

Better Energy Egå P/S

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

Business registration no. 40975764

Annual Report 2023

The annual report was presented and
adopted at the Annual General Meeting
on 31 May 2024

Ho Kei Au
Chair of the Annual General Meeting

Better Energy Egå P/S

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Better Energy Egå P/S

Company information

Company	Better Energy Egå P/S C/O Better Energy A/S Gammel Kongevej 60, 14th floor 1850 Frederiksberg C Business registration no.: 40975764 Date of formation: 26 November 2019
Board of Directors	Nikolaj Kristian Qvade Rasmusen Esben Billeskov Signe Storgaard Sørensen
Executive Board	Esben Billeskov, Managing director
General Partner	Better Energy Komplementar DK ApS

Management's statement

Today, the Executive Board and the Board of Directors have considered and adopted the annual report of Better Energy Egå 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 Better Energy Egå 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.

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 2024

Executive Board

Esben Billeskov
Managing director

Board of Directors

Nikolaj Kristian Qvade Rasmusen
Chairman

Esben Billeskov
Board member

Signe Storgaard Sørensen
Board member

Better Energy Egå P/S

Management's review

The company's main activities

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

Development in activities and financial matters

Better Energy Egå P/S' income statement of the financial year 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023 shows a result of DKK -16,734 and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows a balance sheet total of DKK 368,854 and an equity of DKK 368,804.

Capitalised expenses related to the future solar park up until 31 December 2023 amount to DKK 313,438.

Better Energy Egå P/S

Income statement

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross profit		-21,540	-17,000
Operating profit		<u>-21,540</u>	<u>-17,000</u>
Financial income	1	4,806	2,438
Financial expenses	2	0	-137
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		<u>-16,734</u>	<u>-14,699</u>
Profit		<u>-16,734</u>	<u>-14,699</u>
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		<u>-16,734</u>	<u>-14,699</u>
Distribution of profit		<u>-16,734</u>	<u>-14,699</u>

Better Energy Egå P/S

Balance sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment in progress	3	313,438	313,438
Property, plant and equipment		313,438	313,438
Fixed assets		313,438	313,438
Receivables from group enterprises		43,284	88,481
Other receivables		5,010	4,500
Receivables		48,294	92,981
Cash and cash equivalents		7,122	3,917
Current assets		55,416	96,898
Assets		368,854	410,336

Better Energy Egå P/S

Balance sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Liabilities and equity			
Contributed capital		400,000	400,000
Retained earnings		-31,196	-14,462
Equity		368,804	385,538
Trade payables		50	0
Payables to group enterprises		0	24,798
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		50	24,798
Liabilities other than provisions		50	24,798
Equity and liabilities		368,854	410,336
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Better Energy Egå P/S

Statement of changes in Equity

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2023	400,000	-14,462	385,538
Profit (loss)	0	-16,734	-16,734
Equity 31 December 2023	400,000	-31,196	368,804

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	2022
	DKK	DKK
1. Financial income		
Financial income from group enterprises	4,601	2,431
Other financial income	205	7
	4,806	2,438
	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
2. Financial expenses		
Other financial expenses	0	137
	0	137
	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
3. Property, plant and equipment in progress		
Cost at the beginning of the year	313,438	313,438
Cost at the end of the year	313,438	313,438
Carrying amount at the end of the year	313,438	313,438

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. 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.

Better Energy Egå P/S

Accounting policies

Reporting class

The annual report of Better Energy Egå 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 write-downs 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.

Accounting policies

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.