BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

StandbyCo VII ApS

Islands Brygge 43 .1, 2300 København S

CVR no. 41 47 98 41

Annual report for 2024

This annual report has been adopted at the annual general meeting on 27.06.25

Pter Schow Jensen

Chairman of the meeting

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Company information etc.

The company

StandbyCo VII ApS
c/o Modstrøm Danmark A/S
Islands Brygge 43 .1
2300 København S
Registered office: København S
CVR no.: 41 47 98 41
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Anders Dissing Millgaard

Board of Directors

Rinaldo Rosendaal
Nicklas Skou Guldberg

Auditors

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 for StandbyCo VII ApS.

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 company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.24 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24.

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

Copenhagen, June 27, 2025

Executive Board

Anders Dissing Millgaard

Board of Directors

Rinaldo Rosendaal
Chairman

Nicklas Skou Guldberg

To the capital owner of StandbyCo VII ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of StandbyCo VII ApS for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information. The financial statements are 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 31.12.24 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.24 - 31.12.24 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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.

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.

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 judgment 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.

- Plan and perform the audit of the financial statements to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the consolidated financial information of the entities or business units as a basis for expressing an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, June 27, 2025

Beierholm
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Henrik Agner Hansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne28682

Income statement

Note		2024 DKK	2023 DKK
	Gross profit	**1,713,162**	**1,370,404**
3	Staff costs	-1,668,864	-1,699,420
	Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**44,298**	**-329,016**
4	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	-12,709,808	20,251,614
	Financial income	244,065	299,032
	Financial expenses	-4,717,145	-4,154,815
	Profit/loss before tax	**-17,138,590**	**16,066,815**
	Tax on profit or loss for the year	974,332	853,540
	Profit/loss for the year	**-16,164,258**	**16,920,355**

Proposed appropriation account

	2024	2023
Retained earnings	-16,164,258	16,920,355
Total	**-16,164,258**	**16,920,355**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.24 DKK	31.12.23 DKK
5	Equity investments in group enterprises	150,068,150	197,777,958
	Total investments	**150,068,150**	**197,777,958**
	Total non-current assets	**150,068,150**	**197,777,958**
	Receivables from group enterprises	0	9,745
	Income tax receivable	974,332	1,451,566
	Total receivables	**974,332**	**1,461,311**
	Cash	**7,317,349**	**9,552,381**
	Total current assets	**8,291,681**	**11,013,692**
	Total assets	**158,359,831**	**208,791,650**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.24 DKK	31.12.23 DKK
	Share capital	40,002	40,002
	Retained earnings	118,344,599	134,508,857
	Total equity	**118,384,601**	**134,548,859**
6	Payables to other credit institutions	0	38,880,670
	Total long-term payables	**0**	**38,880,670**
6	Short-term part of long-term payables	0	35,000,000
	Payables to other credit institutions	39,667,042	0
	Trade payables	26,000	26,000
	Other payables	282,188	336,121
	Total short-term payables	**39,975,230**	**35,362,121**
	Total payables	**39,975,230**	**74,242,791**
	Total equity and liabilities	**158,359,831**	**208,791,650**

7 Contingent liabilities
8 Charges and security
10 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Cash flow hedging reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.23 - 31.12.23				
Balance as at 01.01.23	40,002	2,120,271	101,888,675	104,048,948
Group contribution	0	0	15,699,827	15,699,827
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments	0	-2,718,297	0	-2,718,297
Tax on changes in equity	0	598,026	0	598,026
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	16,920,355	16,920,355
Balance as at 31.12.23	40,002	0	134,508,857	134,548,859
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.24 - 31.12.24				
Balance as at 01.01.24	40,002	0	134,508,857	134,548,859
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-16,164,258	-16,164,258
Balance as at 31.12.24	40,002	0	118,344,599	118,384,601

1. Balance sheet composition

The company has recognised payables to other credit institutions of DKK 39.7m which as of the balance sheet date has been classified as short-term payables. The payables are part of the Group's financing structure and Management expects the payables to be reclassified as long-term payables during 2025 following renogiation of the Group's financing agreements.

2. Primary activities

The company's primary activities comprise owning shares, directly and indirectly, in electricity companies.

3. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	1,545,300	1,576,012
Pensions	120,000	120,000
Other social security costs	3,564	3,408
Total	1,668,864	1,699,420
Average number of employees during the year	1	1

4. Income from equity investments in group enterprises

Share of profit or loss of group enterprises	3,673,709	36,635,131
Amortisation of goodwill	-16,383,517	-16,383,517
Total	-12,709,808	20,251,614

5. Equity investments in group enterprises

Figures in DKK	Equity investments in group enterprises
Cost as at 01.01.24	230,024,827
Cost as at 31.12.24	230,024,827
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.24	-32,246,869
Amortisation of goodwill	-16,383,517
Net profit/loss from equity investments	3,673,709
Dividend relating to equity investments	-35,000,000
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.24	-79,956,677
Carrying amount as at 31.12.24	150,068,150
The item comprises goodwill as at 31.12.24 of	94,205,223

Name and registered office:	Ownership interest
Subsidiaries:	
Modstrøm Danmark A/S, København	100%
Aktant Technology A/S, København	100%
Dansk Forsyningsinkasso A/S, København	100%
Modstroem Deutschland G.m.b.H, Tyskland	100%
EasyGreen ApS, København	100%

6. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK	Outstanding debt after 5 years	Total payables at 31.12.24	Total payables at 31.12.23
Payables to credit institutions	0	0	73,880,670
Total	0	0	73,880,670

Please refer to note 1 for description of subsequent events and the reversal of short-term payables as long-term payables after the balance sheet date.

7. Contingent liabilities

Recourse guarantee commitments

The company has provided a guarantee for group enterprises' debt to credit institutions. The guarantee is maximised at DKK 24.993k. The group enterprises' debt to the credit institutions concerned amounts to DKK 0k at the balance sheet date.

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 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.

8. Charges and security

The company has provided collateral in equity investments in group enterprises for own debt, totaling DKK 39,667k, debt in group enterprises to credit institutions, totaling a credit maximum of DKK 24,987k, and other securities of DKK 500k. The carrying amount of equity investments in group enterprises amount to 150,068k

9. Uncertainty concerning recognition and measurement

n the financial statements for 2024, the following uncertainty as regards recognition and measurement is noted, since it could have influence on the assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements:

The company has recognized goodwill as part of equity investments in group enterprises amoutning to DKK 150.1m. The uncertainty relates to measurement of goodwill amouting to DKK 50.3m and is based on improved earnings and cash flow for the related activity. Theese expectations are based on realized sales in 2025, a stabilization of the market for solar cells and positive impacts from the restructuring of activities which already has resulted in positive earnings in the begining of 2025. The expections of improved earnings are subject to some uncertainty , especially as it relates to the time frame for stabilization of the solar cell market.

If the assumptions are not met and the expected earnings deviate with more than 25-30% from the current budgets, the goodwill, recognised in the financial statements as part of equity investments in group enterprise, will be subject to impairment. It is Management's assessment that the assumptions will be met but that the uncertainties described above exists.

10. Related parties

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent StandbyCo VI ApS, København.

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.

In accordance with section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements. The company is a subsidiary of StandbyCo VI ApS, København, CVR no. 41 47 96 55, which prepares consolidated financial statements.

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 and other non-monetary assets acquired in

11. Accounting policies - continued -

foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement as delivery takes place (delivery method). Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise administrative expenses

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Income from equity investments in group entreprises

For equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries, measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses.

Income from equity investments in equity investments in subsidiaries also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, 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

Equity investments in group entreprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method. For equity investments in subsidiaries, the equity method is considered a consolidation method.

On initial recognition, equity investments measured according to the equity method are measured at cost. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are recognised in the income statement at the date incurred.

Under subsequent recognition and measurement of equity investments according to the equity method, equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question. Equity investments, where information for recognition according to the equity method is not known, are measured at cost.

Goodwill recognised under equity investments is amortised according to the straight-line method based on an individual assessment of the useful life of the asset. The useful life of goodwill has been determined at 10 years for equity investments in subsidiaries. The useful life has been determined in consideration of the expected future net earnings of the enterprise to which the goodwill relates.

For equity investments measured according to the equity method, the proportionate share of the equity investments' equity value is determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, stated in the other sections. Equity value is also based on the following accounting policies:

11. Accounting policies - continued -

Completed development projects and development projects and development projects in progress:
Development projects are recognised in the balance sheet where the project aims at developing a specific product or a specific process, intended to be produced or used, respectively, by the company in its production process. On initial recognition, development projects are measured at cost. Cost comprises the purchase price plus expenses resulting directly from the purchase, including wages and salaries directly attributable to the development projects until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance development projects in the development period is not included in the cost. Other development projects and development costs are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Development projects in progress are transferred to completed development projects when the asset is ready for use. Development projects are subsequently measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Completed development projects are amortised using the straight-line method based on useful lives of five years.

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

Gains or losses on disposal of equity investments are determined as the difference between the disposal consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

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 and

11. Accounting policies - continued -

amortisation.

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.

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.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank account.

Equity

The net revaluation of equity investments measured according to the equity method is recognized in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

Grants received from the parent are recognised directly in equity under retained earnings, as the grants are treated as capital contributions.

11. Accounting policies - continued -

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.

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

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term financial payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables. Other short-term payables are measured at net realisable value.