
DK Solar Power 2 ApS

Koldinghus Alle 1, DK-4690 Haslev

Annual Report for 2023

CVR No. 42 65 55 97

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 4/6 2024

Alexandra von
Bernstorff
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of DK Solar Power 2 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

In my opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

I recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 4 June 2024

Executive Board

Alexandra von Bernstorff
Manager

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of DK Solar Power 2 ApS

Opinion

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

We have audited the Financial Statements of DK Solar Power 2 ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) 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 on 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, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

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 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.

Independent Auditor's report

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 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.

Ringsted, 4 June 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Martin Sloth Langhoff Hansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne36027

Nikolaj Frausing Borch
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne44062

Company information

The Company	DK Solar Power 2 ApS Koldinghus Alle 1 DK-4690 Haslev CVR No: 42 65 55 97 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 2 September 2021 Financial year: 3rd financial year Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
Executive Board	Alexandra von Bernstorff
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Eventyrvej 16 DK-4100 Ringsted

Management's review

Key activities

The Entity's purpose is to act as a holding company for its subsidiaries.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2023 shows a loss of EUR 364,419, and at 31 December 2023 the balance sheet of the Company shows a positive equity of EUR 17,734,955.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2023 of the Company and the results of the activities and cash flows of the Company for the financial year for 2023 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023	2022
		EUR	EUR
Gross loss		-28,209	-3,177
Financial income	1	2,165,110	447,475
Financial expenses	2	-2,604,268	-536,762
Profit/loss before tax		-467,367	-92,464
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	102,948	20,162
Net profit/loss for the year		-364,419	-72,302
 Distribution of profit			
		2023	2022
		EUR	EUR
Proposed distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		-364,419	-72,302
		-364,419	-72,302

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2023	2022
		EUR	EUR
Investments in subsidiaries	4	9,039,787	9,039,787
Receivables from group enterprises	5	57,646,571	32,366,712
Fixed asset investments		66,686,358	41,406,499
Fixed assets		66,686,358	41,406,499
Receivables from group enterprises		2,106,920	0
Deferred tax asset		21,063	21,062
Corporation tax		102,946	70
Receivables		2,230,929	21,132
Cash at bank and in hand		7,444,906	32,672,026
Current assets		9,675,835	32,693,158
Assets		76,362,193	74,099,657

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		EUR	EUR
Share capital		5,513	5,379
Share premium account		0	0
Retained earnings		17,729,442	7,259,453
Equity		17,734,955	7,264,832
Payables to group enterprises		54,526,308	65,897,433
Long-term debt	6	54,526,308	65,897,433
Trade payables		960,171	937,390
Payables to group enterprises	6	3,140,759	0
Other payables		0	2
Short-term debt		4,100,930	937,392
Debt		58,627,238	66,834,825
Liabilities and equity		76,362,193	74,099,657
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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Equity at 1 January	5,379	0	7,259,453	7,264,832
Capital increase	134	10,834,408	0	10,834,542
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-364,419	-364,419
Transfer from share premium account	0	-10,834,408	10,834,408	0
Equity at 31 December	5,513	0	17,729,442	17,734,955

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	EUR	EUR
1. Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	1,719,505	386,651
Other financial income	445,605	60,824
	<u>2,165,110</u>	<u>447,475</u>
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	EUR	EUR
2. Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	2,604,041	536,717
Other financial expenses	73	29
Exchange loss	154	16
	<u>2,604,268</u>	<u>536,762</u>
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	EUR	EUR
3. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	-102,946	-70
Deferred tax for the year	-1	-20,092
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-1	0
	<u>-102,948</u>	<u>-20,162</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2023	2022
	EUR	EUR
4. Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	9,039,787	9,039,787
Cost at 31 December	9,039,787	9,039,787
Carrying amount at 31 December	9,039,787	9,039,787

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Faxe Green Power Holding ApS	Haslev	EUR 5,367	100%	-923,059	-81,596
Faxe Green Power K/S	Haslev	EUR 973	100%	4,436,042	390,583
Komplementarselskabet Faxe Green Power ApS	Haslev	EUR 5,367	100%	7,812	1,070
				3,520,795	310,057

5. Other fixed asset investments

	Receivables from group enterprises
	EUR
Cost at 1 January	32,366,712
Additions for the year	25,279,859
Cost at 31 December	57,646,571
Carrying amount at 31 December	57,646,571

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	EUR	EUR
6. Long-term debt		
Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.		
The debt falls due for payment as specified below:		
Payables to group enterprises		
After 5 years	54,526,308	65,897,433
Long-term part	54,526,308	65,897,433
Other short-term debt to group enterprises	3,140,759	0
	<u>57,667,067</u>	<u>65,897,433</u>

7. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable by the Group amounts to EUR 0. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of DK Solar Power 2 ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2023 are presented in EUR.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements are prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset 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 out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for administration, etc.

Gross loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue and other external expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the subsidiary. However, dividends relating to earnings in the subsidiary before it was acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the subsidiary.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with Danish Group entities. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of receivables which are measured at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Financial liabilities

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.