

# **Better Energy Vedde P/S**

Gammel Kongevej 60, 14th floor

1850 Frederiksberg C

Business Registration No. 41055626

## **Annual Report 2022**

The annual report was presented and  
adopted at the Annual General Meeting  
on 14 April 2023

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Ho Kei Au  
Chair of the Annual General Meeting

## Better Energy Vedde P/S

### Contents

Company information	3
Management's statement	4
Management's review	5
Income statement	6
Balance sheet	7
Statement of changes in Equity	9
Notes	10
Accounting policies	11

## Better Energy Vedde P/S

### Company information

<b>Company</b>	Better Energy Vedde P/S Gammel Kongevej 60, 14th floor 1850 Frederiksberg C Business Registration No.: 41055626 Date of formation: 31 December 2019
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Mark Augustenborg Ødum Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær Ho Kei Au
<b>Executive Board</b>	Anders Knokgaard Nielsen, Director
<b>General Partner</b>	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 Vedde P/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 Vedde P/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, 14 April 2023

### **Executive Board**

Anders Knokgaard Nielsen  
Director

### **Board of Directors**

Mark Augustenborg Ødum  
Chairman

Rasmus Lildholdt Kjær  
Board member

Ho Kei Au  
Board member

## **Better Energy Vedde P/S**

### **Management's review**

#### **The company's main activities**

The main activities of Better Energy Vedde 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 Vedde P/S's income statement of the financial year 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022 shows a result of DKK -86,594 and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 a balance sheet total of DKK 2,596,925 and an equity of DKK 314,782.

During 2022 progress was made in developing the future solar park. Capitalised expenses up until 31 December 2022 amount to DKK 791,463.

## Better Energy Vedde P/S

### Income statement

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross profit		-17,000	-3,296
Operating profit		<u>-17,000</u>	<u>-3,296</u>
Financial income	1	2	4,156
Financial expenses	2	<u>-69,596</u>	<u>-34</u>
<b>Profit from ordinary activities before tax</b>		<b>-86,594</b>	<b>826</b>
Tax on profit for the year	3	<u>0</u>	<u>-271</u>
<b>Profit</b>		<b><u>-86,594</u></b>	<b><u>555</u></b>
<b>Proposed distribution of results</b>			
Retained earnings		<u>-86,594</u>	<u>555</u>
<b>Distribution of profit</b>		<b><u>-86,594</u></b>	<b><u>555</u></b>

Better Energy Vedde P/S

Balance sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
<b>Assets</b>			
Land and buildings		1,800,000	0
Property	4	791,463	724,608
<b>Property, Plant and Equipment in progress</b>		<b>2,591,463</b>	<b>724,608</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>2,591,463</b>	<b>724,608</b>
Other receivables		4,500	181,152
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>4,500</b>	<b>181,152</b>
Cash and cash equivalents		962	0
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>5,462</b>	<b>181,152</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>2,596,925</b>	<b>905,760</b>

**Better Energy Vedde P/S****Balance sheet as of 31 December**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022 DKK</b>	<b>2021 DKK</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
Contributed capital		400,000	400,000
Retained earnings		-85,218	1,376
<b>Equity</b>		<b>314,782</b>	<b>401,376</b>
Debt to banks		0	34
Trade payables		66,855	0
Payables to group enterprises		2,215,288	504,350
<b>Short-term liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>2,282,143</b>	<b>504,384</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>2,282,143</b>	<b>504,384</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>2,596,925</b>	<b>905,760</b>
Significant events occurring after end of reporting period	5		
Group relations	6		



## Better Energy Vedde P/S

### Statement of changes in Equity

	<b>Contributed capital</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
Equity 1 January 2022	400,000	1,376	401,376
Profit (loss)	0	-86,594	-86,594
<b>Equity 31 December 2022</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>-85,218</b>	<b>314,782</b>

The company was established 31 December 2019 with a contributed capital of DKK 40,000.  
4 November 2021 the contributed capital was increased by DKK 360,000 to a total of DKK 400,000.

**Notes**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>1. Financial income</b>		
Financial income from group enterprises	0	4,156
Other financial income	2	0
	<u>2</u>	<u>4,156</u>

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>2. Financial expenses</b>		
Financial expenses from group enterprises	69,338	0
Other financial expenses	258	34
	<u>69,596</u>	<u>34</u>

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>3. Tax on profit for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	0	271
	<u>0</u>	<u>271</u>

The company was in 2021 transformed from a public limited company ("Aktieselskab") to a limited partnership company ("Partnerselskab") which is transparent for tax purposes.

Expensed tax is related to the period before transformation.

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>4. Property</b>		
Cost at the beginning of the year	724,608	724,608
Additions for the year	66,855	0
<b>Cost at the end of the year</b>	<u>791,463</u>	<u>724,608</u>
<b>Carrying amount at the end of the year</b>	<u>791,463</u>	<u>724,608</u>

**5. 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.

**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.

## Better Energy Vedde P/S

### Accounting policies

#### Reporting class

The annual report of Better Energy Vedde P/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 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, 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.

## **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.

For group-manufactured assets, cost comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and labor costs.

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.

Impairment of accounts receivables past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

### **Other receivables**

Other receivables comprise non-financial assets, which are measured at cost.

### **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**

### **Current tax liabilities**

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.