BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

ENI Project ApS

Vinkelvej 12, 6600 Vejen

CVR no. 41 15 48 29

Annual report for 2022

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 08.05.23

Poul Søndermark Svendsen
Dirigent

Table of contents

Company information etc.

The company

ENI Project ApS
Vinkelvej 12
6600 Vejen

Registered office: Vejen kommune
CVR no.: 41 15 48 29
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Poul Søndermark Svendsen
Niels Frederiksen

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 for ENI Project ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.22 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Vejen, May 8, 2023

Executive Board

Poul Søndermark Svendsen	Niels Frederiksen

To the capital owners of ENI Project ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ENI Project ApS for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.22 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 in accordance with the the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

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 "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company 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.

Statement regarding the management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

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

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the 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 in preparing the financial statements 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 that includes our 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.

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 skepticism 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 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 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 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 the disclosures, 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.

Haderslev, May 8, 2023

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Rasmus Ørskov
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne42777

Primary activities

The company's activities consist in operating as a turnkey contractor and in selling photovoltaic panels.

Exceptional conditions

The annual report for 2022 shows a significant loss due to problems on delivered components and delays due to supply problems.

Please refer to note 1 for further explanation.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.22 - 31.12.22 shows a profit/loss of DKK -12,783,357 against DKK -27,202,799 for the period 01.01.21 - 31.12.21. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 3,164,280.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be unsatisfactory.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note		2022 DKK	2021 DKK
	Gross loss	**-16,227,759**	**-35,318,357**
	Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-1,135,416	-1,164,244
	Other operating expenses	-119,200	0
	Operating loss	**-17,482,375**	**-36,482,601**
3	Financial income	1,845,210	1,952,022
4	Financial expenses	-729,963	-342,220
	Loss before tax	**-16,367,128**	**-34,872,799**
	Tax on loss for the year	3,583,771	7,670,000
	Loss for the year	**-12,783,357**	**-27,202,799**

Proposed appropriation account

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Retained earnings	-12,783,357	-27,202,799
Total	**-12,783,357**	**-27,202,799**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.22 DKK	31.12.21 DKK
	Plant and machinery	1,924,445	3,179,061
5	**Total property, plant and equipment**	**1,924,445**	**3,179,061**
	Total non-current assets	**1,924,445**	**3,179,061**
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	7,270,058	0
	Total inventories	**7,270,058**	**0**
6	Work in progress for third parties	0	24,834,120
	Trade receivables	18,001,215	1,915,995
	Receivables from group enterprises	2,013,001	22,960,143
	Receivables from associates	22,681,500	0
	Income tax receivable	8,552,575	0
	Other receivables	3,693,457	6,819,079
	Total receivables	**54,941,748**	**56,529,337**
	Cash	**37,654,657**	**726,646**
	Total current assets	**99,866,463**	**57,255,983**
	Total assets	**101,790,908**	**60,435,044**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.22 DKK	31.12.21 DKK
	Share capital	40,000	40,000
	Retained earnings	3,124,280	15,907,637
	Total equity	**3,164,280**	**15,947,637**
	Provisions for deferred tax	5,598,804	630,000
	Total provisions	**5,598,804**	**630,000**
7	Lease commitments	0	432,437
	Total long-term payables	**0**	**432,437**
7	Short-term part of long-term payables	436,577	397,732
6	Prepayments received from work in progress for third parties	62,750,258	0
	Trade payables	2,123,702	15,154,465
	Payables to group enterprises	27,677,287	26,086,152
	Other payables	40,000	1,786,621
	Total short-term payables	**93,027,824**	**43,424,970**
	Total payables	**93,027,824**	**43,857,407**
	Total equity and liabilities	**101,790,908**	**60,435,044**

8 Contingent liabilities
9 Charges and security
10 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.22 - 31.12.22			
Balance as at 01.01.22	40,000	15,907,637	15,947,637
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-12,783,357	-12,783,357
Balance as at 31.12.22	40,000	3,124,280	3,164,280

1. Exceptional conditions

During 2020 and 2021 the Company has build a photovoltaic park. It was the expectation that the photovoltaic park was finished in the beginning of 2021.

Due to problems on components from suppliers a major part of the construction on the photovoltaic park has to be rebuild which has resulted in a significant amount of extra work. Furthermore the completion of the photovoltaic park was been delayed due to supply problems from suppliers.

The circumstances have resulted in an unexpected and significant loss in 2022.

Management expects that the photovoltaic parks will be completed during 2023 without further unexpected costs.

2. Special items

Special items are income and expenses that are special due to their size and nature. The following special items were recorded in the financial year:

Special items:	Recognised in the income statement in:	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	Other operating expenses	-119,200	0
Total		-119,200	0

3. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	1,179,642	1,790,209
Other interest income	665,568	161,813
Total	1,845,210	1,952,022

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK

4. Financial expenses

Interest, group enterprises	527,043	2,761
Other interest expenses	18,999	227,704
Foreign exchange losses	183,921	111,755
Total	729,963	342,220

5. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Plant and machinery
Cost as at 01.01.22	4,708,137
Disposals during the year	-164,392
Cost as at 31.12.22	4,543,745
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.22	-1,529,076
Depreciation during the year	-1,135,416
Reversal of depreciation of and impairment losses on disposed assets	45,192
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.22	-2,619,300
Carrying amount as at 31.12.22	1,924,445
Carrying amount of assets held under finance leases as at 31.12.22	396,665

	31.12.22 DKK	31.12.21 DKK

6. Work in progress for third parties

	31.12.22 DKK	31.12.21 DKK
Work in progress for third parties	113,107,183	79,395,830
On-account invoicing	-175,857,441	-54,561,710
Total work in progress for third parties	-62,750,258	24,834,120
Work in progress for third parties	0	24,834,120
Prepayments received from work in progress for third parties, short-term payables	-62,750,258	0
Total	-62,750,258	24,834,120

7. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK	Repayment first year	Outstanding debt after 5 years	Total payables at 31.12.22	Total payables at 31.12.21
Lease commitments	436,577	0	436,577	830,169
Total	436,577	0	436,577	830,169

8. Contingent liabilities

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and is liable for income taxes on a pro rata basis and must comply with any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

9. Charges and security

Receivables and work in progress have been secured against trade payables to Group companies.

The company's receivable from an associated company of DKK 22,700k is a subordinated loan capital which is secondary to other creditors.

10. Related parties

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Energi Innovation Holding ApS, Vejen kommune.

11. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

LEASES

Leases relating to assets where the company has substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet. On initial recognition, assets held under finance leases and related lease commitments are measured at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of future lease payments. Subsequently, assets held under finance leases are treated like other similar assets.

Lease commitments relating to assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as payables. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease commitments are measured at amortised cost according to which the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the lease term.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises revenue and raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Income from construction contracts involving the delivery of highly customised assets are recognised in the income statement as revenue according to the stage of completion. Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the selling price of work performed during the year (percentage of completion method).

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Depreciation and impairment losses

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful life, year	Residual value, per cent
Plant and machinery	3 - 5	0- 10

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the ‘Impairment losses on fixed assets’ section.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise costs of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise’s activities, including costs relating to rental activities and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, the interest element of finance lease payments, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise plant and machinery.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Property, plant and equipment under construction

Property, plant and equipment under construction are measured at cost. Costs incurred on property, plant and equipment under construction are transferred to the relevant asset category when the asset is ready for use.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.
The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO-method. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of raw materials and consumables as well as goods for resale is determined as purchase prices plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

Work in progress for third parties

Work in progress for third parties is measured at the selling price of the work performed less on-account invoicing made for each piece of work in progress.

The selling price is measured according to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and total expected income from each piece of work in progress. The degree of completion for each piece of work in progress is normally calculated as the ratio between the resources spent and the total budgeted resource consumption. For some work in progress where the resource consumption cannot be used as a basis, the ratio between completed subactivities and the combined subactivities for the individual piece of work in progress is used instead. When the selling price of a piece of work in progress cannot be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

The individual piece of work in progress is recognised under receivables or payables in the balance sheet depending on whether the net value of the selling price less prepayments received is positive or negative.

When it is likely that the total costs of the individual piece of work in progress will exceed total sales income, the total expected loss is recognised as a provision.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management’s intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.