Interest expenses on loans for the manufacturing of property, plant and equipment are included in cost if they relate to the manufacturing period. All other financial expenses are recognised in the income statement.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Buildings:	50 years
Solar parks:	30 years
Tools and equipment:	3-8 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period. Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

#### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value, less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

#### 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.

#### 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.

## **Accounting policies**

### **Off-balance sheet items**

Contingent liabilities comprise obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not fully within the control of the company; or present obligations that arise from past events but are not recognised because the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will probably not be required to settle the obligation or because the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Lease commitments are measured at the nominal value of the remaining lease payments.