

Solar Park Skodsebølle ApS

**Gyngemose Parkvej 50
2860 Søborg**

CVR no. 42 25 99 50

**Annual report for the period
17 March to 31 December 2021
(1st Financial year)**

Adopted at the annual general
meeting on 5 May 2022

Jan Paulsen
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Solar Park Skodsebølle ApS for the financial year 17 March - 31 December 2021.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 17 March - 31 December 2021.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The financial statements have not been audited. Management considers the criteria for not auditing the financial statements to be met.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Søborg, 5 May 2022

Executive board

Knud Erik Andersen
Director

Jens-Peter Zink
Director

Company details

The company

Solar Park Skodsebølle ApS
Gyngemose Parkvej 50
2860 Søborg

CVR no.: 42 25 99 50

Reporting period: 17 March - 31 December 2021

Incorporated: 17 March 2021

Domicile: Gladsaxe

Executive board

Knud Erik Andersen, director
Jens-Peter Zink, director

Consolidated financial statements

The company is reflected in the group report as the parent company European Energy A/S

The report can be obtained at the following address:

www.europeanenergy.com

Management's review

Business review

The purpose of the company is to develop, finance, operate and sell renewable energy produced by solar panels.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2021 shows a loss of DKK 42.252, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2021 shows negative equity of DKK 2.252.

Financing

The company's assets and liabilities have been assessed with continued operations in mind as adequate cash is available at least next 12 months. The management is aware that the company has capital losses exceeding more than 50% of the share capital. In accordance with the Danish Company Act § 119, management will at the annual meeting explain the capital loss and plans for reestablishment of the capital. The company expects that the company will be able to restore its capital base through capital injection or through its own operations.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Solar Park Skodsebølle ApS for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The annual report for 2021 is presented in DKK

As 2021 is the company's first reporting period, no comparatives have been presented.

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 amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, 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 the asset 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 the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to operation and maintenance, administration, rent of land etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities, liabilities and foreign currency transactions etc.

Accounting policies

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use tax losses to reduce their own taxable profits.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Tangible assets

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Interest expenses on loans obtained specifically for the purpose of financing the manufacturing of items of property, plant and equipment are included in cost over the manufacturing period. All indirect, attributable borrowing costs are recognised in the income statement.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of items of property, plant and equipment is tested annually for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation.

Where there is evidence of impairment, an impairment test is performed for each individual asset or group of assets. Write-down is made to the lower of the recoverable amount and the carrying amount.

Accounting policies

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net present value and the value in use less expected costs to sell. The net present value is determined as the present value of the anticipated net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the anticipated net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or group of assets after the end of their useful life.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

The company and all its Danish group entities are taxed on a joint basis. The current income tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities relative to their taxable income. Tax losses are allocated based on the full absorption method. The jointly taxed entities are eligible for the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as 'Joint taxation contributions receivable' or 'Joint taxation contributions payable'.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement 17 March 2021 - 31 December 2021

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> DKK
Revenue		0
Other external expenses	2	<u>-53.972</u>
Gross profit		-53.972
Financial costs	3	<u>-197</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-54.169
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>11.917</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u><u>-42.252</u></u>
Retained earnings		<u>-42.252</u>
		<u><u>-42.252</u></u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> DKK
Assets		
Property, plant and equipment in progress		19.484.571
Tangible assets	4	<u>19.484.571</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>19.484.571</u>
Other receivables		4.659.339
Deferred tax asset		11.917
Receivables		<u>4.671.256</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>37.018</u>
Total current assets		<u>4.708.274</u>
Total assets		<u><u>24.192.845</u></u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u> DKK
Equity and liabilities		
Share capital		40.000
Retained earnings		<u>-42.252</u>
Equity		<u>-2.252</u>
Payables to group entities		<u>24.195.097</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>24.195.097</u>
Total liabilities		<u>24.195.097</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>24.192.845</u></u>
Capital resources	1	
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Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 17 March 2021	0	0	0
Cash payment at foundation	40.000	0	40.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-42.252	-42.252
Equity at 31 December 2021	<u>40.000</u>	<u>-42.252</u>	<u>-2.252</u>

Notes

1 Capital resources

The company's assets and liabilities have been assessed with continued operations in mind as adequate cash is available at least next 12 months.

The management is aware that the company has capital losses exceeding more than 50% of the share capital. In accordance with the Danish Company Act § 119, management will at the annual meeting explain the capital loss and plans for reestablishment of the capital.

The company expects that the company will be able to restore its capital base through capital injection or through its own operations.

	2021 DKK
2 Staff costs	
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>

The Company has entered into administration agreements with group entities. The Company has no employees besides the management whom is not remunerated by the Company.

3 Financial costs

Other financial costs	194
Exchange adjustments costs	<u>3</u>
	<u>197</u>

Notes

4 Tangible assets

	Property, plant and equipment in progress
Cost at 17 March 2021	0
Additions for the year	<u>19.484.571</u>
Cost at 31 December 2021	<u>19.484.571</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	<u><u>19.484.571</u></u>

5 Contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with its parent company, KEA Holding I ApS (management company), and jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed entities for payment of income taxes as well as for payment of withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties which fall due for payment from the date entering of the joint taxation group.

6 Related parties and ownership structure

According to the company's register of shareholders, the following shareholder holds at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital:

EE PV Holding ApS, Gyngemose Parkvej 50, 2860 Søborg

Consolidated financial statements

The company is reflected in the group report as the parent company European Energy A/S

The report can be obtained at the following address:

www.europeanenergy.com