Annual Report 2024

Changing Energy Together

Nordic Solar

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Contents

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01 Overview & Outlook

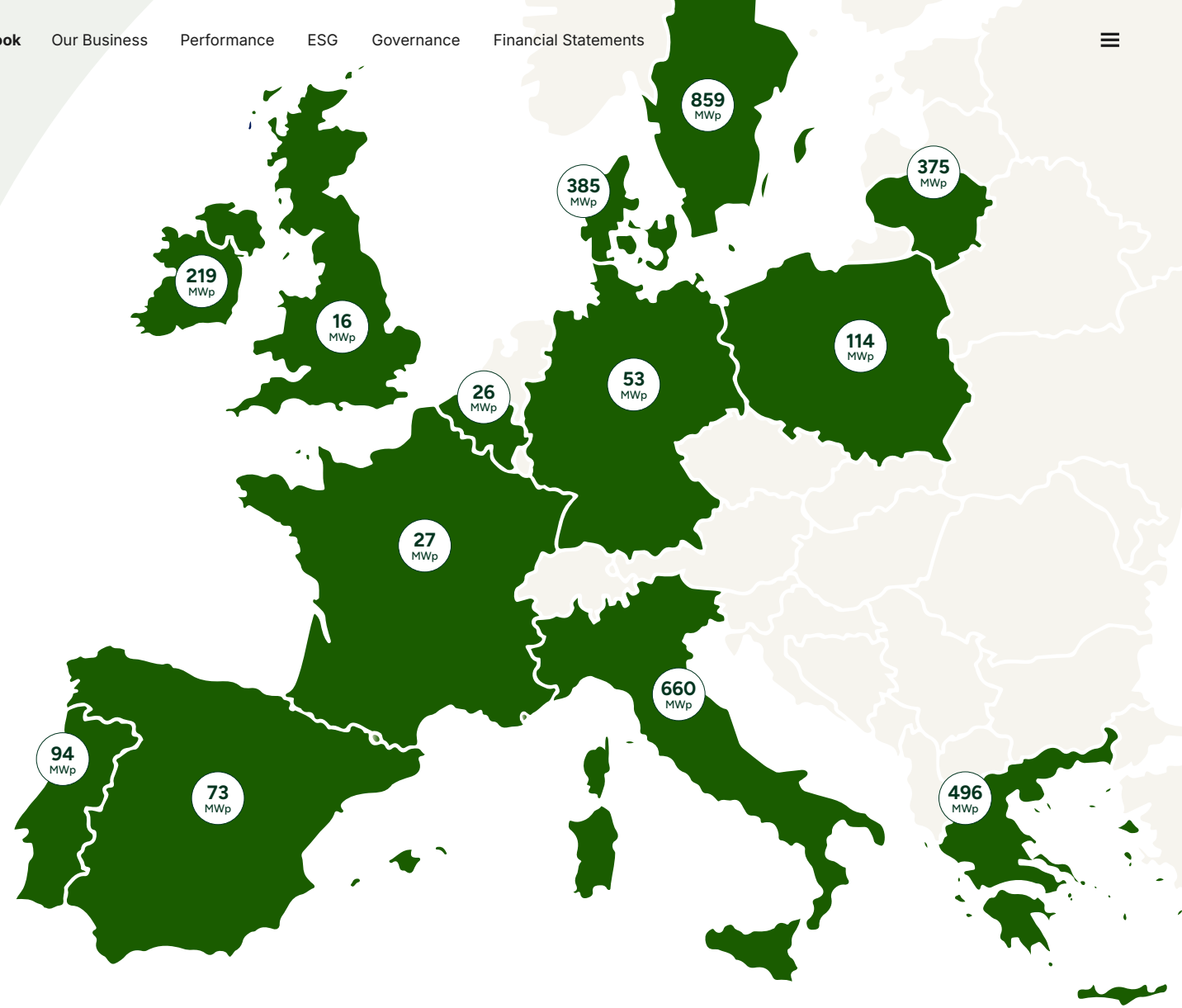
At a glance

Solar powering the future

Dedicated solar PV and battery **platform**

Full value chain business model

Diversified market presence across **Europe**



49
Revenue
EUR million

18
EBITDA
EUR million

152
Employees
Year-end 2024

764
Under construction and in operation
MWp/MW

2,631
In development
MWp/MW

15
Years of existence

Note: Capacities shown on the map for individual countries have been rounded up/down, and the aggregated country capacities in MWp can therefore differ from the portfolio totals outlined.

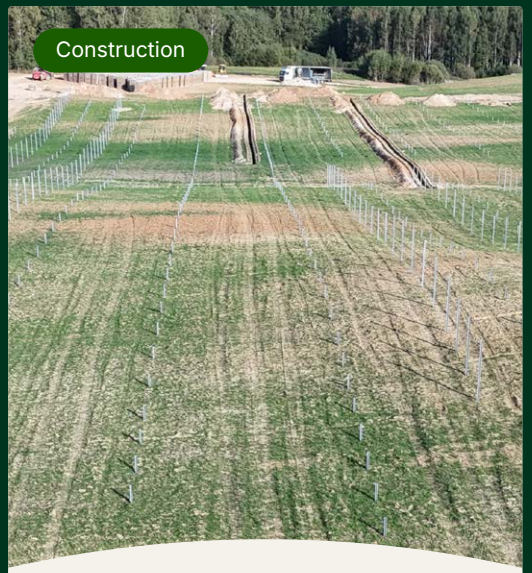
Key events in 2024

Signed four strategic divestments of solar parks

In 2024, Nordic Solar signed divestment agreements on four solar parks in Portugal, Italy, Germany and France. Divesting solar parks is part of our strategy to focus our portfolio and ensure recirculation of capital for new, major investments in development and construction of large-scale projects in Europe.

Initiating construction of projects in Sweden

Nordic Solar has a pipeline of projects in Sweden of several hundred MWp. In 2024, we started construction of two of our Swedish projects. We initiated construction of our first solar park in Sweden in Lindesberg and later in 2024, we initiated construction of our largest project in Sweden to date, a solar park in Hultsfred of 92 MWp.



Expanding in Lithuania with construction of 80-MWp solar park

Nordic Solar is expanding in Lithuania and initiated construction of our second solar park in the country in 2024. The solar park is situated in the region of Svencionys, approx. 80 km north of the capital Vilnius. Once commissioned, the solar park will have a production capacity of 80 MWp.

Acquiring Gotland's first large-scale solar park from Helios Nordic Energy AB

In February 2024, Nordic Solar acquired a 40-MWp ready-to-build solar park project from Swedish renewable energy developer Helios Nordic Energy AB; the first large-scale project on the Swedish island of Gotland. Nordic Solar has acquired the project with all the necessary permits and a grid connection agreement with the grid owner GEAB.

Key events in 2024 (continued)

Commissioning Lithuania's largest solar park to date

In May, the Danish Ambassador to Lithuania, the country's Vice-Minister of Energy, the Vicemayor of the region and top representatives from energy authorities, together with Nordic Solar, inaugurated our 100-MWp Moletai solar park with the capacity to produce power equivalent to the annual consumption of approx. 28,000 European households.

Entering the battery storage market

In 2024, Nordic Solar entered the battery storage market with the construction of its first battery project in Denmark and more on the way in Europe. The first project is located in Borup, Denmark, and has a storage capacity of 5 MW/10 MWh. The project marks the beginning of a strategic expansion of the company's solar energy production with the integration of battery storage.

Turning the first sod for the most extensive solar energy connection in Sweden

In April, we participated in the ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of E.ON Sweden's new transformer substation in Hultsfred. The transformer substation will account for the most extensive connection of solar energy plants to the grid in Sweden to date, with Nordic Solar's 92-MWp solar park in Hultsfred being one of them.

Entering a new market in Ireland with hybrid project

At the beginning of Q4, we secured our first hybrid project in Ireland. The project consists of a 139-MWp solar PV project combined with up to an additional 80 MW of battery storage capacity. With this new project, Nordic Solar enters the solar pv and battery storage market in Ireland as part of our strategic focus on combining solar and storage.

Year in review

Letter from the Chair & CEO

2024 was an eventful and volatile year for Nordic Solar. Toughening market conditions for renewable energy required us to adapt our business, strategic targets and financing to become even more effective and cost competitive going forward. This led to unsatisfactory results for the year. In the face of more difficult market conditions, we continued to make strides in developing projects and reaching important milestones, while generating future value from the business foundation we enabled over past years.

From left to right
Christian Sagild, Chair
Nikolaj Holtet Hoff, CEO

During 2024, market conditions for renewables presented tougher challenges, as electricity prices across Europe continued their downward trend from 2023. On top of this, the solar industry's relative capture prices fell while long-term interest rates remained high.

While the recovery of supply chains and high gas storage levels across Europe have provided cushioning against the price volatility experienced in recent years, the rising supply of renewable energy brought about another challenging effect on electricity prices in 2024. The ongoing addition of renewable energy to the European electricity grids creates bottlenecks in the short term, because the levels of electrification (of end-user consumption) and development of flexible demand mechanisms across Europe have not evolved to the extent needed to ensure balanced demand and supply. In the short term, this has given rise to grid cannibalisation in peak production periods when there is a high supply of wind and solar power that compete at the same time, forcing down electricity prices.

This was particularly prevalent in the first half of 2024, when average spot prices dropped to levels of approx. 50 EUR/MWh. Throughout the second half of 2024, electricity prices recovered to levels above 100 EUR/MWh. While Nordic Solar has secured a large part of its revenue through FiTs and PPAs, we are still affected by price changes on parts of our revenue, as well as when we enter into new fixed-price agreements on projects. Adding to this, capture rates for solar PV have come down considerably as the peak supply of renewable energy on particularly sunny and windy days forces down the rates attainable relative to the wholesale spot electricity prices.

Throughout 2024, short-term interest rates gradually came down, creating a slight net benefit. However, in contrast, the long-term interest rates – which form the basis for our loan structures and our return requirements – remain at relatively high levels.

Reaching significant portfolio development milestones

In 2024, we made strides in terms of executing on our business model, laying the ground for future value to be realised. Among these milestones, we increased our greenfield development from 65 MWp to over 500 MWp, and we added nearly 400 MW in battery project capacity to our development portfolio. This increased the total development portfolio by almost 1 GW compared to the end of 2023.

At the end of 2024, we had six projects under construction at a combined capacity of 296 MWp. Five of these projects are expected to be connected to the grid during 2025. In the first quarter of 2024, we finalised construction of our largest solar PV project to date, reaching 100 MWp. The project is located in Moletai, Lithuania, and is already contributing significantly to our production.

Our divestment efforts also picked up during the year, as we managed to sign four divestments, two of which were closed before the end of the year. The projects divested at this point include some of our older solar PV projects, and this is a reflection of the priority we give to scaling up in core markets rather than non-core markets in line with our updated strategic targets.

Capital raising process discontinued

During 2024, Nordic Solar initiated a capital raising process aimed at finding a majority investor to support the continued growth of the business. While the company received wide investor interest, the toughening of the renewables market also affected the current European-wide market appetite for solar energy companies. As Nordic Solar's business and strategy remain fundamentally strong, it was decided to discontinue the process of raising capital at the given time, and instead pursue an altered internal financing strategy for the years to come. This included a need for adjusting our cost levels both in the short term and going forward, and as part of this, we chose to reduce our organisation by seven people in addition to not filling certain open positions. We also adjusted the expected speed with which our organisation will increase in the coming years to match our adjusted growth rate. The combined effect of discontinuing the capital raising project and subsequent organisational changes resulted in a negative EUR 2.6 million effect on the full-year result.

As market conditions stabilise over time, and we gradually reach our 2027 capacity targets, we will evaluate the need and timing of a new capital raising process in the future.

Strategic targets for 2027

Given the changed market conditions and the decision to discontinue the capital raising process, Nordic Solar ensured the ability to finance future growth of the portfolio development with current financing facilities. While our revised financing plan ensures that our current line of projects will be developed and progress into construction over the next few years, we have also revised our growth targets and cost levels. Specifically, we have lowered our portfolio growth targets compared to previously, as we now aim for at least 3 GW in development and at least 1 GW in operation by 2027, combining solar PV and battery storage capacity.

Growing our portfolio at a reduced pace will allow us to develop our pipeline within a level of financing that we can sustain, and ensure increased focus on profitability across the portfolio in the current market environment. The

After a volatile 2024, we remain confident in the fundamental **strength of our business model**, which has a **full value chain platform** combined with extensive **development competencies** secured to generate future value – also in light of current market conditions.

focal point will be solidifying our business model and achieving economies of scale, while improving cost competitiveness and profitability, while raising our expectations for project returns in the current market climate.

In addition, a differentiated market focus across Europe will increasingly be directed towards activities in a narrowed range of geographical markets to obtain larger economies of scale. This will allow us to penetrate deeper into the markets that we see the most potential in.

Revisiting feasibility of development projects
The combination of toughened market conditions and the decision to ensure financing through existing facilities led us to re-evaluate our entire range of projects at the end of 2024 and beginning of 2025.

Evaluating the economic feasibility of all development projects and markets also implies that, if necessary, we will make the difficult decision to cancel projects that may be far along in their development – even projects close to starting construction.

As part of this exercise, we identified three solar PV projects in Denmark, where we have decided to cancel all further development. While the cancellations come with certain costs in 2024, it is a more feasible economic decision to cancel the projects now than to invest further in, and construct, projects that no longer meet our return requirements or which may include unfavourable development conditions. This also means that we are recognising write-downs on these projects as part of the 2024 financial statements.

The review of our projects with the aim of ensuring profitability and cost competitiveness of our portfolio, is based on strict metrics and return expectations on projects before they can proceed into construction. Our focus is set on realising and futher increasing this value over the coming years.

Increased production in low-price environment
Production for the year reached 499 GWh, which is 10% higher than for 2023. Despite added operational capacity in Lithuania, our initial production estimates were reduced, as the final construction and grid connection dates for two construction projects were delayed until 2025. This meant that the production expected from these two projects was not realised in 2024.

Furthermore, the low and periodically negative electricity prices during 2024 led to grid curtailment and commercial curtailments during peak periods. This includes curtailment enforced by the grid operator in Poland due to overcapacity in the national grid. Commercial curtailments cover the periodic off-switching of selected merchant solar parks in Denmark, Portugal and Lithuania during peak production hours with pricing below operational costs.

Electricity prices increased towards the end of 2024, however, during periods with relative low production our long-term aim is to ensure stronger protection of the value of our production. We are working to achieve this by adding battery storage to our solar PV projects over time, implementing tracker solutions to our pipeline of solar parks to help improve solar capture rates, as well as developing more sophisticated PPAs and hedging abilities to complement our existing long-term fixed-price contracts.

Financial results
Revenue for 2024 amounted to EUR 49 million for the year, 17% lower than in 2023. The higher production volume could not offset the effect of lower average electricity prices. Revenue per MWh ended at EUR 98 per MWh compared to EUR 130 per MWh in 2023. The impact of lower price levels was reflected in our lowered financial expectations during the year, which were reduced from EUR 57-69 million to EUR 50-52 million in the Q3 report.

The share of revenue hedged through fixed-price contracts (power purchase agreements and feed-in tariffs) increased to 79% from 67% in 2023, as the relative income from spot market exposure was reduced due to lower spot prices.

EBITDA amounted to EUR 17.7 million, 47% down from EUR 32.8 million in 2023. This corresponds to an EBITDA margin of 36%. The lower EBITDA level was driven by the revenue decrease and increased cost levels, combined with the closing of the current capital raising project at the end of 2024 and the subsequent reduction of the organisation. This led to a need for charging more costs to the income statement upfront in 2024, which impacted EBITDA. In addition, fewer divestments were realised in 2024 than we had aimed for in the latest financial outlook, as several active divestment processes stretched into 2025. This meant that EBITDA ended significantly below our latest financial outlook of EUR 22-24 million as expected in line with the Q3 report.

The decision to cancel three development projects led to write-downs of the inherent asset values amounting to EUR 5.4 million. Deducting increased loan interest payments and depreciation on a large project portfolio led to a loss for the year of EUR 30 million. The results were unsatisfactory and reflect a combination of a challenging market environment and a range of one-off items that we have incorporated in 2024.

In contrast, Nordic Solar's cash flow from ordinary operating activities was realised at EUR 35 million.

Future expectations
After a volatile 2024 that turned out differently than most of us anticipated at the end of 2023, we remain confident in the fundamental strength of our business model, which is based on a full value chain platform combined with extensive development competencies secured to generate future value – also in the light of current market conditions. Our focus going forward is on strengthening the day-to-day operations of Nordic Solar in order to achieve scale, competitiveness and profitability in the future. This includes maturing our range of development projects, ensuring a differentiated market focus, achieving stronger cost competitiveness, increasing divestments to recirculate cash flows and reaching economies of scale in developing large solar PV and battery storage projects.

For 2025, we expect revenue to be in line with results for the full-year 2024. EBITDA is expected to improve by up to 40% compared to the full-year 2024.

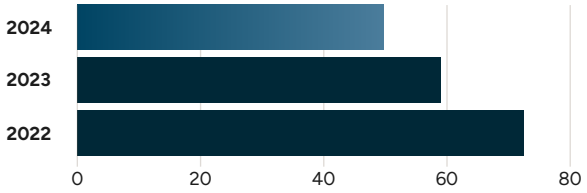
Christian Sagild
Chair of the Board of Directors

Nikolaj Holtet Hoff
Chief Executive Officer

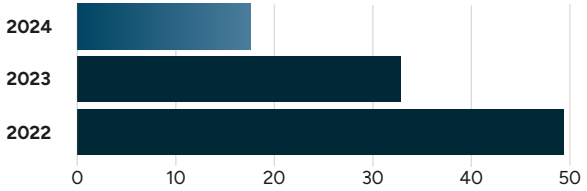
Performance highlights

Financial

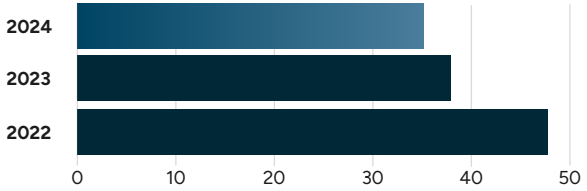
49
Revenue
EUR million



18
EBITDA
EUR million

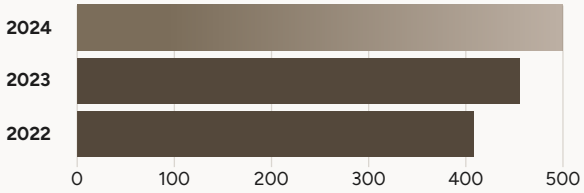


35
Cash flow from ordinary operating activities
EUR million

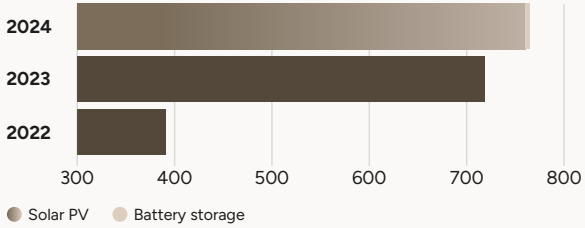


Portfolio

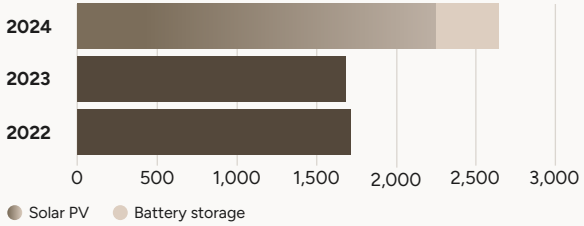
499
Production
GWh



764
Under construction and in operation
MWp / MW



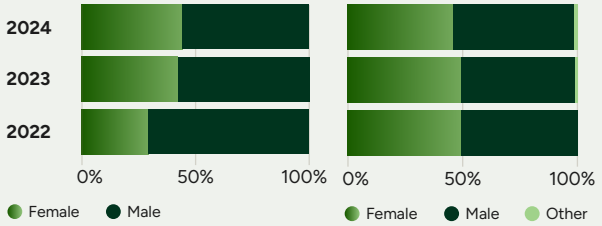
2,631
In development
MWp



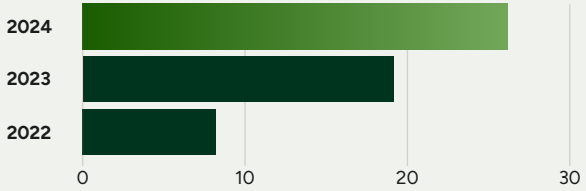
ESG

44/56%
Gender distribution
Leadership

46/53/1%
Gender distribution
People



26
Nationalities
in employee workforce

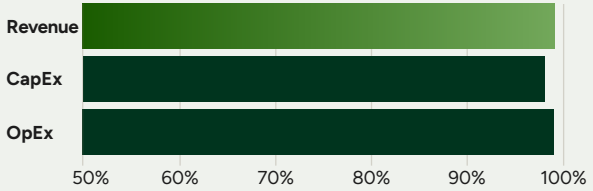


EU taxonomy

99%
Alignment
Revenue

98%
Alignment
CapEx

99%
Alignment
OpEx



Five-year financial summary

	2024	2023	2022	2021*	2020
Key figures					
Revenue	49,199	58,932	72,369	46,463	31,862
Adjusted EBITDA	20,349	32,817	49,313	32,242	25,639
Profit before amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses (EBITDA)	17,744	32,817	49,313	32,242	25,639
Net financial items	-20,154	-13,547	-12,782	-9,563	-7,890
Profit before tax	-33,310	-7,415	11,253	2,450	1,398
Profit/loss for the year	-30,093	-9,228	6,165	1,552	94
Nordic Solar's share of profit/loss for the year	-30,071	-9,483	5,812	1,406	-66
Secured revenue of total	78.7%	75.7%	64.0%	72.4%	90.8%
Balance sheet key figures					
Property, plant and equipment	739,573	601,063	484,672	459,709	288,540
Cash	92,249	115,403	110,876	51,741	33,791
Total assets	937,702	807,959	706,772	592,449	342,433
Equity	299,561	327,494	338,414	254,092	85,178
Investment in property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	190,613	149,034	56,555	94,503	83,769
Interest-bearing debt (loans)	556,013	425,107	298,052	280,338	220,868
Share-related key figures and financial ratios					
Adjusted EBITDA margin	41.4%	55.7%	68.1%	69.4%	80.5%
EBITDA margin	36.1%	55.7%	68.1%	69.4%	80.5%
Solvency ratio	31.9%	40.5%	47.9%	42.9%	24.9%
Return on capital employed	-1.5%	0.8%	3.8%	2.3%	2.9%
Number of shares	21,260,107	21,260,107	21,260,107	17,443,564	6,887,694
Book value per share, EUR	14.04	15.36	15.88	14.56	12.37
Cash flow from ordinary operating activities	**34,998**	**37,842**	**47,575**	**44,520**	**28,385**
Dividend					
Proposed dividend for the year	0	0	9,019	7,604	5,158
Dividend per share **	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.47	0.81
Dividend per share converted at DKK 7.45 EUR/DKK	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.5	6.0

* Merger effect as of 10 June 2021
** Calculated for shares entitling to dividend in full for the financial year

Financial review 2024

Income statement for the full year 2024

Revenue decreased by 16% to EUR 49.2 million compared to EUR 58.9 million at the end of 2023. Revenue was impacted by an average lower market prices for electricity and lower-than-expected production following postponed final construction of projects as well as curtailments.

Average revenue per produced MWh amounted to EUR 98.3 compared to EUR 130.0 in 2023.

Secured revenue accounted for 79% of total revenue compared to 76% in 2023. The relative increase year-on-year is due to the effect of lower average electricity prices in the spot market, reducing the share of merchant revenue. This was offset by the addition of the Moletai project in Lithuania with revenue entirely from spot market, and divestment of the subsidised Sella project at the end of 2023, which meant higher portfolio exposure to the spot market.

Direct costs increased by 31% to EUR 12.7 million compared to EUR 9.7 million in 2023 primarily due to a larger operational portfolio.

Other external expenses increased by 59% to EUR 9.2 million compared to EUR 5.8 in 2023 caused by one-off expenses relating to the closed capital raising process in 2024.

Gross profit decreased by 28% to EUR 31.3 million compared to EUR 43.2 million in 2023, which decreased our gross margin from 73% to 64%. Gross profit was negatively impacted by lower revenue combined with higher cost levels.

EBITDA decreased by 46% to EUR 17.7 million compared to EUR 32.8 million in 2023 driven by the revenue decrease and increased costs levels. Staff costs increased to EUR 13.6 million in line with a higher number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees in the organisation. The combined effect of discontinuing the capital raising project and subsequent organisational changes resulted in a negative EUR 2.6 million effect on the full-year result.

EBITDA margins decreased to 36% compared to 56% in 2023.

Depreciation and amortisations increased by 16% to EUR 30.9 million, and are affected by write-downs on projects closed down at the end of 2024.

EBIT decreased to a loss of EUR 13.2 million from a profit of EUR 6.1 million in 2023.

Net financial items amounted to a net expense of EUR 20.2 million compared to a net expense of EUR 13.5 million in 2023, mainly driven by higher interest expenses in line with growth in both our operational assets and construction of new projects.

Loss before tax amounted to EUR 33.3 million compared to a loss of EUR 7.4 million in 2023, reflecting the above-mentioned development.

Tax for the year constituted a net positive of EUR 3.2 million compared to a net expense of EUR 1.8 million in 2023. The loss for the year enables a tax provision for losses to be carried forward.

The effective tax rate was 10% and was mainly affected by the level of non-deductible depreciation related to goodwill on acquisition of shares and other non-deductible expenses. In addition, non-favourable deviations in tax rates across the Nordic Solar Group impacted tax for the year.

Loss for the year amounted to EUR 30.1 million compared to a loss of EUR 9.2 million in 2023. The loss for the year is attributable to Nordic Solar A/S' shareholders by a negative EUR 30.1 million and to non-controlling interests by EUR 0 million compared to a negative EUR 9.5 million and a positive EUR 0.3 million in 2023.

Balance sheet at 31 December 2024

The balance sheet total was EUR 937.7 million at 31 December 2024 compared to EUR 808.0 million at 31 December 2023 and primarily driven by increased levels of construction activity.

Goodwill decreased by EUR 0.3 million to EUR 44.0 million following increased activity in our Spanish portfolio, partly offset by disposal of goodwill related to divested solar parks.

Net interest-bearing debt amounted to EUR 463.8 million at 31 December 2024 compared to EUR 309.7 million at 31 December 2023. The increase is primarily a result of the construction activity.

Equity decreased to EUR 299.6 million at 31 December 2024 compared to EUR 327.5 million at the end of 2023. The loss for the year negatively impacted equity, slightly offset by positive fair value adjustments of hedging instruments.

Equity attributable to shareholders in Nordic Solar A/S amounted to EUR 298.6 million, while equity attributable to non-controlling interests amounted to EUR 1.0 million.

Cash flow for the year 2024

Cash flow from ordinary operating activities amounted to EUR 35.0 million compared to EUR 37.8 million previous year. The year-on-year decrease was primarily a result of the decrease in EBIT, changes in net working capital and the impairment.

Cash flow from operating activities amounted to EUR 19.6 million compared to EUR 23.5 million the year before. The year-on-year decrease was primarily a result of higher interest expenses and lower income taxes paid.

Net investments in solar parks constituted a negative EUR 140.1 million compared to a negative EUR 119.4 million in previous year. The higher level of investments compared to the previous year was mainly due to investment in projects as Tiste, Sai-Ignalina, Eresma and Lindesberg.

Cash flow from financing activities amounted to EUR 97.5 million compared to EUR 101.6 million last year. The year-on-year decrease was primarily a result of timing differences in line with the investments in solar parks. Further, the decrease is impacted by a refinancing of one of our operational parks.

Key figures Q4 overview (unaudited)

Income statement	2024 Q4	2024 Q3	2024 Q2	2024 Q1	2023 Q4
Revenue	5,901	18,554	17,135	7,609	6,698
Adjusted EBITDA	-2,978	10,566	9,796	2,965	-1,591
EBITDA	-5,583	10,566	9,796	2,965	-1,591
EBIT	-16,464	3,706	2,921	-3,319	-8,318
Net financials	-4,676	-5,868	-5,336	-4,274	-4,445
Profit before tax	-21,140	-2,162	-2,415	-7,593	-12,763
Tax	2,388	-350	-328	1,507	32
Profit for the period	-18,752	-2,512	-2,743	-6,086	-12,731
Secured revenue of total	82.9%	72.1%	72.8%	78.1%	74.2%
Balance sheet					
Total assets	937,702	930,928	874,520	824,522	807,959
Total equity	299,561	317,241	322,611	327,555	327,494
Equity attributable to shareholders of Nordic Solar A/S	298,590	316,160	321,579	326,599	326,507
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	971	1,081	1,032	956	987
Investment in property, plant and equipment and solar parks under construction	53,254	32,928	68,788	35,643	149,034
Interest-bearing debt	556,013	538,822	483,951	445,665	425,107
Cash flow from ordinary operating activities	4,819	7,671	13,155	9,353	505
Financial ratios					
Adjusted EBITDA margin	-50.5%	56.9%	57.2%	39.0%	-23.8%
EBITDA margin	-94.6%	56.9%	57.2%	39.0%	-23.8%
EBIT margin	-279.0%	20.0%	17.0%	-43.6%	-124.2%
Solvency ratio	31.9%	34.1%	36.9%	39.7%	40.5%

Financial outlook 2025

Revenue for the full-year 2025 is expected to be in line with results for the full-year 2024. Further, EBITDA is expected to improve by up to 40% compared to the full-year 2024.

The financial outlook for 2025 is based on a higher production than for 2024, as we expect several completed construction projects to be added to production in 2025. This is offset by a higher baseline of expected curtailments going forward, as this market dynamic has become more prevalent during 2024. Profit from divestments in 2025 is expected to contribute positively to EBITDA. Operating cash flow is expected to be positive in line with full-year 2024 levels.

Note on applied assumptions
Outlook for the full year 2025 is based on the portfolio of solar parks owned at the beginning of March 2025, combined with expected grid connections of projects under construction. Furthermore, the outloook includes the assumption that electricity prices and capture rates will develop through the year as predicted by third-party market analysts and forward markets. In addition, the outlook is assuming stable regulatory regimes in the countries we engage in.

The expected revenue for 2025 is partly secured through power purchase agreements and reflects ordinary operational uncertainties, including weather conditions, solar irradiation and production-based availability, all of which could potentially impact production.

02 Our Business

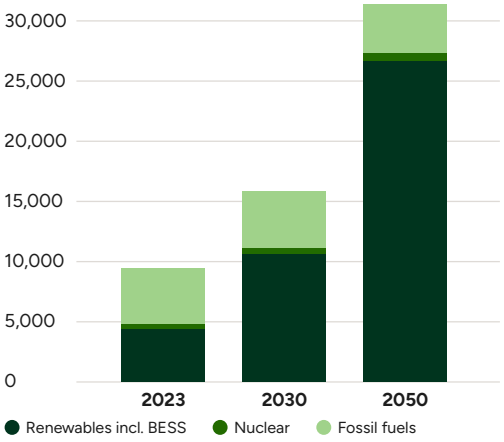
- Solar energy and the renewables market
- The future competitive landscape of renewables
- Nordic Solar's strategic foundation
- Must-win battles
- Strategic targets 2027
- Value-driven organisation and our people
- Organisation overview
- Senior management team

Solar energy and the renewables market

As the renewable energy transition evolves, regional developments combined with supply and demand patterns lead to both new opportunities and challenges in the coming years. In Europe, growth in renewable energy will increasingly be driven by the ability to ensure energy efficiency and energy security, while higher levels of electrification and grid flexibility remain necessary for renewables to reach their full potential.

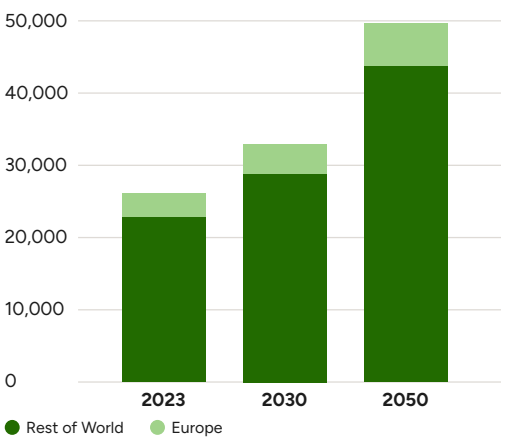
Looking towards 2030, more than 5,500 gigawatts (GW) of additional renewable energy capacity is expected on a global level, including 670 GW added in 2024. In 2030, this is expected to amount to approximately 935 GW of new renewable capacity added every year. Solar PV has the highest growth rate of all renewable energy sources and is expected to account for 80% of renewables capacity growth leading towards 2030.

Global installed energy capacity
GW



Source: International Energy Agency (2024), World Energy Outlook 2024, IEA, Paris

Electricity demand over time
TWh



Source: International Energy Agency (2024), World Energy Outlook 2024, IEA, Paris

Renewable share of global electricity capacity

In 2023*, globally installed electricity capacity amounted to 9,400 GW and is expected to reach 16,000 GW in 2030. It is expected to reach 31,000 GW in 2050. In 2023, unabated fossil fuels such as coal, gas and oil accounted for 49% of the global electricity capacity mix, while renewable sources incl. battery energy storage systems (BESS) made up 46%. Renewables incl. BESS are projected to reach 67% in 2030 and 85% in 2025. The main renewable energy sources within this mix are solar PV, wind and hydro-powered platforms. Solar PV alone made up 17% of total globally installed electricity capacity in 2023, expected to reach 37% by 2030 and increase to 52% by 2050, becoming the largest single global electricity source. The BESS share is expected to increase from 1% in 2023 to 5% in 2030 and 11% in 2050 (source: International Energy Agency (IEA)).

* IEA provides the latest annual market outlook based on the previous year's statistics. Therefore, 2023 is the reference year applied in this report.

While the expansion of renewable energy may seem rapid, approx. 75% of the global energy demand will still be met by fossil fuels in 2030, unless the deployment of renewables is accelerated. In terms of installed electricity capacity sources in 2023, this continued to be primarily supplied by unabated fossil fuels such as coal, gas and oil. The share of renewable electricity capacity incl. battery energy storage systems (BESS) amounted to 46%. This distribution is expected to turn in favour of renewables, incl. BESS in coming years, moving up to 67% in 2025 and further increasing to 85% in 2030.

Turning the focus to Europe, the region accounted for approx. 10% of the global energy demand in 2023. Compared to regional installation of new renewable energy, the European Union (EU) was the second largest installer in 2023, following China. Looking towards 2030, 478 GW of solar PV is expected to be connected to the electricity grid, and solar PV will contribute nearly 70% of Europe's capacity growth until 2030.

Energy demand
Renewable energy is expected to grow more than the total energy demand between 2023 and 2035.

This is due to an expected slowdown in the annual increase in overall energy demand over the next decade. The slowdown in global energy demand is due to three key factors, according to the IEA:

1. *Improved technical efficiency of energy use via more efficient processes or equipment.*
2. *Increased global economic growth in the service sector and less from energy-intensive sectors.*
3. *Efficiency gains from renewables and more electrified end-uses in the energy system.*

While advanced economies, including Europe, continue to have vast potential for renewable energy growth, this growth is expected to originate from gaining an increased share of the energy mix as opposed to net energy demand growth. As a mature market, the main drivers for renewable energy growth and usage in the European region include:

- Energy security and supply chain resilience
- Electrification and energy efficiency
- Energy system flexibility and stability
- Energy affordability.

These drivers are explained in the following.

Energy security and supply chain resilience
Over the past few years, energy security in Europe has become a prominent theme, especially in the wake of the war in Ukraine. This created increased awareness of the risks related to counterparty reliance on a few large energy suppliers, including geopolitical instability, supply chain disruptions and price volatility. The intensified focus has led Europe to increase its speed and efforts, whereby the region seeks to become more self-reliant and diversified in terms of energy imports, while reducing fossil fuel dependency.

However, an increased share of renewable energy sources presents its own supply chain challenges, including the high level of market concentration that follows. This is mainly due to a large proportion of existing manufacturing capacity for renewables being based in China, which currently possesses 80% of global solar PV manufacturing capacity.

Electrification and energy efficiency
With lower overall energy demand growth, the pace of the transition to more renewable energy in Europe is heavily reliant on the uptake in electrification, where most renewable energy is directed.

Electricity is increasingly being used instead of fossil fuels to provide heat, cooling, mobility and transportation as well as to meet overall industrial energy demand. Converting renewable energy to electricity has the benefit of lowering average electricity costs for consumers. In addition, renewable energy sources are inherently more efficient when converting energy compared to fossil fuel combustion, which generates waste heat, also known as conversion losses.

However, electricity is only projected to account for 23% of the global energy consumption in 2030. As such, the level of electrification sets an upper limit on how much of the installed renewable energy capacity can be utilised in the electricity grid. Faster electrification of end-uses thereby presents a crucial component in enabling future renewable energy to be consumed.

Grid infrastructure and energy system flexibility
In addition to electrification, the expansion of renewable energy is highly dependent on the degree to which it is integrated into national electricity systems. As renewable energy is more variable in its supply over time and is, to a large extent, perishable, it requires more flexible consumption in the electricity system. This includes ensuring sufficient capacity to meet demand in peak periods and, at the same time, ensuring flexibility to meet large fluctuations in demand and supply. Lack of investment in grid infrastructure and flexible demand measures has led to congested electricity grids in many countries.

In the short term, this can impact the ability of renewables to be fully absorbed, and can lead to ongoing curtailment challenges during peak periods as well as price cannibalisation from surplus generation at specific parts of the day. Mitigating these challenges requires increased investment in electricity storage facilities, upgrades in national grid capabilities and reimagining flexible demand-side measures.

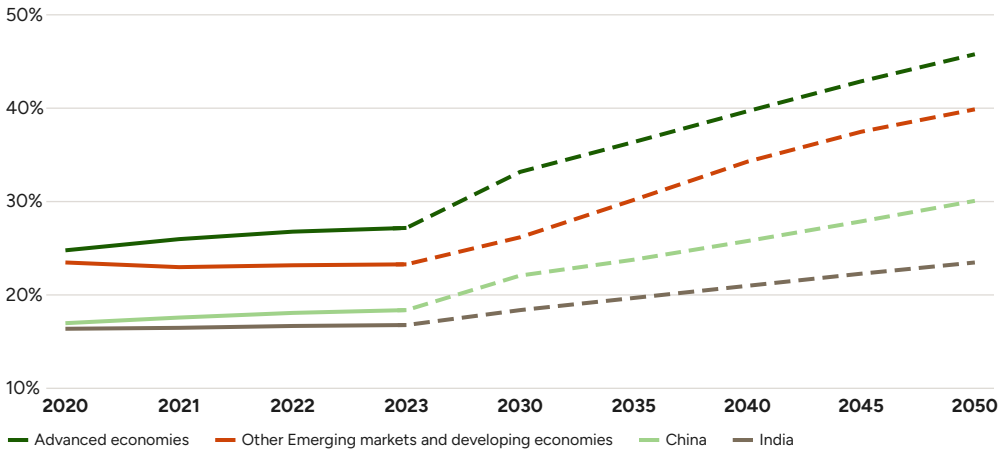
Energy affordability
Past reliance on affordable fossil fuel sources, including Russian pipeline gas, ensured predictable, low and affordable energy prices until the supply chain disruptions following the COVID-19 outbreak as well as the ongoing ramifications of the war in Ukraine.

This has led to an accelerated transition to more renewable energy in Europe, but has also increased the need for new infrastructure for importing liquefied natural gas (LNG). In the short term, this transition has entailed higher average electricity prices in the EU compared to the US. This is due to the continued import of relatively expensive LNG and an upper limit on the electricity grid's ability to integrate renewables.

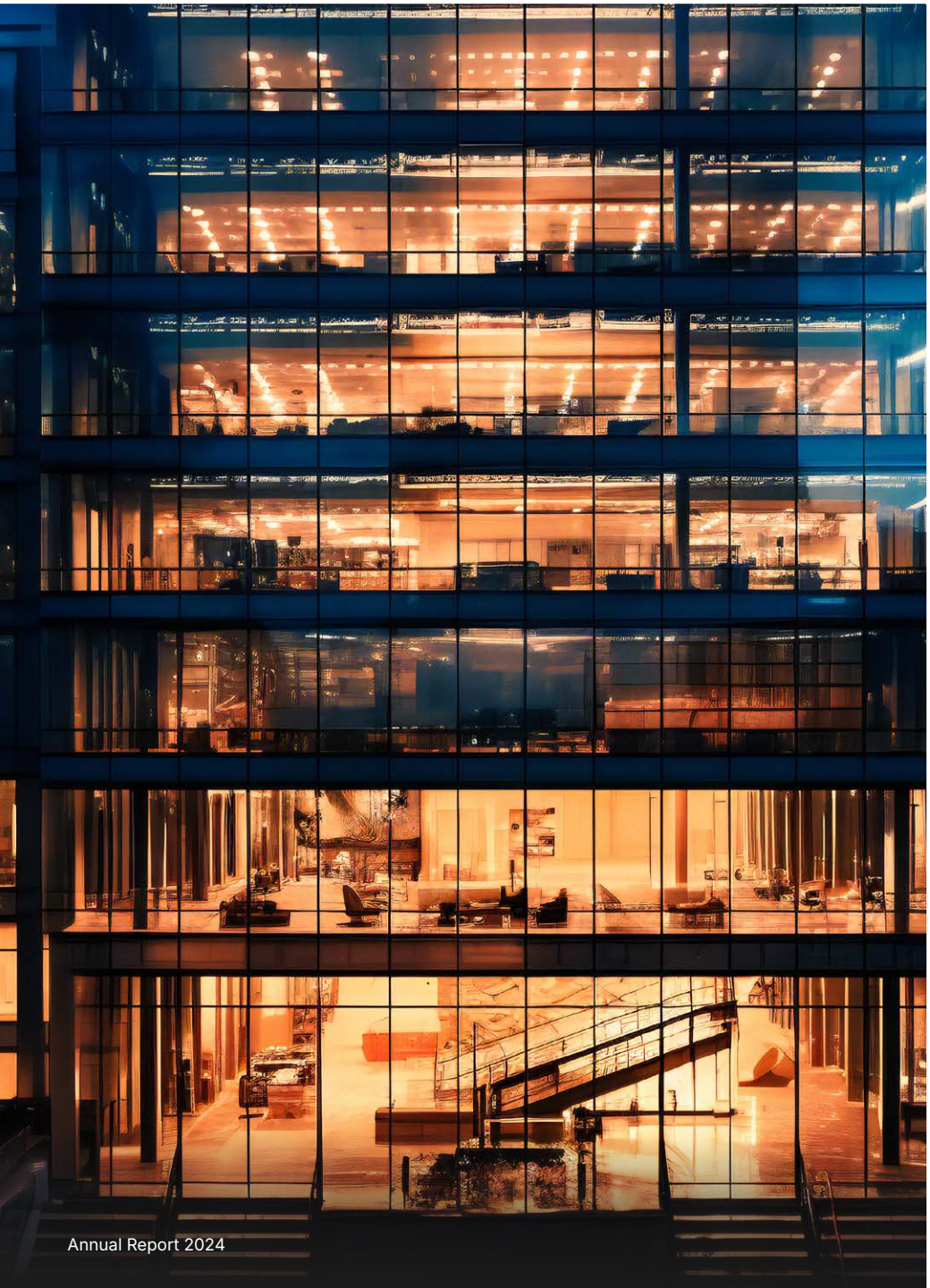
The challenge of ensuring affordable renewable energy and reducing high and volatile energy prices has become one of the three key transformations for Europe in the future, pointed out in the Draghi report on "The future of European competitiveness" released in September 2024 as a guideline to the EU Commission going forward.

Political support and regulation
Regulation and political commitment become increasingly vital to help accelerate the transition to renewable energy, as it can spur investment and ensure harmonised efforts across the energy system. Political support was accelerated already before the war in Ukraine erupted – in 2021, the EU launched the European Green Deal with the overall aim of making Europe the first climate-neutral continent in the world by 2050 through a binding commitment under the EU Climate Law.

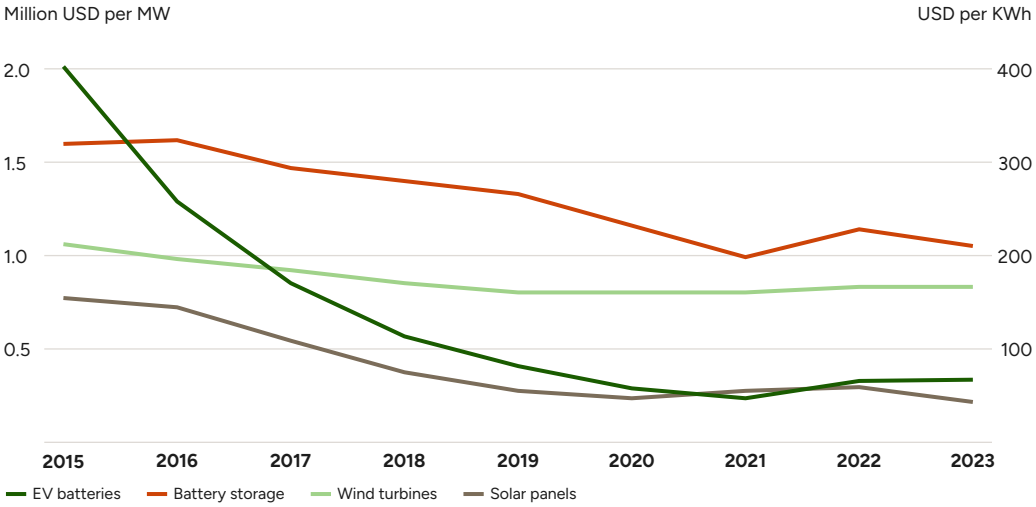
Share of electricity in final consumption (realised and projected development)



Source: International Energy Agency (2024), World Energy Outlook 2024, IEA, Paris



Average global price levels of selected renewable energy technologies



Source: International Energy Agency (2024), World Energy Outlook 2024, IEA, Paris

Among the many initiatives that form the Green Deal is the REPowerEU plan, presented in 2022, by which the EU aims to speed up the transition and promote widespread investment in renewable energy to help the EU diversify its energy supplies, save energy and produce more clean energy. In 2023, the EU revised the EU Renewable Energy Directive, increasing the legally binding climate targets for renewables capacity in 2030 to a minimum of 42.5% of the EU's energy mix, with an ambition of reaching 45%. In addition, the EU Net Zero Industry Act spurred on policies that include incentives for more domestic manufacturing, which supports the need for energy security. The act set a goal for EU manufacturing capacity to reach at least 40% of its annual clean energy deployment needs by 2030.

Cost competitiveness and viability of solar PV
Over the past decades, solar PV has become very cost-effective and is the cheapest energy source measured by the levelised cost of electricity ("LCOE"). The LCOE measures an energy-generating asset's total cost per unit of electricity generated over the asset's lifetime. Further supporting the cost efficiency, solar PV module prices dropped by 30% in 2023.

The future competitive landscape of renewables

Presented with the mature market characteristics of the European renewable energy sector, the ability to ensure profitable long-term investments within renewables takes place in an intensified competitive landscape with factors different from those present in high-growth markets.

Given the relatively mature energy sector across Europe (and other advanced economies), the key competitive factors for renewable energy companies in the near-to-mid-term are expected to comprise the following:

1. Enhanced capture rates and ensuring resilient revenue streams

The expansion of renewable energy sources brings along its own built-in challenges. This is due to renewables being variable in their supply and peak production, combined with a currently limited degree of electrification and lower than expected energy demand growth. As more solar PV capacity is added to the grid, capture rates tend to decrease as solar power is typically generated during the same hours of the day, leading to an oversupply during sunny periods. The short-term outlook of increased renewable energy relative to the electricity demand may result in lower capture rates until the demand is stimulated through electrification. With this in mind, the ability to sustain a certain level of capture rates through battery energy storage systems (BESS) and its adjacent revenue streams becomes an increasingly important competitive factor that can help mitigate curtailment risks.

2. Energy storage capability

As the price of BESS components has dropped considerably in recent years, the viability of building long-term battery storage has improved. In some markets where the grid connection is particularly saturated or underdeveloped, BESS has become a prerequisite for entering the market with new solar PV projects. In addition, BESS can help mitigate the balancing needs that electricity system operators face from the increased amount of renewable energy. Stabilisation and balancing of electricity grid frequencies are increasingly sought out services and are remunerated as ancillary revenue streams that companies can tap into through co-located or standalone BESS projects. This presents first-mover advantages to companies that can incorporate and scale batteries into their portfolio.

3. Improved CAPEX and cost efficiency across the portfolio

With capital investments representing the largest share of costs related to solar PV and BESS projects, renewable companies increasingly need to ensure viable business cases through lower capital investments to enhance long-term profitability. With co-development and ready-

Temporary oversupply during peak periods

Solar PV capture rates represent the ratio between the average price that solar PV projects may receive for their electricity and the average wholesale electricity price, also known as the baseload price (expressed as a percentage).

Capture rates fluctuate during the season based on weather patterns, electricity demand and the overall mix of energy sources in the grid at the given point in time. During periods of high solar, wind and hydropower supply, corresponding to high irradiation, a lot of wind and rainfall, this can lead to temporarily low or even negative prices.

to-build projects providing lower returns and becoming more costly compared to a decade ago, developing and building projects from earlier stages in the value chain, for example from greenfield, become increasingly attractive. Achieving scale in the portfolio also presents opportunities to reach economies of scale by utilising resources across several projects, building experience, and achieving efficiency gains from each project coming through the value chain.

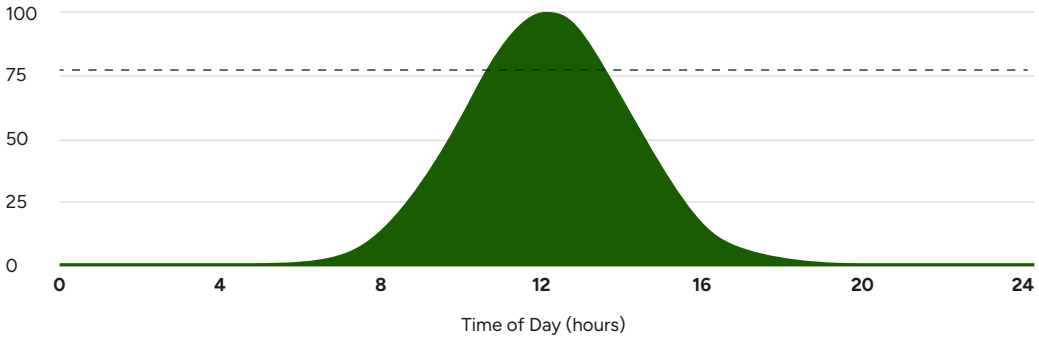
4. Diversifying market exposure and concentration levels

The ability to diversify portfolios across several markets can help reduce exposure to, and risks associated with, a single country. Further, companies may be able to leverage differences across markets and allow for differentiated levels of market penetration. Having the ability to scale down in less favourable markets while scaling up in more promising markets can become a competitive advantage.

Despite strong efforts from the EU to provide incentives and policies that spur renewable energy investments, there are significant discrepancies in market maturity across Europe in areas such as national legislation, subsidies, PPA regimes, transmission system operator (TSO) rules, grid connection procedures and costs, supplier and co-developer availability. This means that being attuned to the different market characteristics becomes a differentiating and value-creating parameter that can be utilised to build a portfolio composition that fully utilises the company's value chain and development strengths.

Solar peak irradiation (illustrative)

Irradiation level (index)



Nordic Solar's strategic foundation

Nordic Solar's strategic foundation is based on a range of key choices that govern the company's strategy, strategic targets and how value is created in the value chain.

Nordic Solar's strategic foundation and market position is outlined by the following pillars:

1. Products
Nordic Solar continues to see the market for solar PV as attractive and presenting profitable opportunities, supported by decreasing costs related to engineering, procurement and construction (EPC). Solar PV continues to outperform other energy sources on LCOE, and the technology has the highest growth potential among all renewable energy sources. We see clear synergies between BESS and Solar PV across existing and pipeline projects. BESS projects allow Nordic Solar to add complementary revenue streams by selling ancillary services, while protecting PV capture prices through arbitrage and improving our overall CAPEX with solar PV when co-located. Within battery storage, our primary focus is on co-locating solar parks and storage.

2. Markets
With different market maturities, national legislation and project opportunities across European countries, Nordic Solar has sought to diversify and balance its market presence. This has created a portfolio of projects that is relatively more independent from the specific developments within a single market. Today, Nordic Solar is active in 12 European markets, but the focus will increasingly be directed towards activities in 4-6 markets to obtain greater economies of scale as we can penetrate deeper into each market. Priority is set according to our identified market categories of core and non-core markets.

3. Value chain entry
Over recent years, Nordic Solar has moved towards developing projects from an earlier stage in the value chain by focusing on greenfield development, which presents the lowest development cost compared to co-development and ready-to-build projects. This is based on ensuring a high degree of control, cost efficiency and the ability to gradually de-risk projects, as they are developed and constructed. This value creation is combined with the ability to generate recurring cash flow from a significant portfolio of operational solar PV projects.

These strategic choices are reflected in the business model that governs Nordic Solar's day-to-day business activities.

Our business model

Stages in our value chain

01.
Development

Nordic Solar develops solar PV projects based on multiple entry points in the value chain:
1) Greenfield development of own projects
2) Co-development with third-party providers
3) Purchase of ready-to-build projects from developers.

Nordic Solar has increasingly moved upstream in the value chain towards investing in greenfield projects. While these require longer time to develop, greenfield development allows for higher returns and increased project visibility throughout the lifecycle, combined with additional control over the development process and quality.

For co-development projects, after securing the rights to a project, Nordic Solar acts as a developer and ensures active ownership by assisting in developing projects in close collaboration with local partners. Nordic Solar only invests a small percentage of the total project rights upfront, ensuring gradual development of the project, which includes obtaining the necessary agreements, permits and design required for the project to become ready-to-build. Before any project can proceed to the construction phase, the project must meet requirements on expected off-taking agreements for future electricity production, construction costs and project financing, among the main parameters.

02.
Construction

Nordic Solar acts as a fully integrated engineering, procurement and construction provider (EPC), meaning that the company controls the whole construction phase of the projects, from sourcing of hardware to planning with external construction suppliers. Having complete control and visibility over the construction of our projects is a crucial part of the value creation, as the majority of capital is invested in a project at this stage.

Close oversight of the construction enables a smooth and efficient EPC process, as Nordic Solar is in charge of the design and construction planning of the parks combined with procuring the necessary materials for our design. Over time, the construction process will benefit from scalability as the project portfolio increases relative to in-house competencies, further strengthening project profit margins. To further improve the construction process, we continuously strive for higher efficiency, while aiming for innovative solutions when constructing solar parks.

03.
Operations

Operating solar parks generate ongoing cash flow, and a large part of this revenue stream is secured through PPAs or FiTs. This ensures a certain degree of downside protection against, and visibility towards, fluctuating energy prices.

As part of our portfolio management, Nordic Solar actively operates, monitors and maintains our portfolio of wholly-owned and partly-owned solar parks. Our in-house analytical and monitoring setup allows our engineers to analyse the performance of solar parks, and quickly respond to any operational issues together with our local operations and maintenance providers.

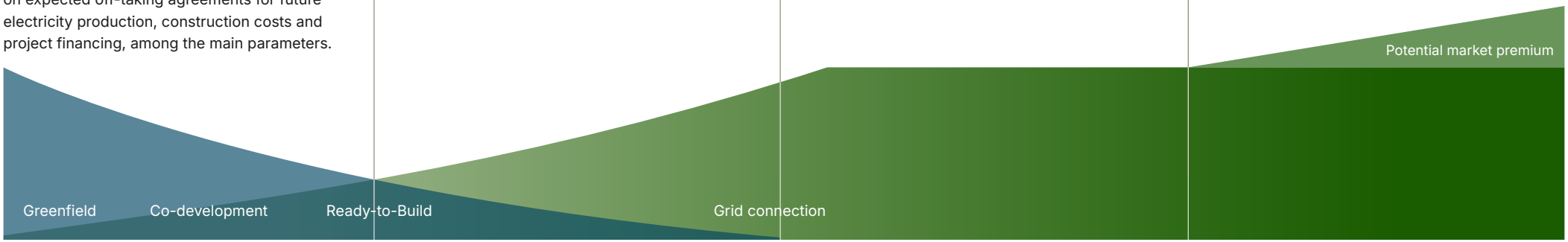
The technical asset management setup increases the overall availability of our operational portfolio. Going forward, commercial asset management will be further integrated in how we manage our operational parks to enhance the profitability of each park and ensure closer internal collaboration.

04.
Divestment

Nordic Solar intends to divest a large share of newly constructed projects, either fully or partially. On a portfolio level, the expectation is for half of the newly constructed portfolio to be divested. The partial divestment of solar parks is increasingly becoming a core part of the business model, as we construct more projects.

The long-term aim is to rebalance the portfolio of operational assets, improve returns and support ongoing financing by reducing the need for external capital. Overall, divestments help solidify our business model by realising project value creation and generating liquidity for future growth.

Secondly, divestments ensure a stable cash flow and economies of scale by operating the non-divested share of the assets. Lastly, divestments open up for securing profits based on the relatively higher prices of assets in the market.



Risk of realistion
Project value

As a project is progressing, the risks decrease and the project value increases.

Must-win battles

In terms of our 2027 strategy, Nordic Solar has outlined five strategic ambitions to ensure progress and to support our vision of becoming a leading Nordic solar company. We will continue to focus on growth and competitiveness, combined with a focus on creating attractive returns and securing financing as an integrated part of our day-to-day work. These business ambitions are further enhanced by ensuring a strong people foundation and organisational excellence, combined with increasingly integrating ESG into our business decisions.

1. Returns and financing

Nordic Solar has a business case-driven philosophy in all aspects of our project decision-making, both regarding solar PV and BESS. This drives our efforts when developing projects towards creating attractive returns and will guide our continued focus on profitability to keep attracting growth capital.

Sufficient financing to sustain our portfolio development is secured via debt, divestments and equity. Divestments allow us to postpone and reduce equity dilution of our assets, while enabling us to reap value created as we construct new solar parks.

2. Profitable growth

Growth continues to be a key value driver for Nordic Solar, ensuring returns from the development, operation and divestment of solar PV and BESS projects. Over time, the scalability across the value chain allows Nordic Solar to leverage economies of scale.

Our focus will be on gradually advancing our development portfolio, aiming to complete a substantial portion by 2027. To align with our growth ambitions, we will assess and prioritise projects that offer the highest value at any given time. We anticipate that greenfield projects will become the primary catalyst for future development. Our growth targets for 2027 have been adjusted downwards compared to earlier projections. This change is intended to safeguard project quality and profitability within the portfolio and to delay the need for raising external equity capital.

3. Competitiveness

Our ambitions of strengthening competitiveness are focused on ensuring profitable growth by improving revenue and decreasing our LCOE. To this end, five key focus areas have been identified:

1. Scaling up BESS to improve profitability and reduce electricity market risk
2. Increasing the level of greenfield development
3. Electricity price hedging
4. Increasing operational economies of scale
5. Further industrialising our in-house EPC competencies, reducing project costs and enhancing yield focus.

Combining all five focus areas will ensure we become even more competitive in all parts of the value chain.

4. Organisational excellence

To achieve strategic results, we need a strong organisational structure, efficient workflows that support close collaboration and a robust ability to attract, develop and engage the people we need at Nordic Solar.

As part of this, Nordic Solar aims to become a top industry employer where people thrive, grow and achieve strong results together. Moreover, our focus on enhancing overall efficiency in the organisation and fostering a collaborative work environment will be increased. To support this, a comprehensive People & Culture strategy has been launched as an enabler for our business ambitions.

5. Impact

Our commitment to ESG practices remains steadfast and is increasingly integrated into our business decisions.

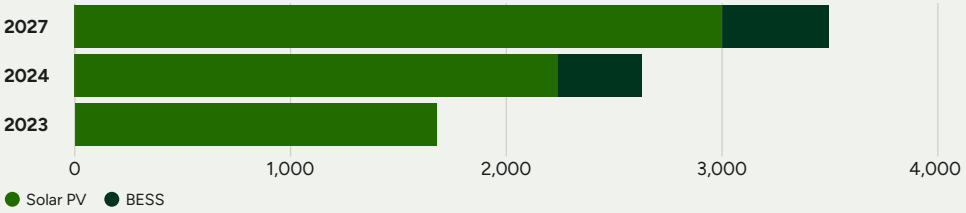
As we enter new markets, navigate complex regulations and face increased standards and competition, our commitment to ESG practices becomes increasingly important in risk mitigation and future financing, posing new opportunities that jointly may create a competitive advantage.

Strategic targets 2027

Development

3,000-3,500

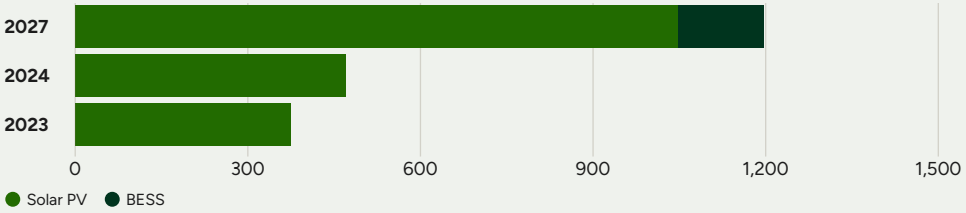
Combined solar PV & BESS capacity
MWp/MW



Operational

1,000-1,200

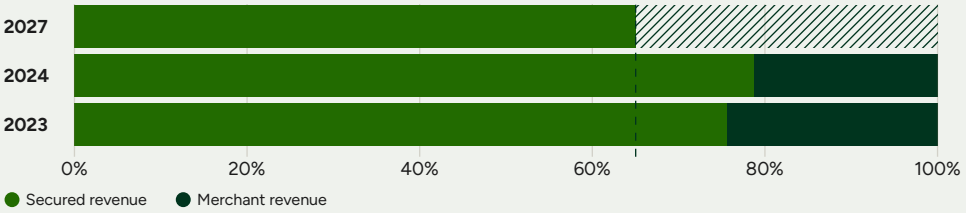
Combined solar PV & BESS capacity
MWp/MW



Financial

>65%

Of revenue secured through FiTs or PPAs



Value-driven organisation

The foundation of Nordic Solar's strategy is our mission and vision.

° OUR MISSION

Our mission is to **make everyone benefit from solar energy**. This signifies our core business being centred around solar energy with **a commitment to benefit our employees, shareholders and society** as a whole.

° OUR VISION

Our vision is to **become a leading solar company** in the Nordic region. This means that we strive to be both **best-in-class** and **among the largest pure-play full-value chain** solar energy companies based in the Nordics.

Core values

Our core values serve as the guiding star for how we operate and collaborate internally and externally. Our values enable lean decision-making and guide the organisation in its day-to-day work. We measure our ability to demonstrate these values in the way we work, as they support our efforts to be a leading solar energy company.

Thoroughness

This is our commitment to completeness and precision in all aspects of our business operations. The commitment to thoroughness extends to all levels of the company, from operations to financial management and compliance. We do not cut corners.

Openness

We encourage every member of our team to freely express ideas, concerns and feedback. This value ensures that every voice is heard and valued, creating a thriving and productive work environment. Additionally, openness is also about embracing differences as we believe in the value of a diverse team.

Honesty

Honesty means being transparent and maintaining high ethical standards. The purpose is to build trust, exchange perspectives and foster a culture of improvement and growth. By this value we aim at operating with transparency, integrity and trustworthiness in every interaction.

Work-life balance

We have high aspirations for our employees. We recognise that work-life balance is subjective. There is no one-size-fits-all and that is okay. We aim at offering each employee the flexibility to find their own way of uniting high performance with work-life balance.

Our people

At Nordic Solar, we believe that our people are the main enablers of our strategy, and by living our core values they create the culture that defines Nordic Solar. We want to be a workplace where everyone's voice is heard and where we continuously learn and develop our way of working. We get feedback from the organisation via our quarterly employee surveys and monthly office meetings.

In 2024, we established a team responsible for ensuring that we attract, retain and develop the right talent at Nordic Solar. Our organisation has grown more this year than in any other year, and for some time to come we will focus on strengthening collaboration and knowledge sharing as key features of how we achieve our strategic goals.

We actively enhance our skillset and strengthen our organisational culture through a range of initiatives. These include office meetings, which provide all employees with high-level insights into the company's progress, and dedicated Leadership Forums where all managers meet to discuss and align on key leadership topics. Additionally, our training sessions provide practical leadership tools, while individual coaching supports managers' personal and professional development.

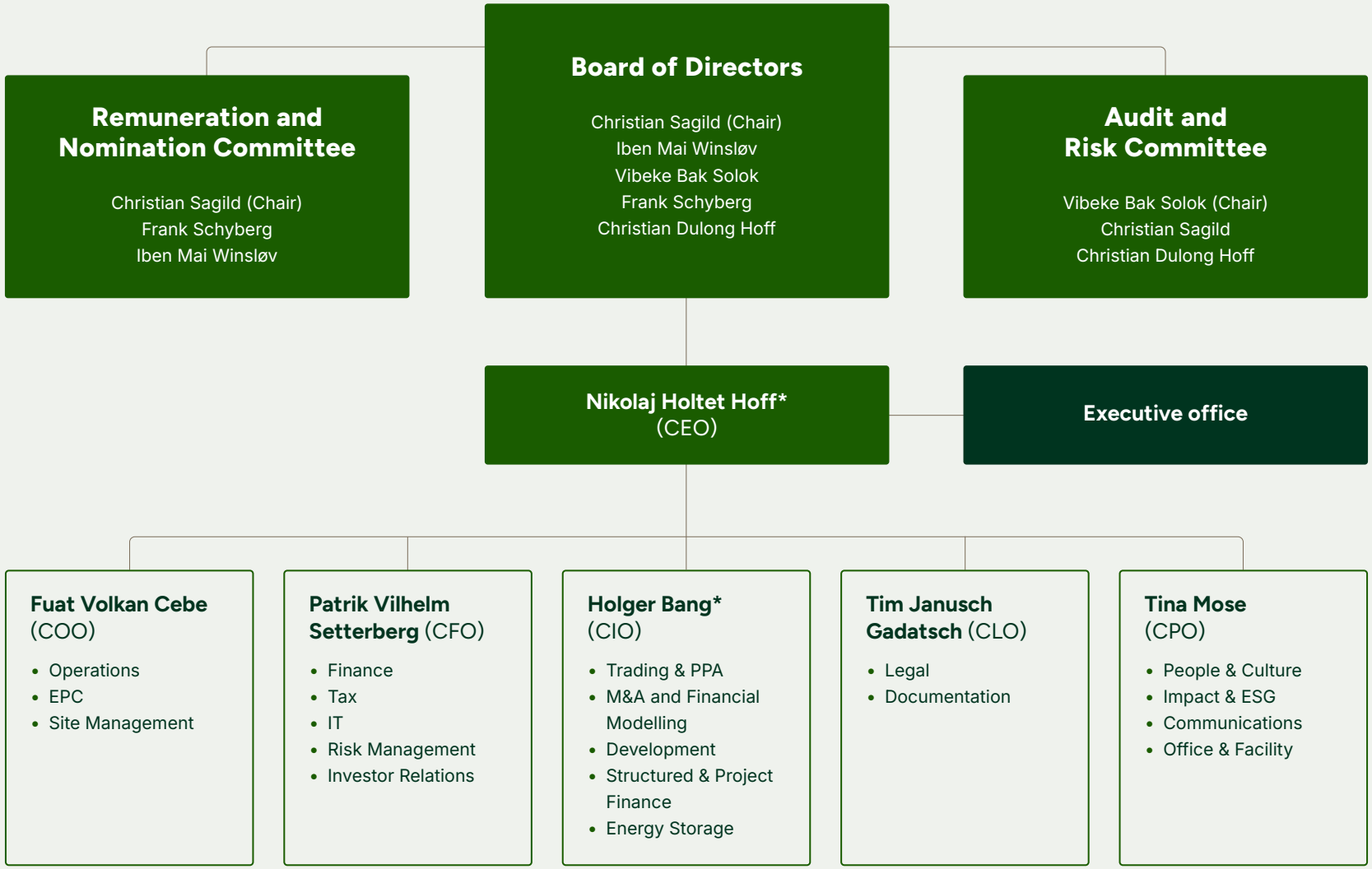
"As a manager of a small but dedicated team, I truly value the opportunity to foster an environment where collaboration, growth and efficiency go hand in hand. Our company's culture, which prioritises work-life balance, professional development and continuous improvement, enables my team to thrive. Our strength lies in maintaining a structured approach while allowing the flexibility needed to navigate challenges and optimise our ways of working, all within a company that values both personal and professional success."

° **RUTE ISABEL JESUS**
Head of Tax at Nordic Solar

" I feel very proud and challenged to work at Nordic Solar. As an engineer in a fast-growing company, we constantly face new challenges, but our close in-house collaboration across departments allows us to share valuable knowledge and find the best solutions. Working alongside these enthusiastic individuals from diverse back-grounds united by the common goal of contributing to a more sustainable future, being part of the renewable energy supply, makes me incredibly grateful to be part of Nordic Solar."

° **GONÇALO MILHEIRO**
Project Design Engineer at Nordic Solar

Organisation overview



* Executive Management

Senior Management Team

Members from the left: Patrik Setterberg, Tina Mose, Fuat Volkan Cebe, Nikolaj Holtet Hoff, Tim Janusch Gadatsch and Holger Bang.

Senior Management Team

Chief Executive Officer and founder
With Nordic Solar since 2010.

Nikolaj has 15 years' experience with solar energy as founder of Nordic Solar. Nikolaj has experience of M&A, development, strategy and leadership. Nikolaj is a member of the Executive Management at Nordic Solar.

Chief Investment Officer
With Nordic Solar since 2017.

Holger has 17 years' experience with the renewable energy industry. Holger's capabilities cover M&A and project development, structured and project finance as well as energy storage. Holger is a member of the Executive Management at Nordic Solar.

Chief Legal Officer
With Nordic Solar since 2018.

Tim has 12 years' experience with solar energy. Tim's capabilities include legal M&A, and he has been part of several multimillion-euro deals across Europe.

Chief Operating Officer
With Nordic Solar since 2021.

Volkan has many years' experience of engineering and construction within the energy sector. Volkan has been involved in large energy projects throughout his career. Volkan's capabilities as COO cover renewable operations, engineering and construction.

Chief Financial Officer
With Nordic Solar since 2025.

Patrik brings more than 15 years' experience from finance functions, investor relations and renewable energy investments. This includes a thorough understanding of the market drivers that characterise the development of large onshore energy projects.

Chief People Officer
With Nordic Solar since 2023.

Tina has 18 years' experience of working with people & culture in different sectors, including as HR director and CHRO. Tina's capabilities cover organisational design, talent attraction, change management, scale-up, digitalisation, culture and PMI.

03 Performance

- Portfolio overview
- Market review
- Development and construction portfolio
- Operational portfolio

Portfolio overview

Portfolio

Development

2,631
MWp/MW

Of which
388
BESS
MW

Construction

296
MWp/MW

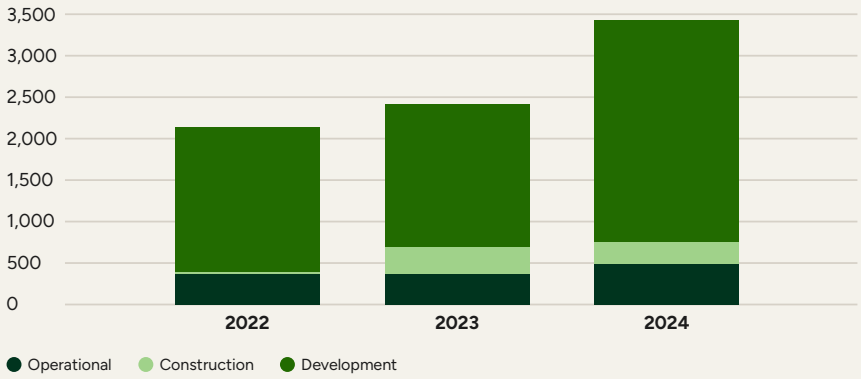
Of which
5
BESS
MW

Operation

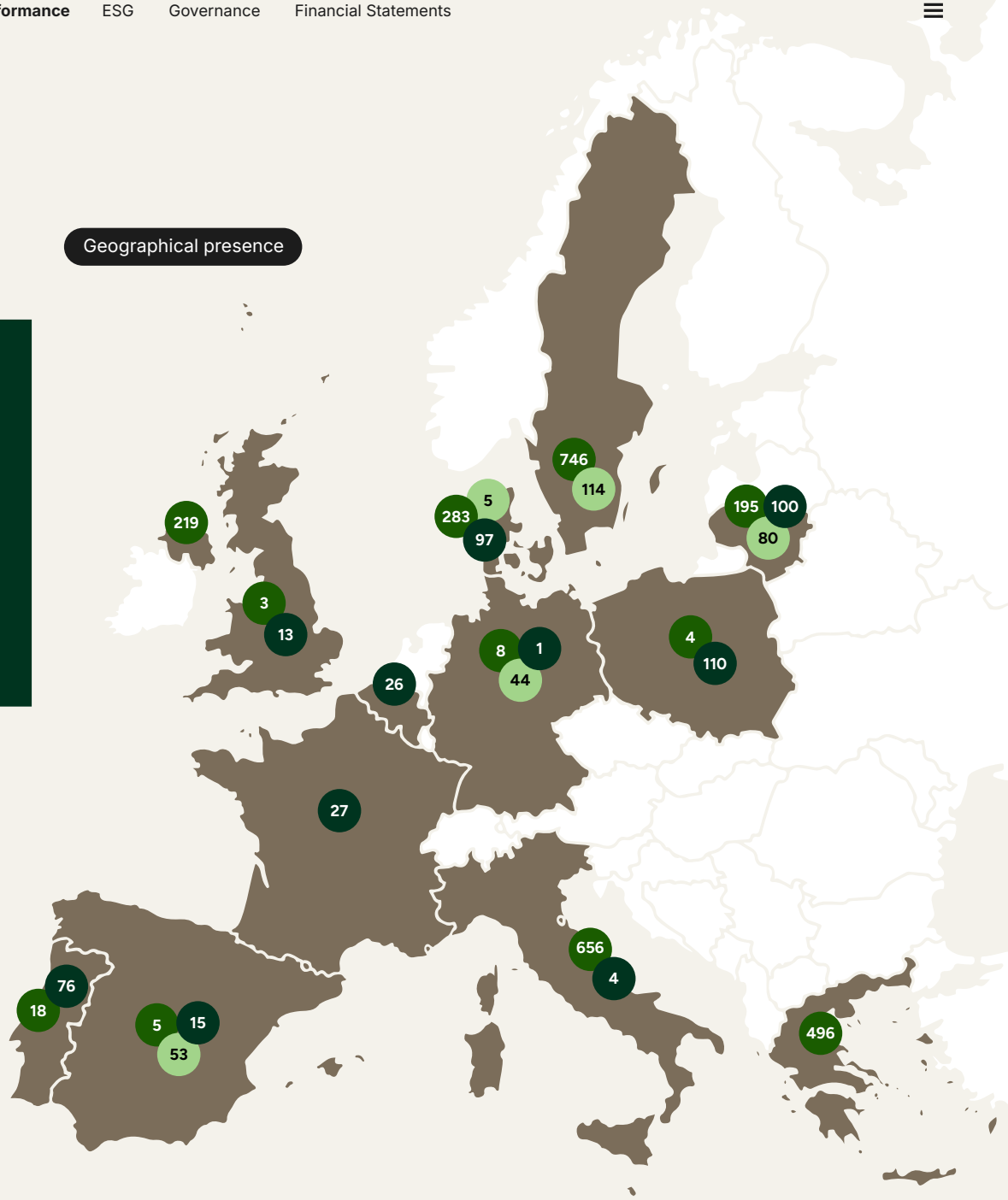
468
Operational capacity
MWp

Portfolio capacity from 2022-2024

MWp/MW



Geographical presence



Note: Capacities shown on the map for individual countries have been rounded up/down, and the aggregated country capacities in MWp can therefore differ from the portfolio totals outlined.

Market review

During 2024, market conditions for renewables harshened as electricity prices and capture rates across Europe continued their downward trend from 2023. In the last months of 2024, there was a noticeable gas price-driven recovery of electricity prices, which continued into 2025.

Electricity prices and main market drivers
The electricity price volatility experienced in 2021 and 2022 has been replaced by more stable, but also lower, average price levels. The stability comes in the wake of the previous years' gas supply shortages, as well as increased renewable build-out and higher gas storage levels in Europe. The downward trend in electricity prices witnessed throughout 2023 continued into the first half of 2024, where average spot prices for electricity dropped to levels of approx. 50 EUR/MWh. Throughout the second half of 2024, electricity prices recovered to EUR 109 per MWh, up by 44% for the year, compared to EUR 76 MWh at the end of 2023.

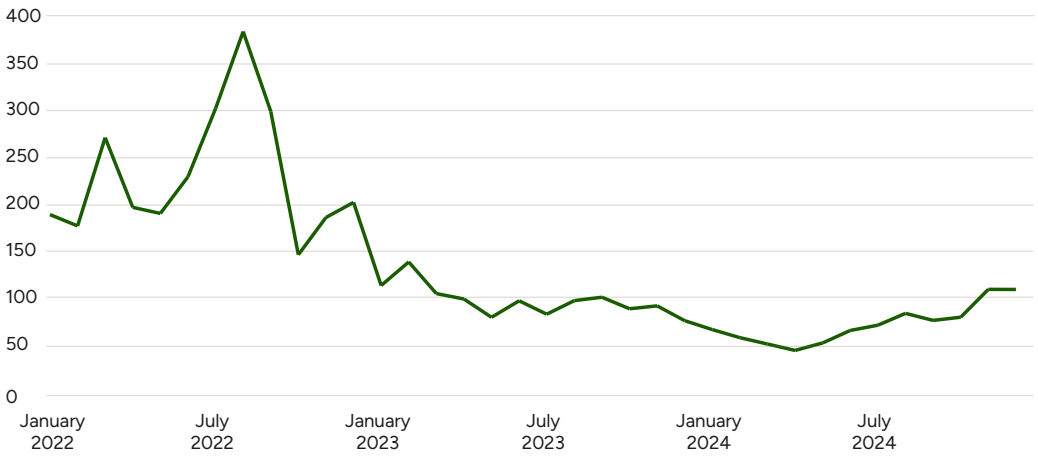
The recovery in electricity prices across Europe during the second half of 2024 was to a large extent driven by increasing gas prices, which are key drivers of electricity prices in the hours where solar and wind power production is insufficient to meet demand. Gas prices in Europe almost doubled during the second half of 2024 based on stronger global and European demand for liquified natural gas (LNG), The demand for LNG was further spurred on by the suspension of Russian gas flows to Europe via Ukraine at the end of 2024, leading to increased withdrawals of gas storage levels.

The increased gas prices and volatility positively impacts the arbitrage opportunities for BESS and cause higher electricity arbitrage price spreads related to charging and discharging cycles.

Impact of curtailments across Europe
While the increased supply of renewable energy across Europe enables more energy security and reduced use of fossil fuels in the energy mix, this also creates challenges for electricity prices in the short-term. As more renewable energy is installed on the European electricity grids, the electricity supply become more variable in nature, as renewable energy cannot be stored and redirected to the same extent as fossil fuels can. As the production of renewable energy fluctuates during the day, the risk of periodic grid cannibalization increases during periods with high supply of wind, hydro and solar power, forcing down electricity prices. This dynamic in renewable energy supply is underpinned by the modest levels of electrification of final energy consumption across Europe, as well as sparse development of large-scale flexible demand mechanisms. In the short-term, this leads to imbalances in electricity supply and demand.

Adding to this, capture rates for solar PV have come down considerably, which cover the rates attainable relative to the wholesale spot electricity prices.

Average wholesale electricity spot prices in Europe 2022-2024
EUR/MWh



Market outlook
Leading into 2025, higher gas prices are likely to support electricity prices during the hours of the day when solar, wind, hydro and nuclear generation across Europe is insufficient to meet demand. A colder European winter and increased demand for gas in the 2024/25 winter period has led to a more rapid drawdown in European gas storage inventories than in previous years.

Looking ahead for the rest of 2025, electricity prices are set to be generally more volatile. This is fueled by a gas market that remains tight combined with ongoing geopolitical tensions, including developments relating to the Ukraine war and related negotiations on ceasefire and peace. The continued high levels of renewable energy build-out will counteract some of the price volatility.

Outside of Europe, several unresolved geopolitical factors remain potent in their impacts on energy markets, including shipping flows through the Red Sea combined with any escalation of geopolitical tensions in the Middle East tensions, introduction of trade wars and new tariff regimes.

From 2026 to 2029, a large increase in supply of LNG supply is expected, which has the potential to provide further cushioning on electricity price volatility in the mid-to-long term. Uncertainties related hereto include any offsetting effect of increased Asian demand for LNG, as this could hamper the expected stabilising effect on electricity prices, and could prolong the tight gas market in Europe in the years ahead.

Development and construction portfolios

Development portfolio
At the end of 2024, the total expected capacity of the development portfolio increased to 2,631 MWp compared to 1,675 MWp at the end of 2023. In total, the development portfolio comprised 34 solar PV projects and a range of battery storage projects.

Focus for the development portfolio in 2024 was especially on increasing the amount of greenfield capacity as well as battery storage. Greenfield capacity increased from 65 MWp to 502 MWp, reflecting Nordic Solar's strategic efforts to move further upstream in the value chain. The company expects to continue expanding its greenfield activities by additional project opportunities during 2025.

In total, 695 MWp of solar PV capacity was added to the development portfolio in 2024.

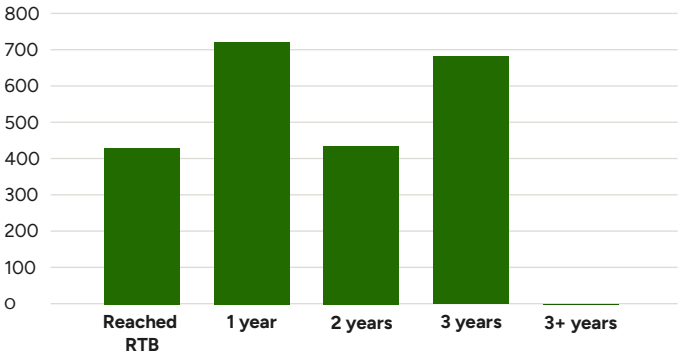
The average capacity of the solar PV projects increased by approx. 30% across the development portfolio to 65 MWp, reflecting our ongoing strategy to sign larger projects as part of achieving scale in our platform.

When categorising the development portfolio in terms of project maturity, 21 solar PV projects have already reached, or are expected to reach, ready-to-build (RTB) status within one year. This capacity of 1,140 MWp constitutes more than half of the total solar PV development portfolio. Thus, a large part of the solar PV is relatively mature and progressing towards the construction phase, while Nordic Solar is increasingly integrating greenfield projects. During 2024, 44 MWp progressed into construction.

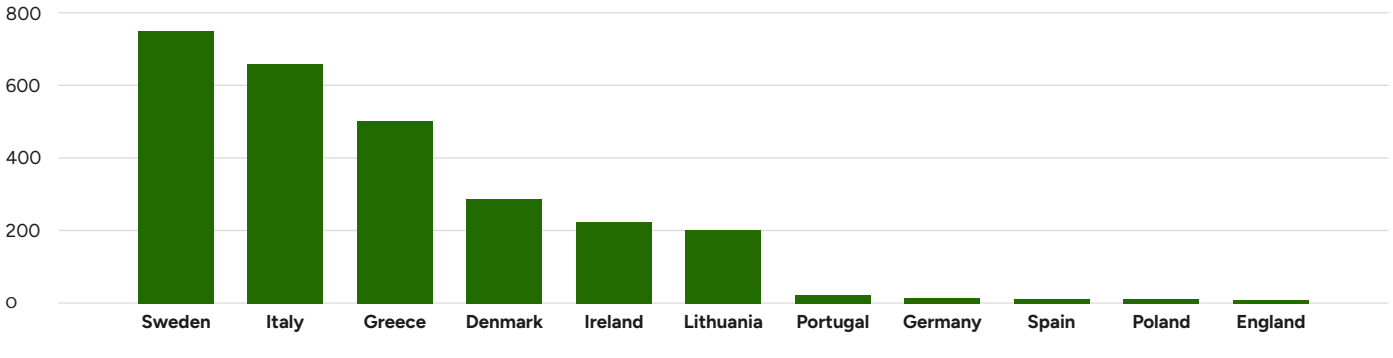
Adding battery storage projects
During 2024, BESS projects were integrated as part of the development portfolio, comprising 388 MWp in weighted capacity (weighted relative to the project maturity). At year end, this capacity represented 15% of the total development portfolio. The BESS projects will primarily be co-located and connected to specific projects among both our existing solar PV projects in operation and solar PV projects in development.

In 2024, we generated considerable momentum in our BESS efforts, and to expand our efforts across different regions, we have during the year ensured more resources for our internal battery storage team. Going forward, focus will be on achieving efficient and reduced development timelines for batteries compared to solar PV projects in terms of permitting and grid processes given the co-location of the battery storage projects.

Project maturity of solar PV
MWp (Estimated time until RTB status)



Country distribution of development projects
MWp



Regional project development
Our market focus for developing both solar PV and BESS projects is based on regional diversification combined with varied degrees of market concentration in accordance with our strategy.

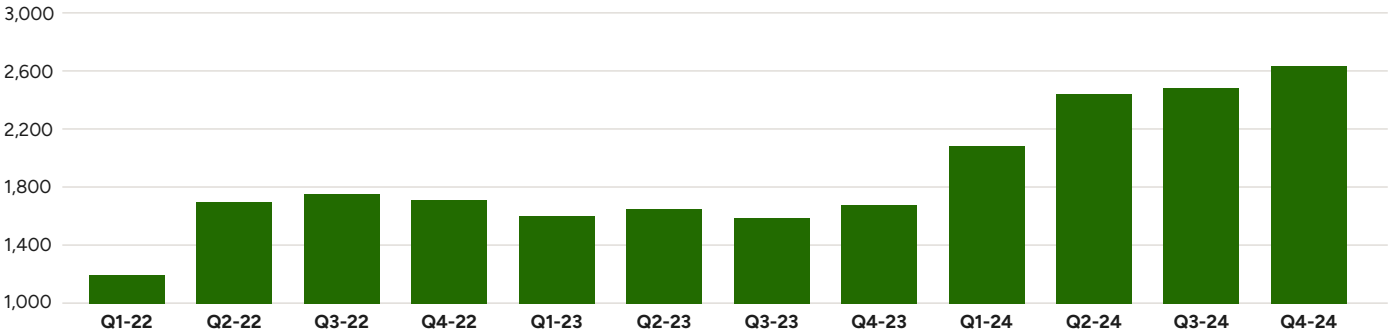
Compared to 2023, Sweden surpassed Italy during 2024 to become the region in the portfolio with the highest capacity, reaching 746 MWp. We continue to have a strong Italian market presence with 656 MWp, followed by Greece with 496 MWp of development capacity. Combined, the three countries comprise 72% of the development portfolio.

When measuring BESS capacity under development on a stand-alone basis, our priority is the development of co-located projects for our development portfolio as well as across our existing operational projects. Priority markets include Denmark, Sweden and Lithuania.

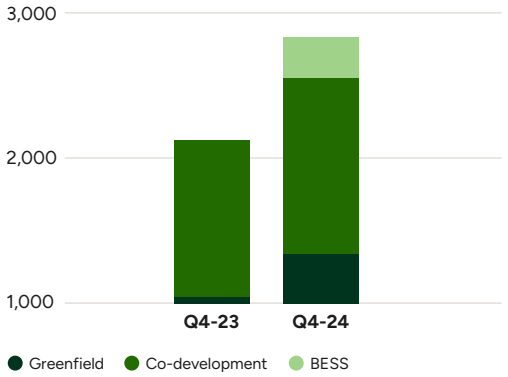
Replacement guarantees with co-developers
We have several ongoing co-development partnerships with experienced local developers across our development portfolio. In many instances, we have secured replacement obligations if projects fail in the development phase.

Development portfolio	**End 2024**	End 2023
Number of solar PV projects	34	34
Number of BESS projects	27	0
Combined capacity (MWp)	2,631	1,675
- Of which greenfield capacity	502	65
- Of which co-development capacity	1,741	1,610
- Of which BESS capacity	388	0
No. of solar PV projects with less than one year left or already reached RTB* status	21	17
Average solar PV capacity (MWp)	66	49
Added solar PV during the year (MWp)	695	309
Progressed solar PV to construction during the year (MWp)	44	345

Project capacity in development 2022-2024
MWp



Composition of development portfolio
MWp



Construction portfolio
At the end of 2024, Nordic Solar's projects under construction amounted to 296 MWp, covering five solar PV projects in Sweden, Lithuania, Spain and Germany, in addition to one BESS project in Denmark.

100 MWp was fully constructed during the year, with the Moletai project reaching COD in April 2024.

Going forward, the level of construction activity is expected to be in the range of 200 to 500 MWp at any given point to ensure continued conversion of development projects to fully constructed projects.

The average size of the five solar PV projects under construction was 58.3 MWp.

Construction was almost final for our projects in Lindesberg, Sweden (22 MWp), and in Eresma, Spain (53 MWp). At the end of 2024, both projects were awaiting the grid operators' final actions.

The Hultsfred project (92 MWp) in Sweden was the largest in the construction portfolio at year end. The procurement of several main components was completed for the project, while engineering and ground preparation works on site were ongoing at year end. The project is expected to be connected to the grid in early 2026.

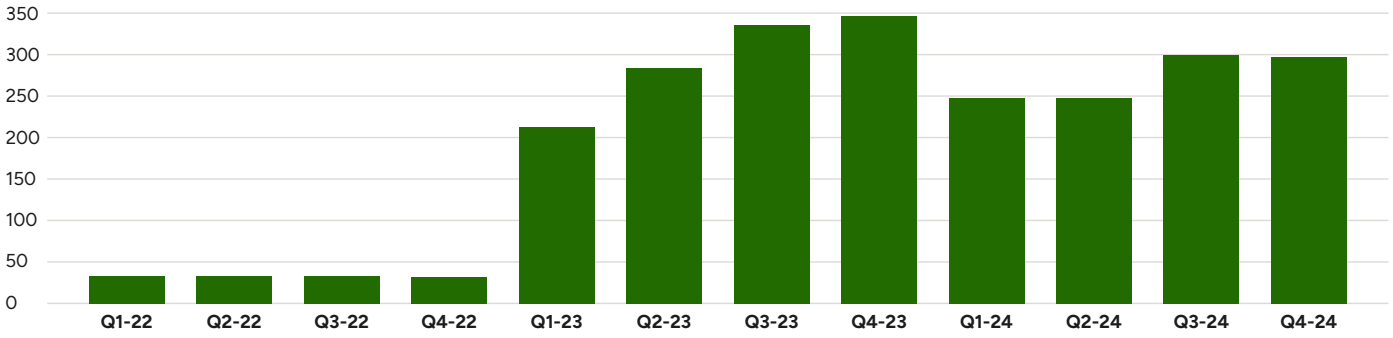
Our second-largest project was in Lithuania and constitutes the Švenčionys project (80 MWp). This project is advancing well and was more than halfway complete at the end of 2024, all procurement activities had been completed and site installation works were ongoing. We expect to finalise construction of the project in the first half of 2025.

Construction portfolio	**End 2024**	End 2023
No. of solar PV projects	5	5
No. of BESS storage projects	1	0
Combined capacity (MWp)	296	345
– Of which BESS capacity (MW)	5	0
Average solar PV capacity (MWp)	58.3	69.0
Relative share of construction projects in the development portfolio	10%	17%
Finalised construction during the year (MWp)	100	32

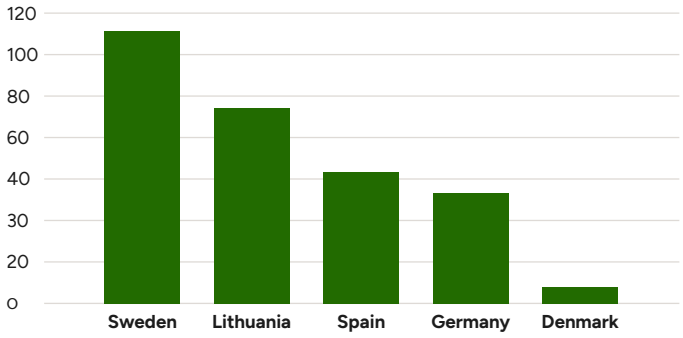
In the last few months of 2024, we commenced construction of our German project, Tiste (44 MW), which was approx. one third complete at year end. The ambition is to finalise the project during the second half of 2025.

In Denmark, our sole BESS project under construction, Borup (5 MW), was halfway complete at year end and is expected to be finalised during Q1 2025.

Project capacity under construction
MWp



Country distribution of construction projects
MWp



Operational portfolio

Portfolio developments
Our operational capacity increased by approximately 26% to 468 MWp compared to 372 MWp at the end of 2023, as the Molėtai project (100 MWp) in Lithuania became fully operational in Q2. The residual difference year-on-year followed the divestment of the 2.3-MWp project Trofa in Portugal and the Italian 1-MWp Pellegrino project in December 2024.

The portfolio remained at 23 projects with average project capacity of 20 MWp.

Production and average output
The total electricity production increased by around 10% in 2024 to 499 GWh compared to the 454 GWh produced in 2023. The overall increase is mainly a result of the added production from the Molėtai project.

Despite the increased operational capacity year-on-year, the comparatively smaller increase in power production is due to delayed grid connection of projects during the year, divestment of operational projects as well as impacts from grid and commercial curtailments in some markets. Furthermore, poor average weather in the first half of the year resulted in lower-than-expected irradiation and production during this period.

The delayed grid connection of our two near-final projects under construction in Eresma, Spain, and in Lindesberg, Sweden, meant that production in the second half of 2024 was not realised at as high levels as expected.

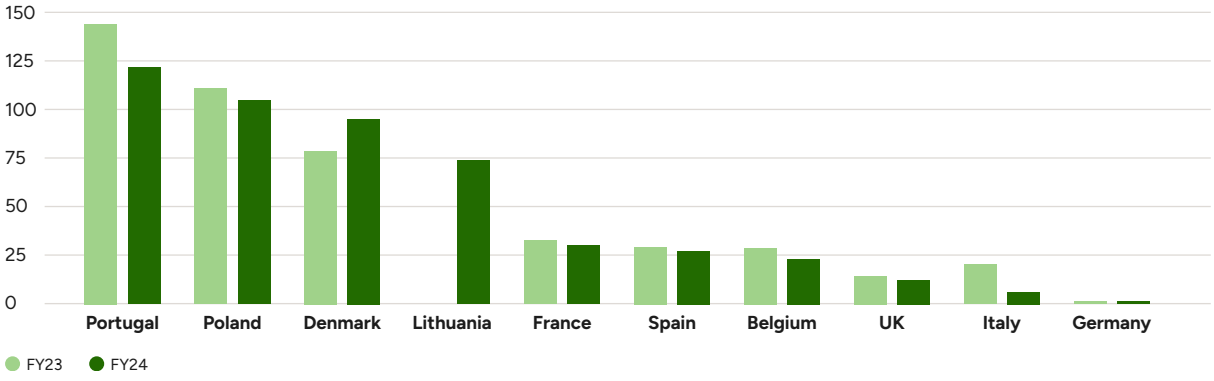
Regional developments
Portugal remained the largest power producing region of our portfolio with 123 GWh, followed by Poland and Denmark with 106 and 96 GWh, respectively. The addition of Molėtai has placed Lithuania as our fourth-biggest geographical region in terms of production with 74 GWh produced for the year.

Regional production has been affected by two primary factors: Firstly, curtailments by the grid operator in Poland due to overcapacity in the grid. Nordic Solar is to some extent compensated for such curtailments under the subsidy regime. Secondly, our merchant solar parks in Denmark, Portugal and Lithuania were commercially switched off during certain periods over the course of the year due to electricity spot prices decreasing to below operational cost levels (balancing costs) or even becoming negative.

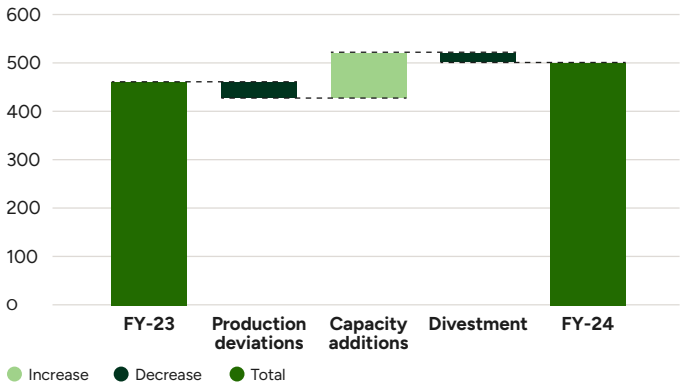
Secured revenue
Nordic Solar's share of contracted revenue increased to 79% compared to 76% in 2023. The relative increase year-on-year is due to the effect of lower average electricity prices in the spot market, reducing the share of merchant revenue.

This was offset by the addition of the Moletai project in Lithuania with revenue entirely from the spot market. Similarly, the divestment of the subsidised Sella project at the end of 2023 also also meant higher portfolio exposure to the spot market.

Geographical production output
GWh



Power production development
GWh



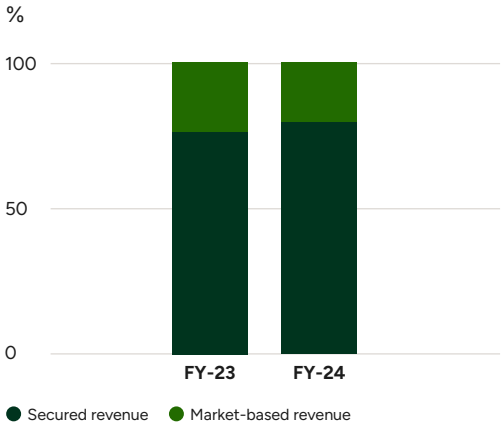
Operational portfolio	**FY-24**	FY-23
No. of projects	23	23
Combined capacity (MWp)	468	372
Average project capacity (MWp)	20.3	16.2
Production (GWh)	499.2	453.8
Average production per project (GWh)	21.7	19.7
Seasonal irradiation vs. historical average (%)	-2.2%	+2%
Technical availability (%)	98.4%	99.5%
Secured revenue of total (%)	78.9%	75.7%

This level of contracted revenue is above our strategic ambitions of securing more than 65% of the portfolio revenue via FiTs, PPAs or other hedging instruments. We are continuously working on securing our revenue streams to reduce our exposure to market volatility and, consequently, align with our strategic ambitions.

Divestments

During 2024, we focused on scaling up our divestment activities, which were initiated by the divestment of our 2.3-MWp project Trofa in Portugal in Q1. In December 2024, we successfully signed the agreements for the divestment of three operational solar parks in our portfolio, of which the Pellegrino project (1 MWp) in Italy was fully divested by year end. The two other divestments will have full effect after the end of 2024. They constitute Zerre (1 MWp) in Germany and Montmayon (3 MWp) in France.

Secured and market-based revenue



04 ESG

- A sustainable future through solar energy
- Knowing our business and impact is key
- How we work with ESG
- Environment
- Social
- Governance
- ESG key figures
- ESG accounting practices

A sustainable future through solar energy

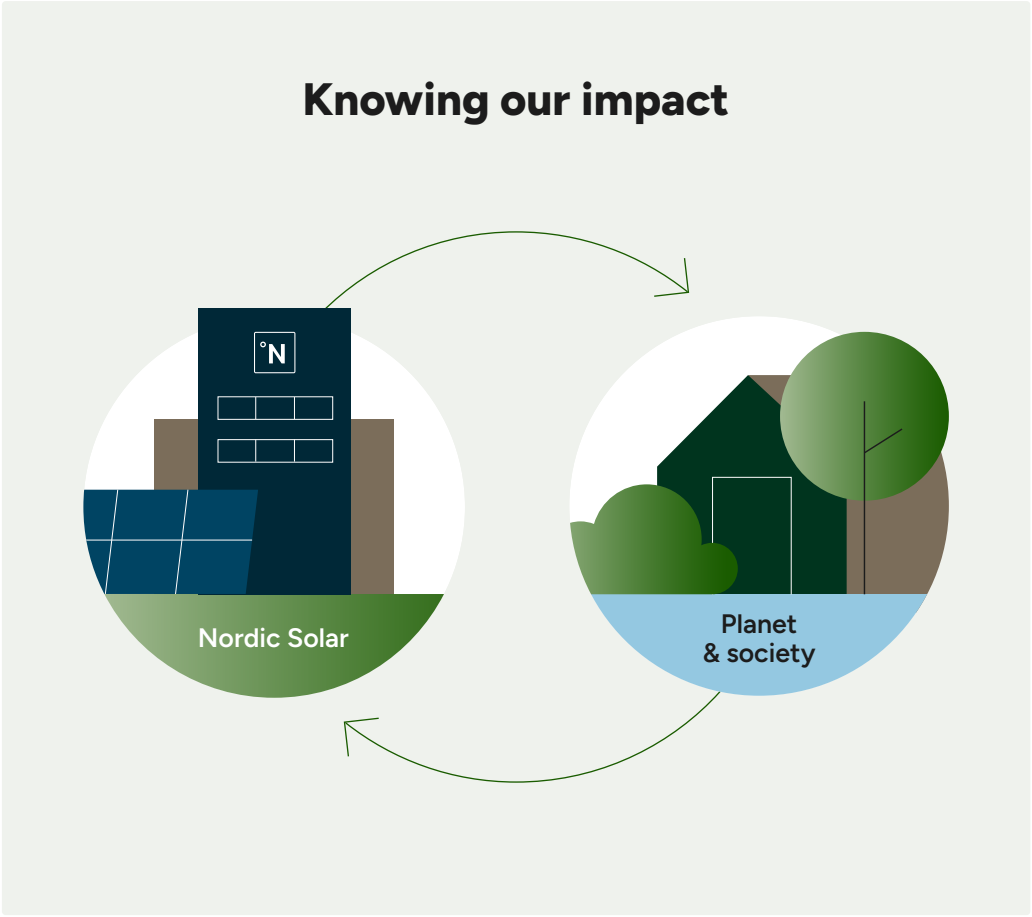
At Nordic Solar, we are committed to advancing the global shift to renewable energy through transforming sunlight into electricity. By integrating Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) principles into our strategy, we aim to enhance energy security and meet the growing demand for sustainable practices.

Given society's modern reliance on a constant electricity supply for homes, businesses, transportation, and industries a global shift to renewable energy sources is imperative. Solar power plays a central role in addressing this crisis as it is the world's most cost-effective and easily deployable source of energy. Consequently, we remain committed to creating a better and more sustainable world through solar power production.

While solar power is a clean resource that contributes to a fossil-free society, how we harness this energy is also important. Accordingly, we take responsibility for the impact we have on our own operation as well as on our supply chain, while acknowledging the continuous need for improvement in terms of addressing any adverse impacts. Expectations from both internal and external stakeholders in terms of transparency, documentation and reporting are increasing, and we strive to meet these expectations. Consequently, ESG stands as a strategic cornerstone in Nordic Solar's forward-looking business strategy, reflecting our commitment to advancing the energy transition, supporting the electrification of society, and delivering affordable, renewable energy. These efforts not only enhance energy security and resilience but also create opportunities for further investment in the rollout of renewable energy. By aligning our business objectives with sustainable practices, we strengthen the potential for financing and long-term growth, ultimately contributing to the well-being of society through sustainable development and enhanced resilience.

Knowing our business and impact is key

In 2024, we worked on strengthening our understanding of the environmental, social, and governance impacts of our operations. In a world where stakeholder expectations are rising, we recognise the importance of identifying these impacts, addressing associated risks and seizing opportunities for sustainable growth. This approach is fundamental to creating long-term value for both society and the environment.



Our focus this year has been on continuing mitigating impacts on climate change, biodiversity and improving supply chain transparency. We take pride in being proactive, ensuring the solutions we implement align with our vision of minimising environmental and social harm while maximising positive outcomes. It is not just about producing clean energy - it is also about how we operate every step of the way.

Transparency and accountability remain at the core of how we operate. In 2024, we have continued to align with EU regulations, improve resource management, and prioritised the social benefits of our projects. We strive to ensure our activities contribute positively by engaging to local communities. By maintaining transparency in our reporting and operations, we aim to build trust, meet stakeholder expectations, and remain accountable for our sourcing practices throughout the supply chain.

Collaboration was also central to our efforts in 2024. By working closely with industry peers and suppliers, we have co-developed solutions to address complex challenges, including increasing supply chain visibility. Partnerships are essential in creating impactful and scalable solutions that benefit the entire solar value chain.

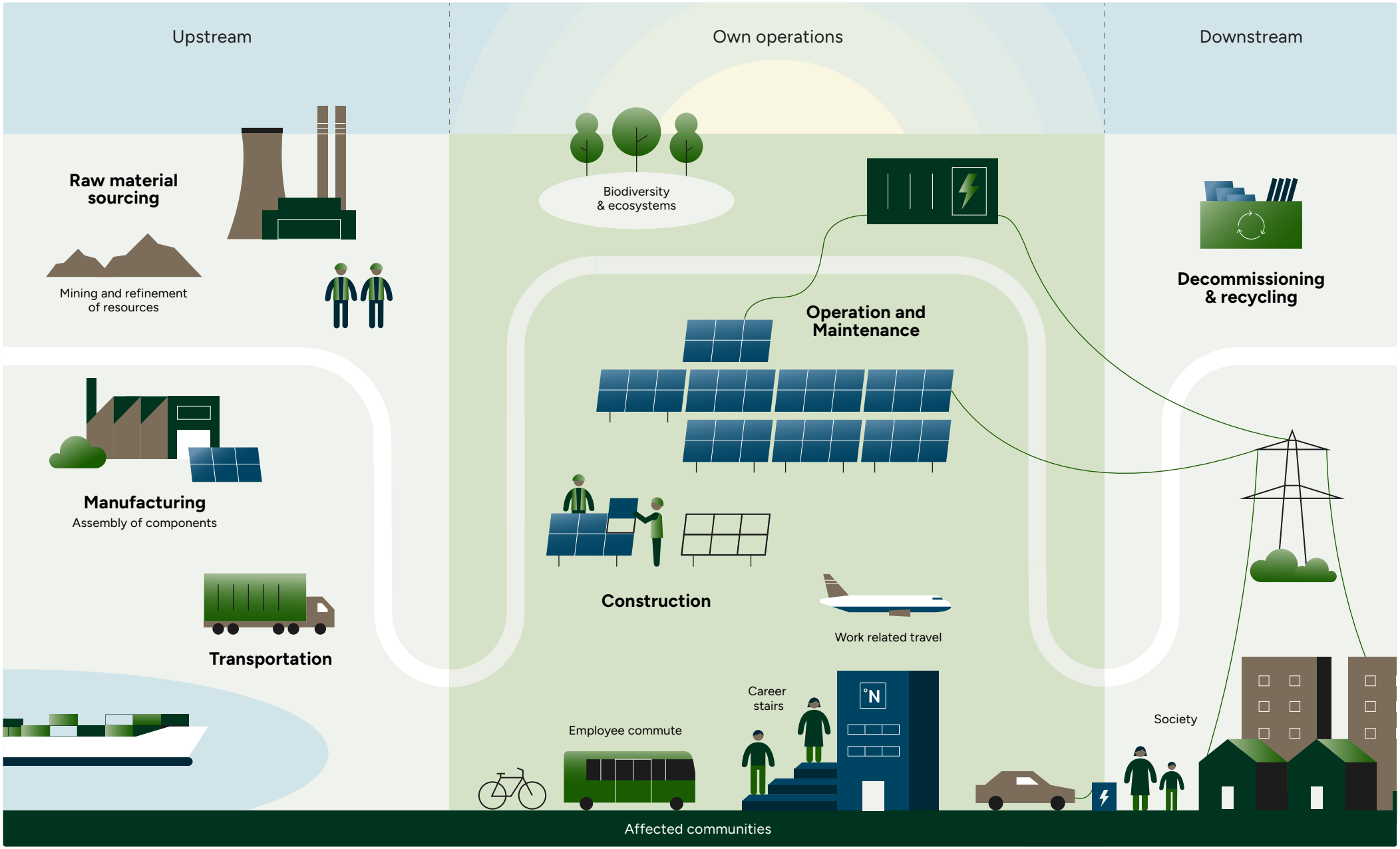
Our value chain

Building on the progress we have made in previous years, continued to assess Nordic Solar's impact through ongoing evaluations in 2024. This includes a comprehensive double materiality analysis, which explores how external factors influence our business performance and how our activities affect the environment and society.

The insights from this assessment, conducted through workshops with external sustainability consultants and internal stakeholders, have been valuable. We have completed assessments of adverse impacts and ESG value chain evaluations to expand our efforts into 2025, ensuring they align with our business development goals.

This approach continues to guide how we identify, evaluate and prioritise ESG impacts, risks, and opportunities across our value chain. In 2024, we refined our materiality thresholds for both impact and financial significance to better reflect the complexity and scale of our organisation. This ongoing evaluation ensures we stay aligned with industry standards and stakeholder expectations while driving progress in reducing negative impacts and enhancing our positive contributions.

Nordic Solar value chain



How we work with ESG

ESG roadmap

Throughout 2024, we made progress in integrating ESG considerations across all aspects of our business, ensuring that our ESG strategy is consistently reflected in both internal practices and external business conduct.

We have updated the ESG foundation and roadmap, which define our ambitions in both the short and long term. These initiatives are guided by the key priorities identified in our double materiality analysis and aligned with our commitment to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The roadmap outlines how we will continue to take concrete actions to enhance our sustainability efforts in the years ahead.

Foundation

2020-2023

- Mapped Sustainable Development Goals
- Established ESG governance and internal organisation
- Conducted first double materiality assessment
- Initiated ESG data collection and carbon footprint measurement (scopes 1 + 2)
- Implemented ESG data management system
- Began ESG performance reporting
- Developed short- and long-term ESG targets

Building our ESG foundation

Governance

2024

- Conducted adverse impact assessments
- Aligned portfolio with EU Taxonomy
- Improved data quality and carbon footprint reporting
- Implemented ESG due diligence on Tier 1 suppliers
- Took an active role in industry project on human and labour rights in the solar value chain
- Implemented human rights due diligence framework

Working on ESG due diligence

Top industry performer

2025-2027

- Exploring Science Based Target initiative commitment
- Establishing environmental targets and working towards minimising emissions relative to total electricity production
- Engaging key suppliers to integrate decarbonisation strategies
- Refining collaboration with peers and industry associations to advance human and labour rights across the solar PV and BESS value chain
- Ensuring EU legislation compliance

Striving for top industry ESG performance

ESG approach and framework

We recognise that the transition to renewable energy brings both opportunities and challenges. In 2024, we focused on addressing these complexities by advancing practices that ensure Nordic Solar develops responsibly.

To guide us in this mission, we have established an ESG framework that directs our efforts across four key areas:

1.

Future financing and growth

Our ESG due diligence processes will ensure compliance with relevant legislation while supporting sustainable practices. By being aligned with the EU Taxonomy, we aim to embed ESG into our financial and growth strategies guiding our expansion responsibly in the years to come.

2.

Market value

By aligning with local ESG regulations, engaging with communities and addressing stakeholder concerns, we will ensure our practices meet both local and global expectations. Our involvement in international initiatives, such as the UN Global Compact, will demonstrate our commitment to sustainability, transparency and responsible growth.

3.

Supply chain management

We will prioritise ESG criteria when evaluating suppliers by continuing to embed ESG into our procurement processes. Also, by increasing transparency and collaborating with industry peers, we aim to strengthen ESG practices across the value chain, ensuring a responsible approach to supply chain management.

4.

Environmental management

We engage key suppliers to enhance emission factor transparency and data quality across critical components, strengthening our ability to assess and manage supply chain emissions. By improving data reliability and visibility, we lay the groundwork for future reductions, reinforcing our long-term commitment to a lower-carbon supply chain.

UN Sustainable Development Goals

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) serve as an guidance to give meaning and direction to our efforts. In 2024, Nordic Solar officially joined the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative. This is a milestone for the company and a testament to our commitment to ethical business practices and social responsibility. By joining the UNGC, we pledge to align our operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles.

In addition to the SDGs, we also strive to adhere to the following international policy frameworks:

- The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- The ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work
- The International Bill of Human Rights.

UN Global Compact principles

Human rights

PRINCIPLE 1
Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and

PRINCIPLE 2
make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

Labour

PRINCIPLE 3
Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;

PRINCIPLE 4
the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;

PRINCIPLE 5
the effective abolition of child labour; and

PRINCIPLE 6
the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Environment

PRINCIPLE 7
Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;

PRINCIPLE 8
undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and

PRINCIPLE 9
encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

Anti-corruption

PRINCIPLE 10
Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

These are derived from:
the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour Organization's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption.

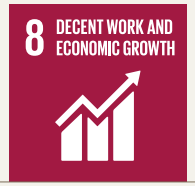
How we work with the UN Sustainable Development Goals

Commitment
Our commitment to SDG 5 is reflected in our efforts to create an inclusive and diverse work environment, promoting gender equity and empowerment for all.

Our contribution
Nordic Solar contributes to SDG 5 by actively promoting diversity, equity, and inclusion throughout the organisation. We strive ensure gender balance in leadership by maintaining a 40% representation target and addressing opportunities for fair growth and advancement regardless of gender or nationality. Policies and practices such as equitable recruitment, transparent learning and development opportunities, and initiatives to mitigate bias reflect a commitment to fostering an inclusive and equitable workplace. These efforts align with SDG 5's aim to achieve gender equality and empower all individuals by creating a workplace where everyone has equal opportunities to thrive.

Commitment
We are committed to SDG 7 by supporting the world in transitioning to green energy sources and reducing our overall CO2e emissions relative to our total gross production of electricity.

Our contribution
We contribute to SDG 7 by advancing the deployment of renewable solar energy, which plays a key role in transitioning to a sustainable and decarbonised energy system. By increasing the share of solar energy in electricity grids, we support the availability of clean and reliable energy, helping to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and lowering greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, our focus on climate change adaptation ensures that solar energy projects remain resilient to climate-related risks, safeguarding long-term energy production. By aligning with the EU Taxonomy, we ensure that our renewable energy assets are robust and capable of delivering clean energy even under challenging environmental conditions.



Commitment
In alignment with the objective of SDG 8, we strive to promote responsible business practices that prioritise fair labour practices, decent work for all and contribute to sustainable economic development.

Our contribution
We contribute to SDG 8 by promoting fair labour, human rights, and safe working conditions across our value chain. We uphold ethical standards through a grievance mechanism, supplier compliance with labour laws, and thorough ESG due diligence. Our community engagement initiatives in Denmark and Lithuania integrate local voices into renewable projects, fostering development and education. This inclusive approach creates shared value and we aim to drive economic growth, improve local livelihoods, and contribute to a sustainable, equitable global economy.

Commitment
We are committed to SDG 12 by ensuring a responsible supply chain that creates lasting positive impacts through our extended procurement strategy.

Our contribution
We contribute to SDG 12 by promoting sustainable resource management, circularity and pollution control across our operations and supply chain. We integrate resource efficiency and waste management into our policies, assess the recyclability of solar and battery components, and reduce waste by reusing and donating office inventory. Embedding circularity into decommissioning plans and requiring waste management strategies for batteries ensure responsible production. Through supplier collaboration, legal compliance, and recycling initiatives, we minimise environmental impact, extend material lifecycles and contribute to a more sustainable and clean energy transition.

Commitment
Through our operations, we are committed to protecting ecosystems, promoting sustainable land use, and addressing desertification and biodiversity loss in line with SDG 15.

Our contribution
We contribute to SDG 15 by promoting biodiversity and restoring ecosystems within Nordic Solar's solar parks. We minimise ecological disruption and enhance habitats through tailored initiatives such as introducing native plants and creating microclimates. At our solar parks, efforts like optimising pond areas, planting flower strips, and adding stone piles attract diverse species and support local ecosystems. By integrating these measures into solar park design, we contribute to preserving biodiversity and fostering sustainable land use while producing renewable energy.

ESG governance

At Nordic Solar, our ESG strategy is founded on a governance framework with active engagement across the company. This approach ensures the integration of ESG principles into our business operations and supports our commitment to achieving both short- and long-term ESG targets.

ESG Steering Committee
The ESG Steering Committee consists of the entire senior management team and is headed by Nordic Solar's CEO. The committee's responsibility is to review the ESG strategy and ambitions and oversee sustainability progress and performance.

ESG Project Management Group
The ESG Project Management Group consists of middle managers and has been established as an advisory body for the purpose of supporting the work in the ESG workstreams and committing the middle management team to allocating the necessary resources to ensure progress on our ESG commitments across Nordic Solar's business.

ESG Workstreams
The ESG workstreams are composed of subject matter experts from across functions, led by our Impact and ESG Team. These workstreams drive the progress of our strategic ESG priorities and targets, ensuring their integration into policies and procedures. These groups are dynamic and may be established and closed again as needed.

ESG Employee Advisory Board
The ESG Employee Advisory Board consists of 13 employees from across the organisation who come together bi-annually for a half-day workshop to gain knowledge and share ideas on ESG. This voluntary role gives our employees a chance to provide their input to subjects that the ESG workstreams could work with, thereby contributing to Nordic Solar's ESG efforts.

The Impact & ESG Team
The Impact & ESG Team drives the development of our ESG strategy, oversees the implementation of our ESG priorities and targets, advises the ESG Steering Committee and the Project Management Group, facilitates the ESG workstreams and the ESG Employee Advisory Board and monitors and reports on ESG performance and progress.

ESG organisation

EU Taxonomy

At Nordic Solar, we are committed to aligning our business activities with the EU Taxonomy. The EU Taxonomy provides a classification system for defining environmentally sustainable economic activities while ensuring compliance with minimum social safeguards. This alignment emphasises the dual importance of environmental and social considerations in the transition to a sustainable economy.

Nordic Solar significantly contributes to one of the EU Taxonomy's core environmental objectives: climate change mitigation. Our economic activities are explicitly included in the Taxonomy's classification system for environmentally sustainable activities:

- 4.1 Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology
- 4.10. Storage of electricity

These activities are recognised as substantial contributors to climate change mitigation. By producing solar energy and integrating battery energy storage systems, Nordic Solar directly supports the EU's objective of achieving a net-zero carbon economy by 2050.

In addition to addressing climate change mitigation, we documented in 2024 that our activities do not significantly harm other relevant environmental objectives under the EU Taxonomy, including:

- Climate change adaptation
- Transition to a circular economy
- Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems

This ensures that our efforts to advance renewable energy solutions do not adversely impact other environmental goals.

Beyond environmental factors, we prioritise alignment with the Taxonomy's minimum social safeguards, grounded in OECD guidelines and UN guiding principles. This involves adherence to key principles related to:

- Human rights
- Social responsibility
- Labour rights
- Anti-corruption practices

By integrating these safeguards, we demonstrate our commitment to ethical business conduct and alignment with social and governance standards.

In 2024, we developed a comprehensive EU Taxonomy methodology framework to assess the eligibility and alignment of our solar PV and BESS projects. This process included thorough third-party validation to ensure robust tools and procedures for evaluating and demonstrating alignment effectively.

Aligning with the EU Taxonomy allows us to transparently communicate our contributions to a low-carbon economy and our adherence to minimum social safeguards.

In 2024, we built our EU Taxonomy reporting to ensure transparency and alignment with sustainable economic activities. Our financial figures reflect our commitment to climate change mitigation through solar PV energy production and electricity storage.

EU Taxonomy-aligned revenue
99% of our revenue for 2024 is aligned with the EU Taxonomy, primarily from electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology (Activity 4.1). Key financial details and revenue drivers will be disclosed in our Financial Statements.

The EU Taxonomy's six objectives

- Climate change mitigation
- Climate change adaptation
- Transition to a circular economy
- Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- Pollution and prevention control

EU Taxonomy financial KPIs

EU Taxonomy alignment and eligibility in 2024	Aligned	Eligible
Turnover	99%	1%
CapEx	98%	1%
OpEx	99%	0%

Revenue not EU Taxonomy-aligned
Only 0.6% of our revenue is not aligned. This small share originates from a single eligible park that was never fully assessed for alignment. As of February 2025, this park has been divested.

EU Taxonomy-aligned CapEx
98% of our 2024 CapEx aligns with the EU Taxonomy, covering investments in expanding solar PV capacity, integrating energy storage, and improving grid infrastructure. These investments enhance operational efficiency and contribute to long-term decarbonisation efforts.

CapEx not EU Taxonomy-aligned
1.4% of CapEx is non-eligible, primarily related to administrative infrastructure and operational support services that do not directly contribute to climate change mitigation.

EU Taxonomy-aligned OpEx
98.5% of OpEx aligns with the EU Taxonomy, including costs associated with operating and maintaining solar PV and battery storage assets, regulatory compliance, and energy efficiency improvements.

OpEx not EU Taxonomy-aligned
1.5% of OpEx is not aligned, covering administrative overhead and other business operations necessary for day-to-day activities but outside the EU Taxonomy framework. Of this 0.4% stems from the above-mentioned eligible park.

As we refine our EU Taxonomy reporting methodology, we continue to improve financial transparency and ensure alignment with evolving regulatory requirements.

Environment

While solar power is a **clean resource** that contributes to a **fossil-free** society, the **way we harness this energy** is also important.

E

E	Climate change	Biodiversity and ecosystems	Resource use and circular economy
The challenge	The challenge of climate change lies in mitigating the adverse impacts of human-induced global warming, primarily driven by greenhouse gas emissions. Urgent action is required to limit temperature increases, with a key target being to stay below the 1.5°C threshold.	The global biodiversity crisis is a significant environmental concern, characterised by the rapid and widespread loss of diverse species and ecosystems that have a big impact on our planet.	The growing demand for renewable energy requires a proactive and conscientious approach to resource management in terms of both resource inflows, waste management and decommissioning.
The ambition	We are committed to expanding the provision of solar power across Europe, reducing emissions relative to our electricity output, and strengthening the resilience of our solar parks by assessing future climate scenarios.	We are committed to mitigating adverse impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems associated within our own operations by examining our impact, while preserving and restoring some of the natural elements from the native ecosystem in the design of the park.	We aim to ensure high durability and recyclability when sourcing components for our solar parks to extend the lifespan of the materials and to make sure that they can be reused or recycled during decommissioning.
Key initiatives and highlights from 2024	• We improved data quality and the reporting process for our GHG reporting. • To align our internal processes with the EU Taxonomy's "Do No Significant Harm" principles and to enhance our risk management procedures, we developed a climate change adaptation assessment for the technical due diligence of our solar parks. • To affirm the physical resilience of our solar parks in the face of climate change, we assessed the physical climate risks related to all our operational solar parks, considering extreme weather conditions and events that could physically affect our assets.	• To align our internal processes with EU Taxonomy's "Do No Significant Harm" principles and to enhance our internal risk management procedures, we developed a biodiversity screening process and an appropriate assessment for our solar parks. • To share our knowledge and experience of biodiversity, we held a biodiversity workshop at a local school near our solar park in Moletai, where we built insect hotels together with the local students. • To support our commitment to managing our impact on biodiversity and ecosystems, we have included this area in our new Environmental and Social Impact Policy.	• Through our new ESG due diligence process, we identified performance levels in the areas of resource use and circular economy at our Tier 1 suppliers. • During 2024, all used furniture/inventory/IT equipment at our office facilities in Hellerup, Denmark was reused. • All remaining items from our internal exchange market ("Byttebørs") were donated to charity. • To support our commitment to managing our impact on resource use and circular economy, we included this area in our new Environmental and Social Impact Policy.
Short-term targets 2025	We will further refine the quality of our GHG inventory data, building on our robust foundation of supplier-specific emission factors and continuously seeking improvements in data precision and reliability.	We will continue to assess our impact, implement initiatives and monitor biodiversity in our new solar parks to contribute positively to both the expansion of renewable energy and ecological well-being.	We will develope and implement a decommissioning plan that emphasises economic viability, risk mitigation and responsible asset recycling.
Long-term targets 2025-2027	We will continuously work on implementing solutions to minimise our overall emissions relative to our total gross production of electricity. We will engage with our key suppliers on the integration of decarbonisation strategies in their operations.	To ensure a broader focus on biodiversity across our value chain, we will engage with our key suppliers to identify their impacts on biodiversity and local ecosystems.	In the transition towards a circular economy, we strive to establish partnerships with off-takers for recycling and/or reuse of solar park components.
UN SDG contribution			

Climate change

With carbon dioxide being the primary driver of climate change, solar energy production is central in reducing greenhouse gas emissions to limit global warming to well below two degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels as outlined in the Paris Agreement. By increasing the share of solar energy in the electricity mix, Nordic Solar supports the transition to a more decarbonised and efficient energy system. However, recognising that the world is experiencing the effects of incremental warming, we are committed to addressing not only climate mitigation but also climate change adaptation by developing a portfolio with high climate resiliency.

Based on the EU Taxonomy's Climate Delegated Act and the guidelines issued by the European Commission and the European Environment Agency, identifying climate-related risks at the asset level during the early design and development phases is a central component of our climate change adaptation framework. Through integrated processes between relevant stages in our in-house value chain, we have ensured that a thorough physical climate risk screening is performed as an extension to the technical due diligence by Nordic Solar's third-party advise. This works as the basis for our vulnerability and risk assessment to ensure a robust process for identification and mitigation of climate hazards exposing physical assets to negative impacts.

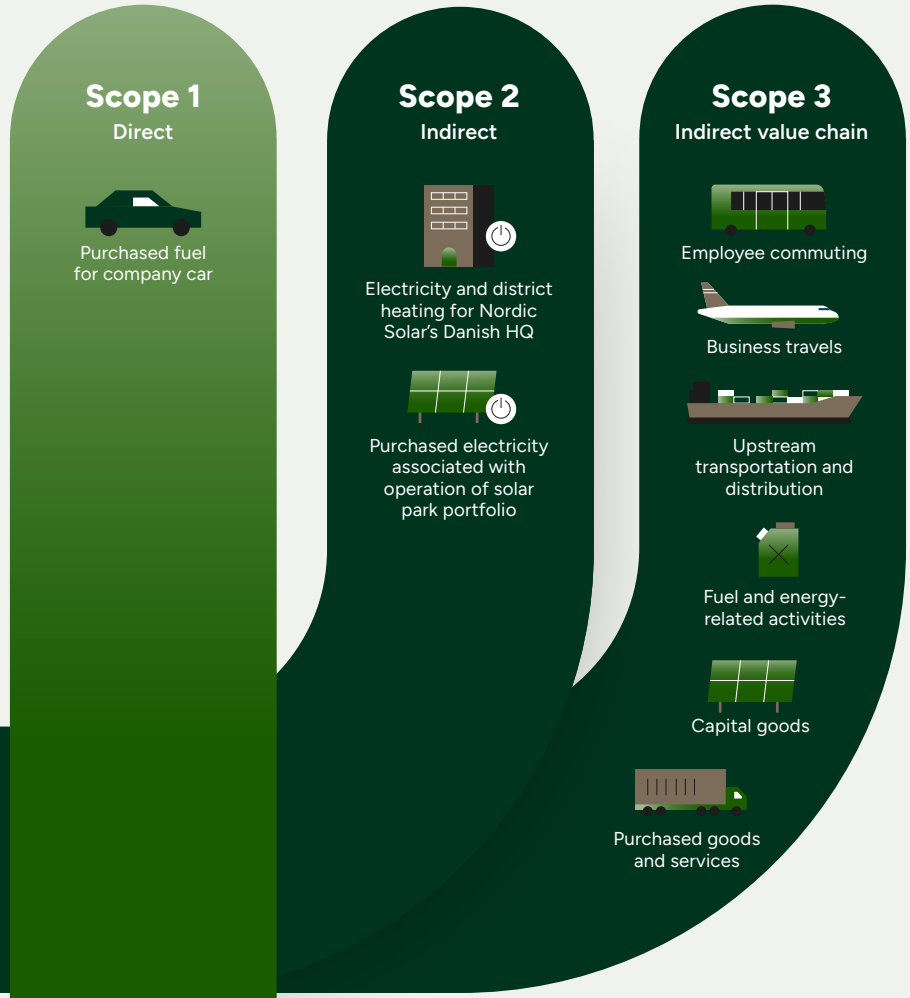
In 2024, we focused on developing our climate change adaptation framework and obtaining a third-party validation statement for the methodology. Subsequently, we ensured that the new processes were integrated into the organisation. Additionally, we conducted asset-level analyses using historical data and advanced climate change projections, SSP1-1.9 and SSP5-8.5, representing low and high-emission scenarios. We analysed both chronic and acute climate hazards related to temperature, water, wind and solid mass. For instance, the wildfire risk analysis involved reviewing scientific publications, weather statistics, future temperature projections and adaptive capacities. Our findings indicated that climate risks such as wildfires and severe hailstorms pose the greatest potential negative impacts on solar energy production where Nordic Solar operates.

By the end of the reporting year, we completed the alignment process for all operational assets and solar projects under construction. Our ongoing efforts in climate change adaptation emphasise anchoring these processes and managing change to enhance the resilience of future solar parks. Moving forward in 2025, a key focal point will be extending our analysis to include BESS. Additionally, we will continue engaging with our suppliers to explore effective strategies for reducing emissions across our supply chain.

0.3
Tonnes of CO_2e
Scope 1 emissions

1,164
Tonnes of CO_2e
Scope 2 emissions

187,068
Tonnes of CO_2e
Scope 3 emissions



Climate accounting

Nordic Solar began calculating our CO_2e emissions in 2021 for our HQ in Denmark (scopes 1 and 2). In 2022, we expanded our climate accounting by a limited scope 3 calculation, which included business travel, employee commuting and purchased work equipment. However, we acknowledge that most of our carbon footprint lies within our value chain. Consequently, in 2023, we developed a more complete and robust framework for our scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) assessment, ensuring that we capture the full spectrum of our climate impact and align with global best practices in sustainability reporting. This means that we have a tool for increasing our ability to collect, measure and report data, as well as to make reported data as valid and transparent as possible.

Scope 1 includes direct emissions that occur from sources that are controlled or owned by Nordic Solar. For 2024, this figure includes mobile combustion from one company car that was terminated during the reporting period, resulting in 83% reduction in our scope 1 emissions.

Scope 2 includes indirect CO_2e emissions associated with the purchase of electricity and district heating. The 2024 figure for scope 2 emissions includes the emissions associated with the purchase of energy and district heating for Nordic Solar's HQ in Denmark and for the energy consumption associated with the operation of our solar parks. The CO_2e emissions related to our parks in operation saw an increase as we connected our largest solar project to the grid.

Scope 3 includes indirect CO_2e emissions from Nordic Solar's business activities, but from sources not owned or controlled by us. These emissions are typically from the entire value chain, including suppliers, customers, and other external factors, making them a comprehensive assessment of a company's environmental impact beyond its direct operations. In 2024, we further developed our scope 3 reporting capabilities. Most notably, we improved our category 4 emission methodology by calculating upstream transport emissions for each installed hardware unit. With more precise pick-up locations and greater visibility into transportation modes, we achieved better data quality and more accurate emission calculations.

In 2024, "purchased goods" and "capital goods" made up over 95% of our scope 3 emissions, reflecting our core business of building solar parks. These upfront emissions enable long-term renewable energy generation, with our operational parks avoiding 271,457 tonnes of CO_2e in 2024, highlighting their substantial climate impact.

In 2025, we aim to further enhance our scope 3 data quality and collection processes to gain deeper insights into the environmental impact of our business activities. At the same time, we are focused on streamlining our calculations to reduce the time required for compiling our GHG inventory.

Biodiversity and ecosystems

Nordic Solar recognises the role biodiversity and ecosystems play in providing essential services to sustain life – from the food we consume to the medicine that supports us. As the world faces a global biodiversity crisis, characterised by the rapid and widespread loss of diverse species and ecosystems, all companies must examine their impact on ecosystems and try to enhance biodiversity wherever possible.

In developing, constructing and operating solar parks, Nordic Solar impacts the land and nature that accommodate our parks. We aim to avoid, reduce or mitigate any adverse impact on biodiversity and ecosystems in the design, development, construction, operation and decommissioning of our solar parks. At the same time, we also strive to add value to the local area in which we operate by restoring or introducing some of the natural elements that were there before the land was cultivated.

° PROJECT BY PROJECT

There is **no one-size-fits-all** as nature differs in the countries where we operate. Consequently, we must assess our **solar park projects one by one**.

By incorporating small yet significant initiatives within a solar park, it is possible to restore the well-being of local ecosystems. Here, collaboration with biologists offers insights into the ecosystem's potential to enhance local biodiversity.

There is no one-size-fits-all as nature differs in the countries where we operate. Consequently, we must assess our solar park projects one by one. However, some of the initiatives we have introduced include adding more native plant species and the creation of microclimates. With these types of initiatives, it is possible to attract and sustain a broader range of plant species. We started to design our solar parks with a holistic focus on biodiversity in 2022 as we believe that these initiatives have the potential to make a positive impact on the environment.

We recognise that the work conducted on biodiversity and ecosystems is a gradual effort, and we do not expect to see the results of our efforts until five to ten years from the time a park has been established. Nevertheless, we maintain a humble and realistic expectation that our efforts will contribute to the restoration of nature in the solar parks and, to the extent possible, enhance biodiversity in the local areas.

Resource management and circular economy

Growing demand for renewable energy necessitates a proactive approach to resource management. Solar parks, with lifespans often exceeding 30 years, represent a responsibility to address resource efficiency. This includes optimising resource inflows, improving waste management, and planning for the responsible decommissioning of our projects. Given that most of our resource use and environmental impact stems from the components required to build solar parks and batteries, we prioritise durability and recyclability in our designs. By extending material lifespans and enabling reuse or recycling at the end of their operational life, we aim to foster greater circularity and support sustainable development in the long term.

In 2024, we focused on addressing key resource impact areas. This included exploring strategies for the decommissioning of solar park- and BESS projects, identifying options for repurposing materials, recycling components, and minimising waste. These priorities have been formally integrated into our Environmental and Social Impact Policy. In 2024, we conducted an in-depth assessment of the recyclability and durability of components used in our solar PV and BESS projects. Through collaboration with key suppliers and a review of existing research, we gained insights into the potential for responsible recycling at the end of a project's lifecycle. This work has enhanced our ability to monitor resource inflows and outflows and supports our efforts to reduce environmental impacts while promoting circularity.

While the majority of resource use occurs in our upstream value chain, we have also prioritised responsible practices internally. In 2024, we extended the lifecycle of office furniture, inventory and IT equipment by reusing items wherever possible.

Advancing waste management for BESS projects

2024 marked a milestone as Nordic Solar entered the energy storage market with the procurement of our first battery. Batteries contain rare earth materials, such as lithium and cobalt, which require careful management to mitigate environmental risks. In partnership with our suppliers, we ensured that procured batteries are equipped with waste management plans to address their lifecycle impacts.

Looking ahead, we will implement a decommissioning plan for batteries, focused on economic viability, risk mitigation, and responsible recycling of solar park components. Additionally, we will establish partnerships with off-takers to further support the recycling and reuse of materials, reducing waste and extending the lifespan of critical components.

Social

A strong organisation built on **engagement** and **performance** is key to achieving our **goals, staying competitive** and **driving impact**.

S

S	Own workforce	Workers in the value chain	Affected communities
The challenge	Achieving our goals relies on highly skilled, engaged employees who develop continuously to meet the demands of our growing organisation.	Ensuring workers' rights across the solar value chain remains a challenge. Workers may face varying standards depending on the line of work, posing risks to their well-being and job security.	Ensuring local support for renewable energy projects is a key element in the green transition and can be a potential challenge if for example, people in the affected communities do not feel that their concerns are heard and handled properly.
The ambition	We strive to create an attractive workplace rooted in our company values, where employees feel heard and valued. We must focus on providing equitable employee benefits, professional development opportunities, and strong onboarding processes to support our people in thriving and growing with the company.	By joining forces with relevant industry partners, we want to increase our leverage and find ways of navigating the challenge of improving human and labour rights across the global solar value chain.	We strive to be a conceived as a long-term, trusted and value-creating partner. Consequently, we want to engage with the local communities in which we operate on an ongoing basis – both prior, during and after the solar park is in operation.
Key initiatives and highlights from 2024	• To support a culture of feedback, we implemented a new engagement platform and started collecting employee feedback on a regular basis. • We introduced a training programme for new managers to enhance leadership, engagement, and retention while integrating DEI training and onboarding to foster an inclusive culture. • To support our commitment to Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DE), we signed the Confederation of Danish Industries' "Diversity Pledge" and set targets within the framework of the pledge. • We introduced DSB Erhvervskort to promote public transport. • We promoted physical health by joining the "Bike to Work" campaign. • We focused on mental health in connection with the International Mental Health Day to raise awareness and equip our employees with resources to support their own well-being. • We developed business procedures for increasing safety on sites to reduce risks.	• In 2024, we strengthened our commitment to human and labour rights by actively participating in an industry partnership focused on identifying and addressing potential social risks within the solar value chain. This collaboration allowed us to gain insights into complex supply chain dynamics and identify areas of improvement to ensure ethical and responsible procurement practices. • To support our commitment to human rights, we included it in our new Environmental and Social Impact Policy, which provides a framework for managing human rights and social impact proactively across our operations. • We identified areas for improvement in human and labour rights performance through our new ESG due diligence process, assessing our Tier 1 suppliers to better understand their practices and identify potential risks. • We developed a human rights due diligence process for assessing actual and potential human rights impacts.	• To show our commitment to the local communities in which we operate, and to share our knowledge af solar energy and biodiversity, we conducted two local community projects in 2024, where we engaged with students from schools located near our solar park in Højby, Denmark and Moletai, Lithuania. • To support our commitment to managing our impact on affected communities, we included this focus in our new Environmental and Social Impact Policy, which outlines guidelines for minimising negative effects and promoting positive social outcomes through community engagement.
Short-term targets 2025	We will introduce a solution for tracking our employee training, enabling us to monitor progress on learnings and continue to develop the skills of our employees and managers. To prepare for compliance with the EU Pay Transparency Directive in 2027, we will review our title structure and promotion processes.	We will roll out our grievance mechanism "Tell Us Portal" on new construction sites to be able to engage with workers on our sites and address any potential concerns. We will work with our key suppliers to promote fair labour practices and reduce social risks across our supply chain. We will participate in the UN Global Compact's Business and Human Rights Accelerator programme.	We will continue to undertake local community projects with the purpose of engaging with the local community to increase receptiveness of our projects. We will roll out our grievance mechanism "Tell Us Portal" at selected solar parks to engage with affected communities and address concerns.
Long-term targets 2025-2027	We will increase the intake of students and trainees, setting a target for continuous intake.	We will actively collaborate with our peers and industry associations to establish best practices that drive significant advancements in human and labour rights across the global solar value chain.	We will continue the development of our community engagement programme and roll it out in more countries.
UN SDG contribution			 

Our workforce

At Nordic Solar, building a strong organisation is essential to achieving our goals. Attracting and retaining individuals with the right knowledge, mindset, and expertise is key, both now and in the future. That is why it's a priority for us to be a top employer, committed to fostering a diverse and highly skilled team capable of ensuring the sustainability and scalability of our organisation.

Our company in numbers
In 2024, Nordic Solar welcomed 40 new team members. By the end of the year, our organisation counted 152 people.

At the end of the year, the organisation consisted of 46% females and 53% males (1% self-reported as Other). The extended senior management included 11 females and 14 males.

Our policy and targets to promote gender balance in management ensure a continuous and active focus on achieving an even gender distribution. We define balance as one gender being represented by at least 40% or the closest possible figure. In 2024 this balance was maintained on both our Board of Directors and in our extended senior management team. Detailed figures on gender balance in management can be found in the section "ESG Key Figures" of this report.

In 2024, we increased our representation from 19 to 26 different nationalities.

In terms of age, 26% of our employees were less than 30 years old, while 64% were 30-50 years old, and 10% were more than 50 years. These numbers indicate that our team represents a diverse blend of gender, age and nationalities. This diversity is essential to our success and the way we work.

Employee value proposition
To achieve our ambition of being an attractive workplace, we focus on creating optimal working conditions and offering employee benefits that enhance productivity, well-being and collaboration. In 2024, we introduced a new engagement platform to collect feedback and be able to implement targeted actions tailored to departmental needs. Several company-wide surveys were conducted, including a comprehensive baseline survey on employee engagement, a shorter survey on key factors, and a themed survey on employee benefits. The results demonstrate high levels of engagement and satisfaction with working conditions.

Looking ahead, we will continue to regularly assess our work environment to ensure it meets the needs of both our employees and the company. Continuous feedback collection enables us to allocate time and resources effectively. This year, our efforts have focused on improving collaboration and communication across departments.

Diversity, equity and inclusion
Diversity involves building a team that represents a wide range of characteristics, which we see as essential for developing the best solutions within solar energy. To harness the benefits of this diversity, we focus on creating an inclusive workplace where employees feel valued and empowered to contribute meaningfully.

26
Nationalities
Increased from 19 to 26 in 2024

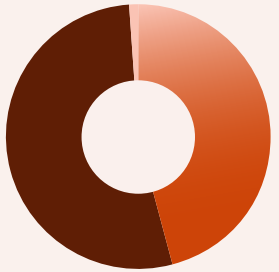
152
Employees in total
40 new team members

To maximise the impact of our efforts and minimise bias, we encourage employees to share their perspectives through established channels such as the Work Environment Committee (AMO) and workplace assessment (APV). In 2024, we conducted a dedicated DEI (diversity, equity and inclusion) survey to identify our strengths and areas for improvement.

In 2024, we launched several initiatives related to DEI. These included refining policies to ensure fair and consistent processes across recruitment, development, and promotion. To reduce bias in hiring, we continued using profiling tools and practical case evaluations for candidates. Managers received training to foster inclusivity through unbiased decision-making and effective meeting facilitation.

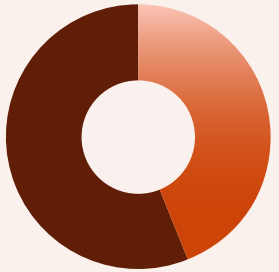
Our updated People & Culture Strategy emphasises equitable opportunities throughout the employee life-cycle. By "equity," we mean tailoring support and opportunities to individual

Gender distribution
All of the organisation



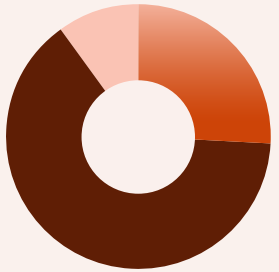
- **46%** Females
- **53%** Males
- **1%** Other

Gender distribution
Extended senior management



- **11** Women
- **14** Men

Age distribution



- **26%** <30 years
- **64%** 30-50 years
- **10%** >50 years

circumstances, ensuring everyone has the resources needed to succeed in their role. For example, this will involve transparent criteria for learning and development, tailored to employees' roles and career aspirations.

Looking ahead, we will continue optimising and embedding fair practices across the organisation. The goal is to create working conditions that enable every employee to thrive both professionally and personally.

Employee health and safety
In 2024 we conducted a workplace assessment, which confirmed that all results were within expected ranges, with no immediate corrective actions required. However, based on the findings, we implemented several initiatives to improve our new office environment, focusing on air quality, noise reduction and ergonomic workspaces to enhance employee well-being and productivity.

As a company, our success depends on maintaining a sustainable work-life balance and prioritising the well-being of our employees. To support this, we marked Danish Mental Health Week in October with an internal communication campaign, providing employees with practical tips for improving mental health, including using the office quiet room for breaks and participating in walk-and-talk meetings.

Work Environment Committee
This year, we held an election for new members for our Work Environment Committee, which consists of our CEO, director of Impact & ESG, and three employee representatives. Three new employees were selected for the committee, volunteering to uphold our efforts on continuous improvement of our work environment. The committee received two reports of a work-related accident and no work-related fatalities among employees from Nordic Solar or our contractors.

Our focus on health and safety also extends to our solar park sites. When constructing and operating solar parks, we continuously improve our processes and procedures to decrease the risk for our employees and contractors. This year, we updated several of our business procedures, for instance on how to safely bring visitors to the parks. Furthermore, we rolled out improved incident reporting via our governance, risk and compliance tool (Risma).

Promoting fair labour practices and human rights

As the global solar value chain grows, ensuring fair working conditions and protecting human rights remain essential. Workers in the industry may face challenges such as job insecurity, unsafe environments, and limited access to fundamental rights such as collective bargaining. At Nordic Solar, we address these concerns by promoting ethical labour practices and safeguarding human rights throughout our supply chain. We require our suppliers to comply with internationally recognised principles, including the International Bill of Human Rights and the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. These standards support our efforts to ensure fair and ethical practices across all levels of the value chain. During the construction phase, we tackle potential challenges by integrating human rights clauses and guidelines directly into our contracts. Recognising the value of direct engagement, we introduced the "Tell Us Portal" in 2024. This portal enables workers to confidentially share their concerns, allowing us to provide timely and effective responses. By promoting open communication, we aim to build trust and uphold fair labour practices.

Strengthening community engagement and local partnerships

As renewable energy projects are progressing, it is important that local communities are informed, engaged, and actively involved in decisions that impact their livelihoods and environments. At Nordic Solar, we recognise that respecting these rights is essential to building trust and ensuring that local populations benefit from the transition to clean energy. Rather than placing unintended burdens on communities, we prioritise open dialogue, address concerns, provide fair compensation and maintain transparency throughout the entire lifecycle of our solar parks - from development and construction to operation and potential decommissioning.

Our goal is to create shared value by incorporating local perspectives into project planning, ensuring that our renewable energy initiatives become catalysts for sustainable regional development. By safeguarding community rights and aligning our projects with local priorities, we contribute positively to the communities in which we operate.

° LOCAL ENGAGEMENT

It is important that **local communities** are informed, engaged and **actively involved**.

Local projects

Engaging with local communities in 2024

In 2024, we strengthened our community engagement efforts through projects that connect with local residents and raise awareness about renewable energy. By focusing on for instance education and biodiversity, we aim to create lasting positive impacts in the areas in which we operate. Through these projects, we want to foster a deeper understanding of renewable energy and strengthen our ties with the communities where we work. In 2025, we plan to launch our community-focused initiatives in additional countries, further enhancing our impact.

Inspiring students at Midtfyns Gymnasium, Denmark

In partnership with Midtfyns Gymnasium, we provided students with hands-on learning opportunities about solar energy. This collaboration allowed students to explore how solar parks operate, bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical applications. The initiative also inspired the students' interest in STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) careers, reinforcing the role of these disciplines in tackling global environmental challenges. By equipping young people with insights into sustainability and renewable energy, we aim to empower the next generation to lead the green transition.

Supporting biodiversity in Moletai, Lithuania

In our solar park, Moletai, we collaborated with a local school to enhance biodiversity through a practical project where students built insect hotels. These installations, placed at the school and our Moletai solar park, provide habitats for pollinators, supporting the local ecosystem. The initiative shows how we integrate biodiversity into the development and operation of our solar parks, ensuring they contribute positively to the environment and help preserve local ecosystems.

Governance

We take **responsibility** for the impact we have on our **own operation** as well as on **our supply chain** acknowledging the continuous need for **improvement.**

G

G Governance

The challenge	Balancing rapid growth with ethical sourcing, regulatory compliance and ESG poses challenges in the energy sector while maintaining profitability. Potential risks related to supply chains and labour practices must be navigated, ensuring transparency and upholding human rights during expansion.
The ambition	We are dedicated to fostering transparent and ethical business practices across every facet of our value chain, recognising that integrity is essential to building trust with our stakeholders.
Key initiatives and highlights from 2024	• In 2024, we became a member of the United Nations Global Compact. • We implemented due diligence measures to mitigate ESG risks, ensuring alignment with EU Taxonomy requirements. • We developed and implemented two new ESG policies that support our commitment to sustainable practices and responsible governance, ensuring we align with industry standards and stakeholder expectations. • We strove to have all suppliers adhere to our ethical standards and sustainability practices throughout the supply chain, by implementing our Supplier Code of Conduct in new and existing contracts. • We improved our understanding of our suppliers and their levels of ESG performance, by conducting supplier evaluations and gathering feedback through our new ESG due diligence process. • We emphasised ESG and responsible business conduct, by developing a process for including ESG performance scores in procurement and business relationships. • We addressed stakeholder concerns and enhanced engagement by launching the ' Tell Us Portal' (a grievance mechanism). • We empowered our employees with training in anti-corruption, anti-bribery, fair competition, and human rights, strengthening our organisational integrity and ethical standards.
Short-term targets 2025	We will continue refining our responsible procurement practices and due dilligence processes based on feedback from stakeholders, evolving industry standards, and best practices to ensure ethical sourcing throughout our supply chain. We will continue engaging with our suppliers to identify, monitor, and enhance performance across all ESG aspects. We will continuously monitor and adapt to changes in EU ESG standards and legislation, ensuring ongoing compliance and proactive risk management.
Long-term targets 2025-2027	We will conduct regular audits to assess our suppliers' compliance with our Supplier Code of Conduct and new ESG due diligence process. We will ensure traceability of raw materials throughout our supply chain for solar PV and BESS.
UN SDG contribution	

Responsible business conduct

As a value-driven organisation, our values: openness, honesty, thoroughness and work-life balance lay the foundation for the way we conduct business. These values guide our day-to-day work, while we strive for high standards of integrity and responsibility following the global minimum standard for responsible business conduct as defined by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP) and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (OECD).

In addition, we strive to ensure that our business partners, service providers and suppliers have made or will make a similar commitment. To extend our commitment to responsible business practices, we have developed a Supplier Code of Conduct (SCoC). This Code outlines our expectations for main suppliers, requiring them to adopt ESG practices aligned with internationally agreed standards. This is to ensure that our partners address environmental, social and economic sustainability while preventing and mitigating adverse impacts on human rights and labour conditions. Nordic Solar adheres to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and does not tolerate human rights violations in any form.

In 2024, we received no reports of human rights breaches related to our activities. However, we recognise that risks within the supply chain are an industry-wide challenge for the solar sector. Establishing equitable working conditions and upholding labour rights across the value chain requires continuous effort, and we remain committed to addressing these issues proactively.

Strengthening human rights accountability
In 2024, we embedded our commitment to human rights into our Environmental and Social Impact Policy, creating a framework for managing human rights and social impacts. This policy aligns with internationally recognised frameworks such as the UN Guiding Principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and ensures consistency across our operations and supply chain.

Our focus remains on mitigating risks, particularly in the procuring phase of solar parks in interactions with third parties in our international supply chain as this area poses high risks of breaches of human and labour rights. We proactively address these challenges by including rights and guidelines in our construction contracts and conducting thorough ESG due diligence of our suppliers.

ESG in our supply chain
We acknowledge that the greatest risks to human and labour rights within our operations arise from upstream interactions with third parties, particularly in our international supply chain. This area remains a key focus for Nordic Solar as we work to mitigate risks and enhance our social responsibility.

In terms of procurement when constructing solar parks, our strategy goes beyond the immediate transaction as we are aiming at creating a ripple effect in our own supply chain that positively impacts the broader ecosystem. By continuously incorporating ESG criteria into every stage, we intend to build a more responsible and environmentally conscious global supply chain.

In 2024, we took steps to enhance accountability in our supply chain by incorporating advanced ESG supply chain controls to increase transparency and support our efforts when screening, selecting and working with our suppliers. These measures improve transparency and support our screening, selection, and collaboration processes with suppliers.

Collaborating to solve industry challenges
Cross-industry challenges are best solved collaboratively at industry level and in 2024, we actively engaged with industry peers through Green Power Denmark and SolarPower Europe. As part of a project led by the Danish Institute for Human Rights and Ethical Trade Denmark, Nordic Solar collaborated with other Danish companies to address human and labour rights risks in the solar value chain. This initiative provided insights into our supply chain dynamics, enabling us to implement concrete measures to enhance social standards in the solar power industry.

In 2025, we will take further steps to enhance our human rights approach by participating in the UN Global Compact's Business and Human Rights Accelerator programme, which will help us refine our strategies and adopt best practices in collaboration with industry peers. We will continue our communication and engagement with key suppliers to promote fair labour practices and reduce risks across the supply chain, while aiming to ensure that growth in the solar industry is both responsible and inclusive.

Our efforts included:

- Conducting an ESG due diligence assessment of Tier 1 suppliers to evaluate human and labour rights practices identifying areas for improvement and mitigating social risks.
- Implementing a dedicated human rights due diligence process enabling us to identify and evaluate both actual and potential impacts on workers across our supply chain providing us with a more robust monitoring system.
- Strengthening traceability by integrating the UFLPA Entity List into our procurement processes, ensuring we avoid high-risk suppliers.

Anti-corruption, anti-bribery and fair competition

At Nordic Solar, our actions are guided by our commitment to integrity, transparency, and responsibility, ensuring that every aspect of our business complies with applicable laws. This includes our zero-tolerance approach to corruption and bribery, which erode trust and conflict with our core values.

In 2024, we expanded our training programmes to ensure that employees in departments most exposed to compliance risks complete mandatory training in fair competition, anti-corruption and anti-bribery. These tailored training sessions help our teams navigate the complexities of competition laws and ethical business practices and ensure that our employees are fully equipped to identify and address any ethical risks in their day-to-day activities. We will continue this training across the organisation in 2025, allowing employees to make informed decisions.

Remediation and channels to raise concerns
We want to foster transparency and accountability through our whistleblower scheme, an anonymous and confidential system for employees and business partners to report legal violations, ethical breaches, or other serious matters. While there were no reports in 2024, we will continue to raise awareness of the scheme to ensure all stakeholders feel empowered to speak up when needed.

In addition, the "Tell Us Portal" serves as a grievance mechanism for external stakeholders to report concerns or issues. This platform facilitates constructive dialogue, ensuring that all complaints are addressed fairly and efficiently.

° OUR COMMITMENT

Our actions are guided by our commitment to **integrity, transparency, and responsibility,** ensuring that every aspect of our business **complies with applicable laws**.

Data ethics

Nordic Solar is dedicated to upholding a high standard of data protection, understanding that privacy is essential for building and maintaining trust with our employees, partners, suppliers, and other stakeholders. While we handle limited amounts of personal data, we fully recognise the importance of protecting it. Additionally, we are aware that using artificial intelligence (AI) may present certain ethical considerations that require careful management.

Nordic Solar is committed to adhering to all relevant data protection laws, including section 99 d of the Danish Financial Statements Act. Employees involved in developing, purchasing, or utilising technology and data science must be informed about our data ethics principles. Importantly, we do not engage in purchasing, selling, or brokering personal data, nor do we profit from transferring data to or from third parties. Currently, we do not incorporate AI-driven data processing, such as machine learning, as a routine aspect of our operations. However, future applications may include uses in operational, logistics and marketing optimisation.

In every instance of data handling, whether it involves personal or other types of data, we consistently apply our data ethics standards. This ensures that our data processing activities and security practices align with the specific requirements of the data in question. For more information, please refer to our Responsible Business Conduct Policy available on our website:

www.nordicsolar.eu

ESG key figures

Subject	Data point	Units	**2024**	2023	2022
Scope 1	CO_2e emissions	Tonnes CO_2e	0.27	1.55	0
Scope 2	CO_2e emissions - Market based	Tonnes CO_2e	1,164	915	9*
Scope 2	CO_2e emissions - Location based	Tonnes CO_2e	539	583	12*
Scope 3	CO_2e emissions	Tonnes CO_2e	187,068	128,162	115**
Energy consumption	Renewable electricity share – HQ	Percentage	100%	100%	1
Energy consumption	Energy consumption – HQ	MWh	204	222	114
Energy consumption	Energy consumption – solar park portfolio	MWh	2,170	1,679	0*
Biodiversity	Parks near biodiversity sensitive areas with negative impact	Integer	0	0	0
Employees	Average full-time equivalents during the year	FTE	126	86	51
Employees	Headcount at year end	Headcount	152	112	67
Employees	Students with part-time job / internship	Headcount	7	6	5
Employees	Number of FTEs who left the company in the reporting year	FTE	24	13	n/a
Employees	Employee turnover rate	%	19.2	15.6	n/a
Employees	Average seniority	Years per employee	2.8	1.9	2.0
Employees	Minor work-related accidents with absence – HQ	Integer	2	0	0
Employees	Short-term sickness	%	2.2%	2.6%	3.5%
Diversity	Number of female employees	Headcount/percentage	69 / 45.4%	56 / 50.0%	49%
Diversity	Number of male employees	Headcount/percentage	81 / 53.3%	55 / 49.1%	51%
Diversity	Number of employees identifying as other	Headcount/percentage	2 / 1.3%	1 / 0.9%	0%
Diversity	Age distribution among employees	Headcount <30 years: 30-50 years: >50 years:	 40 / 26% 97 / 64% 15 / 10%	 30 / 27% 71 / 63% 11 / 10%	 26 / 27% 32 / 65% 9 / 8%
Diversity	Country of origin/Nationalities	Headcount	26	19	8
Diversity	Gender distribution among extended management (Tiers 1+2)	Headcount/percentage	11 female / 44% 14 male / 56%	10 female / 42% 14 male / 58%	4 female / 29% 10 male / 71%
Diversity	Gender distribution on the Board of Directors	Headcount/percentage	2 females / 40% 3 males / 60%	2 females / 40% 3 males / 60%	2 female / 40% 3 male / 60%
Board of Directors	Board meeting attendance rate	Percentage	96%	89%	100%
Whistleblower	Whistleblower reports	Integer	0	0	n/a

*Park grid consumption not included
**Category 1 and 2 not included

ESG accounting practices

This section outlines the accounting practices by the ESG key figures of Nordic Solar's Annual Report 2024.

Framework for climate accounting
The CO_2e emissions presented on page 56 represent Nordic Solar's emissions associated with the financial year 2024. The calculations have been performed in line with the guidance described in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol ("GHG Protocol"), which is the globally recognised standard for accounting and reporting on greenhouse gas emissions. More specifically, the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and the Corporate Value Chain (scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standards were applied. These have provided a standard for how to scope, account and report on GHG emissions tied to Nordic Solar's operations in 2024.

Setting organisational boundaries
Nordic Solar follows the equity share approach for setting organisational boundaries for our GHG inventory.

Operational boundaries
The GHG Protocol defines three scopes for emissions accounting:

Scope 1: Direct emissions from on-site energy use and company-owned vehicles.

Scope 2: Indirect emissions from purchased electricity, district heating, and cooling.

Scope 3: Indirect emissions from the value chain. We have identified categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 as material, covering purchased goods, capital goods, fuel- and energy-related activities, upstream transport, business travel, and employee commuting, based on their relevance to our operations.

2021 was the baseline year for Nordic Solar's sustainability reporting, and the 2021 sustainability report presented Nordic Solar's first ever account of scope 1 and 2 emissions. The disclosure of the emissions was backed by the commitment to expand our GHG accounting towards 2024. The reporting year 2023 marked a significant milestone for Nordic Solar's GHG inventory, as we included all relevant scope 3 categories in the annual report.

Below is a presentation of the scoping of this year's GHG reporting, and the methodology applied to determine the emissions under each scope.

Scope 1 CO_2e emissions
The emissions from Nordic Solar's company car were calculated using a fuel-based method, with the total volume of fuel sourced through invoices linked to the company fuel card. The emission factor applied is from DEFRA (2023).

Scope 2 CO_2e emissions
Scope 2 emissions for 2024 were calculated based on invoiced electricity consumption (kWh). Our approach, adhering to both the market-based and the location-based methods for electricity, covers scope 2 emissions from electricity consumed in our parks. Less than 1% of the activity data was estimated, due to assorted reasons of unobtainability. Unfortunately, it was not feasible to gather activity data for parks for 2022. Country-specific emission factors obtained from AIB 2024 have been applied to all parks and our HQ. In terms of our headquarters, the cancellation of Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates resulted in zero market-based emissions from this site.

District heating consumption was estimated based on the data from the previous year (2023), under the assumption that the facility's general heat consumption did not change. Emissions were calculated using a national average of emission factors from CTR, HOFOR and VEKS (2022).

Scope 3 CO_2e emissions
To calculate the emissions from the value chains related to the construction of solar parks (including the lifecycle of purchased solar PV modules, steel frames and emissions from transport and landscaping machinery, etc., more specific data sets are required.

Categories 1 + 2: Emissions from purchased goods and capital goods
Nordic Solar's reported scope 3 categories 1 and 2 emissions for 2024 employ a hybrid methodology aligned with the GHG Protocol. This approach incorporates specific component data, highlighting product-level data for significant contributors, and supplementing with spend-based EXIOBASE data for minor contributors, particularly services. The model distinguishes between detailed, supplier-specific activity data and secondary data to ensure accuracy and comprehensiveness. Emission factors from recognised standards and databases, including EPDs and ISO-compliant LCAs, form the foundation of our calculations, providing a cradle-to-gate assessment of our solar park construction and maintenance activities. Our methodological transparency supports our commitment to environmental accountability and sustainability. Due to information gaps, restating category 2 for 2022 was not feasible. In 2024, we improved the completeness of construction services spending data for both 2023 and 2024, refining our emissions estimates. This adjustment ensures greater accuracy and serves as a correction to our previously reported 2023 emissions.

Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities
Emissions that occur in the extraction, processing and transportation phases from fuels and energy produced in connection with the activities of the reporting company. The activity data utilised for scope 1 and scope 2 emissions is multiplied by the appropriate emission factors. For mobile combustion, DEFRA (2024) emission factors are used, for grid electricity, factors are obtained from IEA (2024), and for district heating, emission factors from CTR, HOFOR and VEKS (2022) are applied.

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
In 2024, we enhanced our scope 3 reporting by refining our category 4 methodology, calculating upstream transport emissions per installed hardware unit. By leveraging EcoTransit.com for WTW emissions and improving visibility into pick-up locations and transport modes, we achieved greater accuracy and data quality.

Category 5: Waste generated in operations
With a relatively larger portfolio of solar parks owned and developed by Nordic Solar, the generation of waste may increase in the years to come. Nordic Solar was not able to obtain sufficient data on the waste footprint for 2024 but will continue to work towards mapping the waste streams and account for their footprint accordingly.

Category 6: Business travel
Emissions related to the transportation of employees for business-related travel (air, rail, road/taxi and hotel stays) are included in our calculation. Nordic Solar organises almost all its travel activity through a travel agency from which emissions related to the company's combined travel activity were obtained.

Category 7: Employee commuting
In 2023, Nordic Solar conducted an employee commuting survey to assess commuting patterns, including travel distance, transportation modes, and remote work frequency. For 2024, we adjusted findings based on net headcount changes. Emissions were estimated by applying relevant emission factors: diesel/petrol cars (NTMCalc.Advanced 4.0), hybrids/EVs (DEFRA 2024), regional trains (NTM 2021), subways/metros (NTMCalc. Advanced 4.0), buses (NTM 2018), and home energy use (DEFRA 2024). Walking and cycling were assumed to have zero emissions.

Categories 8-15
Non-material categories include category 8 to 15.

Avoided emissions
Nordic Solar estimates avoided CO_2e emissions using country-specific CO_2e factors ($kgCO_2/kWh$) from publicly available data (Association of Issuing Bodies). These factors represent displaced emissions from conventional electricity generation. Avoided emissions are calculated by multiplying each country's solar production by its emission factor. While based on grid averages, actual reductions depend on national energy mixes and may vary due to changes in grid composition and data sources.

Renewable electricity share, HQ (%)
Our headquarter in Hellerup, Denmark fully sources its electricity from renewable sources, validated by cancelled Guarantee of Origin (GO) certificates.

Biodiversity
To assess the potential biodiversity impact of Nordic Solar's operations, we analyse the proximity of each solar park - both operational and under construction - to biodiversity-sensitive areas. These include Natura 2000 sites, UK+SAC Areas, the World Database for Protected Areas, Important Bird Areas (IBA), and UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Using geospatial analysis, we calculate the shortest distance between each park and the nearest biodiversity-sensitive area:

- Operational parks within a Biodiversity Sensitive Area are classified as "near."
- Parks under construction are classified as "near" if located less than 150 metres from a biodiversity-sensitive area.

For the 18 parks located in biodiversity sensitive areas, we have complied with all local EIA requirements. The result showed, that these parks are designed, constructed and operated to ensure zero negative impact on biodiversity.

This approach provides a standardised assessment of biodiversity risk, supporting proactive mitigation efforts in site selection and operational planning.

Average FTE
Average FTEs are calculated as the average number of employees on a full-time equivalent basis during the reporting period. This is determined using contracted hours per employee, extracted directly from our HR system. Contractors and consultants are not included.

Headcount at year end
The headcount is based on the number of employees at the end of the reporting period. Contractors and consultants are not included.

Average seniority
The average seniority is calculated as the estimated time from the commencement of each employment relationship to the end date of the reporting year. The average number of years is calculated based on those calculations.

Gender diversity
This metric gauges the gender composition within our top two management levels: the Board of Directors and extended senior management, which comprises senior and middle management - the latter defined as individuals reporting directly to extended senior management and possessing managerial duties. Data is calculated by tallying the number of people within each group by gender, then representing these figures as a percentage of the overall employee count.

Age distribution
The age distribution of Nordic Solar employees is based on a headcount figure and data on the employees. Age groups consistent with those used in previous years have been applied.

Nationalities
The data for nationalities is based on a headcount of the unique nationalities represented at Nordic Solar.

Sick leave
This metric indicates the percentage of long-term sick leave taken during the reporting year. The calculation considers average FTEs, total possible workdays, holidays and the number of sick days. It excludes regular sickness, maternity/paternity leave, and other types of absence. Long-term sickness is defined as any absence from work due to illness lasting a minimum of 30 consecutive workdays.

Accidents
Accidents are reported to the Workplace Environment Committee (AMO), and data is provided through registrations. The data only reflecs of own employees working at the Danish HQ and our solar park sites.

Board meeting attendance rate
The attendance rate is calculated as the number of meetings each board member attended compared to the total number of meetings held during the reporting year. Observer attendance is not included in the calculation.

EU Taxonomy KPIs
To ensure accurate and transparent reporting of our EU Taxonomy aligned financial KPIs, Nordic Solar follows established financial accounting principles. The classification and calculation of revenue, CapEx, and OpEx under the EU Taxonomy framework are based on methodologies aligned with our financial reporting practices. Below is an overview of our approach:

Revenue recognition
Revenue is recognised in accordance with IFRS 15 and includes income derived from the sale of electricity generated from solar photovoltaic technology (Activity 4.1). These revenue streams are classified as Taxonomy-aligned where they directly contribute to climate change mitigation. Non-eligible revenue consists of business activities that do not meet the EU Taxonomy classification criteria.

Refer to note 4 in the Financial Statements for further details on revenue recognition.

CapEx allocation
CapEx is reported in accordance with IFRS and includes investments in tangible and intangible assets. Taxonomy-aligned CapEx primarily consists of expenditures related to the acquisition, development, and expansion of solar PV projects, battery storage integration, and grid infrastructure enhancements. Non-aligned CapEx includes investments in corporate infrastructure and administrative functions that do not directly support Taxonomy aligned activities.

Refer to note 12 for detailed CapEx disclosures.

OpEx allocation
OpEx is defined under the EU Taxonomy as direct, non-capitalised costs essential to maintaining and operating eligible assets. Aligned OpEx includes expenses related to the maintenance, servicing, and operation of our renewable energy assets, as well as regulatory and technical assessments supporting sustainable operations.

Non-aligned OpEx covers expenditures such as administrative expences and other operational expenses that, while necessary for business continuity, do not directly contribute to the climate change mitigation objective.

Refer to note 5 for a full breakdown of OpEx categories.

To ensure compliance and data accuracy, all Taxonomy aligned KPIs will be validated in our financial reporting process, with final figures disclosed in our audited Financial Statements.

Changes in accounting practices
The employment definition applied at year-end is now including employees whose last working day falls on December 31. This adjustment slightly impacts headcount, average seniority, turnover rate, age distribution, and gender breakdown. Furthermore, the short-term sick leave figure calculation method is updated with more granular data and will also slightly impact previous yearly figures.

05 Corporate Governance

- Corporate governance
- Board of Directors
- Executive Management
- Risk management
- Shareholder information

Corporate governance

Strong and long-term governance lies at the foundation of Nordic Solar's organisation. As part of this, we develop and integrate corporate governance principles aligned with our strategic targets, long-term goals and milestones, the external environment and our stakeholders.

Core values
Our four core values have been integrated into our company since its foundation and remain at the core of our day-to-day business practices. The core values are continuously promoted, both by top and middle management, throughout the organisation and serve as the guiding principles for our people at Nordic Solar.

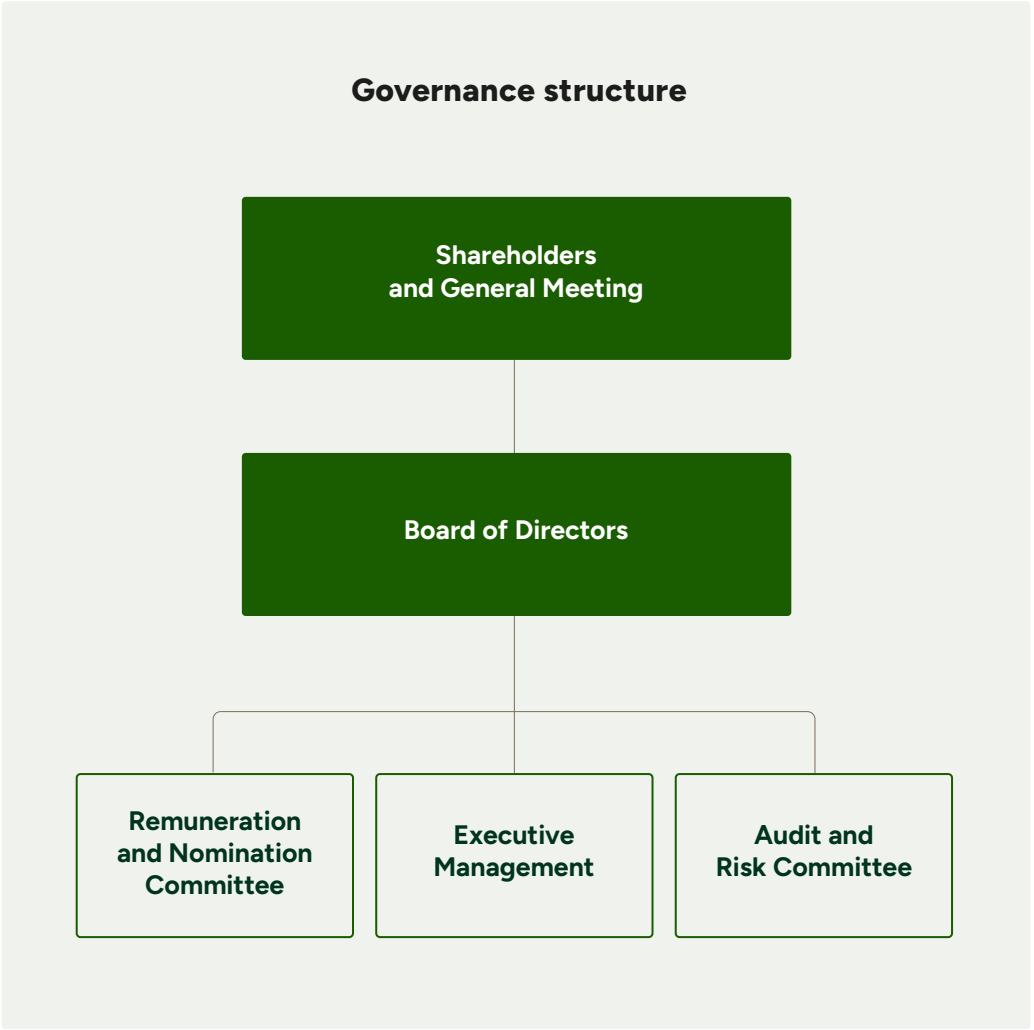
Read more about our core values in the section "Value-driven organisation".

Governance structure
The supreme governing body of Nordic Solar is the general meeting, at which the shareholders exercise their voting rights based on a one-share-one-vote principle. Decisions adopted by the general meeting, such as the election of the Board of Directors and any changes to the company's Articles of Association, are adopted in accordance with ordinary Danish rules and regulations.

Nordic Solar has a two-tier management system in which the Board of Directors and the Executive Management team are responsible for the company's affairs. No members of the individual management system hold membership in the other system, which ensures a segregation of duties and no conflicts of interest. The Executive Management team is responsible for the day-to-day management of the company, while the Board of Directors supervises the work of the Executive Management and is responsible for the overall management and strategic direction of Nordic Solar.

General meeting
The 2025 Annual General Meeting will be held on 24 April. The exact time and location of the meeting will be provided in the notice announcing the Annual General Meeting. This notice will be shared electronically with shareholders who are registered in the shareholders' register and have requested to receive it. Additionally, the information will be available on the company's website. The notice will be published no earlier than four weeks and no later than two weeks before the Annual General Meeting. Shareholder proposals for agenda topics must be submitted no later than two weeks in advance of the meeting.

Business ethics
We take ethical conduct, inclusivity and sustainability seriously, embedding these principles into every aspect of our operations. Our commitment to compliance, business integrity and responsible management of social and environmental impacts is embedded in how we create long-term value.



Further details on our approach can be found in our Responsible Business Conduct Policy and in the Annual Report section "Governance".

Nordic Solar is committed to the responsible use of data by establishing high standards for how we collect, process, use, share and delete data.

Whenever Nordic Solar processes personal data or designs, purchases or implements technologies for processing personal data, the principles in our Responsible Business Conduct Policy section on Data Ethics must be adhered to.

Board of Directors

Members from left to right: Christian Dulong Hoff, Vibeke Bak Solok, Frank Schyberg, Iben Mai Winsløw and Christian Sagild.

Board members

Born 1959. Danish. Joined the Board of Directors in 2018. Chair since 2018. Chair of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and member of the Audit and Risk Committee.

Considered independent as defined in the Danish Corporate Governance Recommendations.

Christian has a financial background with an education as actuary from the University of Copenhagen and has had a long career within the insurance and pension industries. Christian was employed with Topdanmark from 1996 to 2018, acting as CEO from 2009 to 2018.

Other management positions and directorships:
- None

Number of shares
Christian is a shareholder in Nordic Solar A/S and holds 21,530 shares and 66,000 warrants.

Born 1967. Danish. Joined the Board of Directors in 2010. Member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Considered independent as defined in the Danish Corporate Governance Recommendations*.

Iben is a lawyer from the University of Copenhagen and has the right to appear before the High Court of Denmark. Iben is the founder and chairman of the board of Winsløw law firm with expertise in real estate, commercial leasing and property development.

Other management positions and directorships:
- Founder and Chair of Winsløw Advokatpartnerselskab
- Chair of Zeso Architects A/S, Zeso Alliance A/S
- Board member of Core Property Bolig IV and Windspace A/S

Number of shares
Iben is a shareholder in Nordic Solar A/S and holds 17,296 shares and 33,000 warrants.

Born 1962. Danish. Joined the Board of Directors in 2010. Member of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Considered independent as defined in the Danish Corporate Governance Recommendations*.

Frank has a financial background from his career in the banking and insurance industries. Extensive knowledge of recruitment from his time as CEO of the Danish Career Institute and as Nordic Managing Director of Stepstone.

Other management positions and directorships:
- CEO and co-owner of IQ Cooling ApS
- CEO and owner of Jobconsulting ApS and Jobconsulting Holding ApS

Number of shares
Frank is a shareholder in Nordic Solar A/S and holds 29,476 shares and 33,000 warrants.

*The Board of Directors have reviewed independence in the light of the period that Iben Mai Winsløw and Frank Schyberg have been members of the board. As the merger in 2021 changed the company's structure and board composition, and both Iben Mai Winsløw and Frank Schyberg act as independent at board meetings, they are considered independent.

Board members (continued)

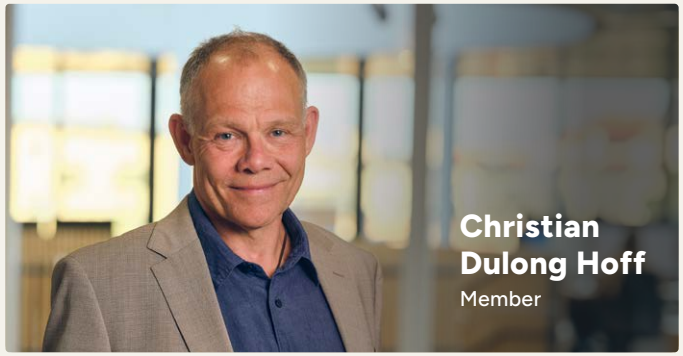
Born 1970. Danish. Joined the Board of Directors in 2021.
Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee

Considered independent as defined in the Danish Corporate Governance Recommendations.

Vibeke has a finance and risk background, including an education as a state authorised public accountant. Vibeke is CEO of Lunar Bank A/S. Prior to this, Vibeke was CFO of ATP Ejendomme and has previously worked at Danske Bank as Executive Vice President of Group Financing and as COO of Group Risk Management. She spent 18 years with PwC in Denmark and Germany and was an audit partner from 2006 to 2013.

Other management positions and directorships:
- CEO of Lunar Bank A/S and Chief Banking Officer of Lunar Group
- Board member of Dampskibsselskabet NORDEN A/S

Number of shares
Vibeke holds 33,000 warrants in Nordic Solar.



Born 1963. Danish. Joined the Board of Directors in 2021.
Member of the Audit and Risk Committee

Not considered independent as defined in the Danish Corporate Governance Recommendations.*

Christian has had a long career in energy and retail. He has previously been CEO of 7-eleven Denmark and a former CEO of XY Energi in Denmark and Norway. Today, Christian focuses on investments in long-term assets and scale-up companies and holds various board positions.

Other management positions and directorships:
- Chair of Easytranslate A/S, Comadso A/S and Dulong Fine Jewelry A/S
- Board member of Semler Gruppen A/S

Number of shares
Christian is a shareholder in Nordic Solar A/S and holds 152,302 shares and 53,687 warrants.

*Christian Dulong Hoff is not considered independent as defined in section 3.2 of the Danish Recommendations on Corporate Governance due to his family relations with Nordic Solar's Chief Executive Officer, Nikolaj Holtet Hoff.

Board of Directors

According to Nordic Solar's Articles of Association, the Board of Directors must consist of three to seven members. At the time of reporting, the board was made up of five members, all of whom were elected at the Annual General Meeting. Of these five members, four are considered independent in accordance with section 3.2 of the Danish Corporate Governance Recommendations. However, Christian Dulong Hoff cannot be deemed independent due to his family relationship with Nordic Solar's CEO, Nikolaj Holtet Hoff.

During 2024, there were ten meetings scheduled during the year (excluding the committee meetings). Extraordinary meetings are scheduled if deemed necessary. Extraordinary meetings may occur on short notice, so board members can review written materials before the meeting if they cannot attend in person.

EIG Partners has an observer role at the board meetings as part of the loan facility agreement obtained in mid-2023.

Board responsibilities
The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall strategic management of the company and decides on strategic decisions such as major investments and divestments, the capital structure, key policies, control and audit matters and significant operational issues.

Key matters addressed during the year include, but are not limited to:

- Provided the Executive Management team with relevant advice and input with regard to the strategy and the ordinary operations
- Supported on capital raising process throughout the year, incl. communicating to shareholders
- Provided investment decisions regarding the expansion of our portfolio of solar parks
- Reviewed group-wide policies
- Conducted the annual board evaluation and followed up on recommendations and actions
- Reviewed documents governing the Board of Directors and its committees as well as guidelines for the Executive Management team
- Evaluated the 2024 general meeting
- Provided feedback on the annual, half-year and quarterly financial reports
- Introduced input and guidance on the development of Nordic Solar's organisation
- Conducted self-evaluation of the Board's competencies and initiated an external search for potential board members
- Made decisions related to the long-term financing of Nordic Solar, including the decision to suspend the capital raising process.

Board roles and attendance 2024

	Board Meetings		Audit and Risk Committee meetings		Remuneration and Nomination Committee meetings	
Board Member	**Role**	**Attendance**	**Role**	**Attendance**	**Role**	**Attendance**
Christian Sagild	Chair	90%	Member	100%	Chair	75%
Iben Mai Winsløw	Member	90%			Member	100%
Frank Schyberg	Member	100%			Member	100%
Vibeke Bak Solok	Member	100%	Chair	100%		
Christian Dulong Hoff	Member	100%	Member	100%		
Total Attendance Rate		**96%**		**100%**		**92%**

Diversity and competencies
The Board of Directors has a diverse composition and with two out of the five share-holder-elected members being female, we have equal representation as per the definition in Danish law.

The age span of the members is between 54 and 65 years and with educational backgrounds in finance, economics, insurance and law. Additionally, they have professional experience from various industries, including banking, insurance, law, energy, retail, executive search, accounting, commercial real estate and investment.

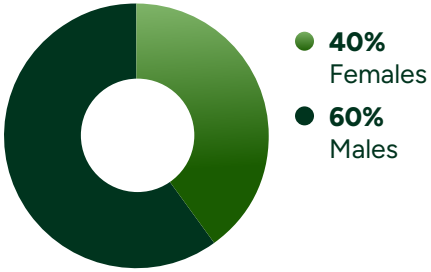
Board evaluation
As part of the annual wheel, the Board of Directors performs an annual self-evaluation of the board composition and the work carried out during the year. The purpose is to ensure continuous improvements in efficiency and working procedures.

For the 2024 evaluation, the individual board members and Executive Management responded to an externally provided questionnaire that touched upon various subjects about the governance of Nordic Solar and the Board of Directors' work. The results were then discussed by the board members, and the main conclusions were the following: The competencies within the Board of Directors have supported Nordic Solar's growth and evolving business model over the past years. Going forward, it has been considered valuable to include a larger degree of competencies relating to the renewables and electricity markets, business development within renewable projects, international experience of renewable energy as well as capital raising and private equity. Against this background, the Board of Directors has initiated an external process in the search for relevant candidates to join Nordic Solar's Board of Directors and contribute to the company's future development.

It is expected that this process will be completed well in advance of the upcoming Annual General Meeting in 2025, and that the complete proposal for the composition of the Board of Directors will be distributed with the agenda in the weeks before the Annual General Meeting.

Composition of board members

Board of Directors



Board committees

The work of the Board of Directors is further divided into separate working committees: the Audit and Risk Committee and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. The two committees assist the Board of Directors in selected areas, and each committee has a charter that sets out its purpose, responsibilities and procedural matters. Additionally, each of the two committees conducts an evaluation of their work and a review of their charter.

Audit and Risk Committee
The Audit and Risk Committee (ARC) is established as an oversight body that monitors the performance of the organisation within various areas of strategic and operational importance to Nordic Solar.

The key matters addressed during the year include, but are not limited to:

- Review of annual and interim financial reports
- Overseeing capital and liquidity planning
- Overseeing ongoing financial results and changes to financial outlook
- Overseeing budgets for the current year, including budget assumptions and methodology
- Overseeing external audit of the annual report
- Review of the finance department's organisation
- Reviewing systems of internal control and risk management, and alignment to increased EU regulation
- Overseeing initiatives on ESG reporting
- Reviewing tax exposure and transfer pricing
- Identification and reporting of risks covering liquidity, accounting, IT and strategic risks
- Overseeing Nordic Solar's whistleblower scheme and reporting on any whistleblower cases to the Board of Directors
- Other activities delegated to the Audit and Risk Committee by the Board of Directors.

ARC has five scheduled annual meetings, but meets as often as deemed necessary and as a minimum in advance of the release of an external financial report. ARC meets with Nordic Solar's external auditor at all five scheduled meetings.

The majority of the members of the Audit and Risk Committee are to be considered independent as defined in the Danish Corporate Governance Recommendations applicable from time to time and have relevant financial experience. The chair of the Board of Directors cannot also be chair of the Audit and Risk Committee.

Remuneration and Nomination Committee
The Remuneration and Nomination Committee helps maintain transparency, fairness and accountability in leadership appointments and compensation. It ensures that the organisation attracts, retains and motivates high-quality leadership, while balancing the interests of stakeholders, including shareholders, employees and regulators.

The key matters addressed during the year include, but are not limited to:

- Reviewing the Company's remuneration policy and general incentive programme
- Reviewing the framework for remuneration of the Board of Directors and Executive Management
- Preparing decision proposals for the targets (bonus levels and performance targets) for performance-based incentive programmes for Executive Management
- Monitoring compliance with Nordic Solar's remuneration policy
- Ensuring that the Board of Directors is equipped with appropriate plans and procedures for the nomination of candidates to the Board of Directors and Executive Management
- Ensuring that the Board of Directors conducts the self-evaluation every year
- Initiating potential search process for potential board candidates
- Ensuring foundation for succession planning for the Executive Management and key roles in the organisation is established.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee meets as often as it is required and at least four times per year. The members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee are all considered independent as defined in the Danish Corporate Governance Recommendations.

Members of the Audit and Risk Committee

- Vibeke Bak Solok (Chair)
- Christian Sagild
- Christian Dulong Hoff

The majority of the members of the Audit and Risk Committee are to be considered independent as defined in the Danish Corporate Governance Recommendations and have relevant financial experience. The chair of the Board of Directors cannot also be chair of the Audit and Risk Committee.

Members of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee

- Christian Sagild (Chair)
- Iben Mai Winsløw
- Frank Schyberg

Executive Management

Chief Executive Officer and founder.
Born 1968. Danish.

Background
Nikolaj has more than 20 years of experience with investments as well as managing and operating businesses, and he has worked for AT Kearney, IC Companys, the Velux Group and SR Private Brands. Nikolaj founded Nordic Solar Energy, Nordic Solar Global and Nordic Solar Management, which merged in 2021. Nikolaj is responsible for Nordic Solar's day-to-day operations. He is a former board member of the Semler Group, Dulong Fine Jewelry, Unidrain and Chair of the Board of Nørrebro Brewery and Ticket to Heaven.

Other management positions and directorships:
- Owner, chair and managing director, Holtet Hoff ApS
- Owner and director, Hoffmobil Aps
- Director, 4+ ApS
- Board member, Gilleleje Park ApS and Gilleleje Park Holding ApS

Education
- MSc in Economics, University of Copenhagen

Number of shares
Holds a total of 1,573,387 shares in Nordic Solar A/S
and a total of 687,500 warrants.

Chief Investment Officer
Born 1976. Danish.

Background
Holger has 17 years of experience with the renewable energy industry, working as CIO at Nordic Solar and earlier with European Energy. Holger's capabilities cover M&A, project development, structured and project finance as well as energy storage. Throughout the years, Holger has completed a large number of renewable energy transactions across Europe and has broad experience within market diversification, assessing regional opportunities and risks as well as portfolio management.

Education
- MSc in Business Administration, Copenhagen Business School
- CEMS MIM, Copenhagen Business School/WU Wien

Number of shares
Holds a total of 148,291 shares in Nordic Solar A/S
and a total of 92,418 warrants.

Risk management

Nordic Solar is exposed to various risks due to global trends, project specifics and engagement in different European markets.

Our risk management activities are focused on identifying, assessing, prioritising and responding to risks in a manner that supports Nordic Solar's overall strategy. In addition, effective risk management helps to ensure informed decision-making as part of our day-to-day business activities and effectively addresses any perceived vulnerabilities. To operationalise our risk management efforts, we assess risks across four separate categories:

Operational risks are the potential risks from day-to-day operations, processes, people and our broader supply chain.

Strategic risks are potential risks related to reaching the ambitions of the overall business strategy and potential threats and opportunities connected with executing the strategy.

Market and financial risks are the potential risks arising from the external market environment in which the organisation operates. These risks may include macroeconomic trends and geopolitical developments.

Compliance risks arise from the regulatory framework within which we operate, such as new legislation and industry standards.

The assessment of the risks arising from each category considers the potential financial and operational impact on Nordic Solar. In addition, we also consider the safeguarding of value among our stakeholders across the value chain, including, but not limited to, business partnerships, suppliers, shareholders and the local community. We apply a proactive approach to addressing identified risks and strive to minimise the impact and probability of adverse events on operations. Our overall focus is to reduce our exposure to adverse events, to ensure that Nordic Solar remains a reliable and resilient business partner to our many stakeholders.

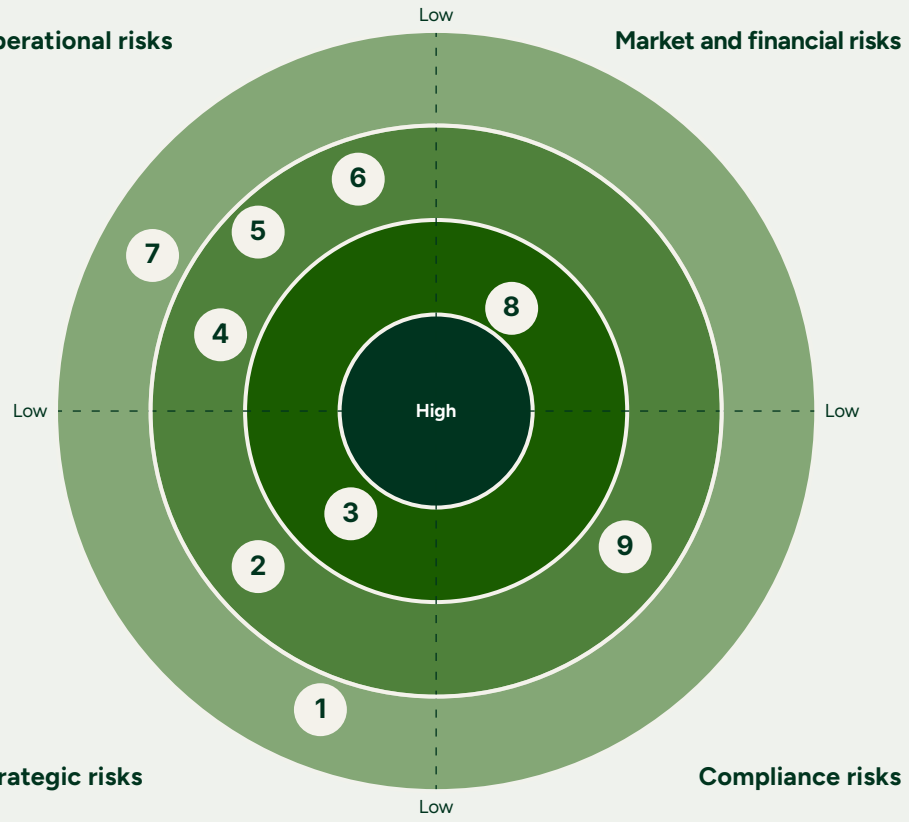
Risk management practices not only safeguard against potential disruptions, but also contribute to operational efficiency and productivity. By identifying and addressing operational weaknesses, we can improve efficiency and reduce downtime in our solar parks. This focus on risk management leads to a more streamlined and cost-effective operating model that supports the strategy.

At Nordic Solar, we believe that a strong risk management culture is built on the foundation of accountability. By involving our employees in the risk management process, we ensure that the responsibility for managing risks is broadly distributed. This approach fosters a sense of ownership, where the individuals closest to the risks are empowered to manage them on a day-to-day basis.

Risk map

Identified key risks

Nordic Solar categorises enterprise risks into four distinct groups reflecting their origin and the focus needed to mitigate them



1. Capital raising
2. PPA and offtake risk
3. Geopolitical disruption
4. Grid stability
5. Cyberattacks
6. Grid connection
7. Supply chain disruption
8. Macroeconomic volatility
9. Regulatory compliance

Internal risk management structure

We follow a comprehensive enterprise risk management (ERM) process. This process begins with identifying risks using a bottom-up approach, which helps us understand the daily risks our organisation faces. We then conduct workshops with senior management to assess these risks, ensuring they are prioritised and treated effectively.

These assessments lay the foundation for identifying key risks that will be treated. The key risks are assigned to an executive sponsor from the senior management team, who will be accountable for successfully implementing a response strategy. After defining the response strategy, the risk management team submits and presents the final risk landscape to the Audit and Risk Committee. Subsequently, the risk landscape is reported to the Board of Directors for approval.

The Board of Directors receives reports on the development of the key risks and response strategies to ensure that the given risks stay within the defined risk appetite levels. When a risk approaches a level that could surpass the defined appetite, increased attention is paid, and actions are taken to reduce the risk level or reassess whether the landscape has changed.

Risk area	Risk appetite	Key risk	Risk description	Mitigating actions
Operational risks	We have a low tolerance for operational risks that could impact energy generation and delivery. We proactively invest in grid stability solutions and cybersecurity, while securing reliable supply chains for solar PV and BESS components.	**Grid stability**	Unstable grid conditions (voltage/frequency fluctuations, congestion) that lead to curtailments and subsequent revenue loss.	We focus on maturing and constructing our BESS projects. By co-locating these with our solar PV assets and offering ancillary services, we contribute to grid stabilisation.
		Cyberattacks	Cyberthreats–including hacking, ransomware and system intrusions–continue to rise, posing risks of operational disruptions, data breaches and financial losses.	We have imposed significant efforts over the last year to reduce the risk of cyberattacks. This includes implementing a Security Operations Center to enhance threat detection and response capabilities. Additionally, improvements in security infrastructure and monitoring have strengthened our overall cyber resilience. However, the threat landscape for cyberattacks continues to be higher than in the past, and we therefore continue to strengthen our cybersecurity posture through various measures.
		Grid connection	Delays in obtaining grid interconnection approvals or high costs of connecting to the transmission network impact project timelines and financial returns.	We proactively secure grid studies and interconnection approvals early in the project lifecycle. Where possible, we plan grid connections in low-congestion areas.
		Supply chain disruptions	Supply chain disruptions can cause project delays, cost overruns, material failures and price volatility for main components.	We continue to be in close dialogue with our suppliers, strengthen the contractual foundation through long-term framework agreements and maintain an emergency warehouse inventory of critical components.
Strategic risks	We have a low to moderate risk appetite for geopolitical, regulatory and capital-raising risks, but actively mitigate exposure by diversifying project locations and securing long-term PPAs. We seek stable, creditworthy off-takers for our solar PV and BESS projects, aiming to ensure an overweight of contracted sales as well as co-locating solar PV and BESS projects where appropriate. Additionally, we actively manage liquidity and capital investments to support our long-term growth strategy.	**Capital raising**	Nordic Solar has an extensive project development portfolio, necessitating capital investments. The risk is that sufficient capital will not be obtained or would be obtained expensively, impacting the execution of the strategy and pipeline.	We diligently manage our long-term liquidity needs on a daily basis. Our divestment strategy enables us to reinvest capital into high-potential projects, maximising value creation and ensuring financial sustainability.
		PPA and offtake risk	Securing long-term PPAs or offtake agreements with creditworthy buyers is crucial for revenue stability. Difficulties in obtaining these agreements may introduce revenue uncertainty.	We have established a dedicated team focused on securing our PPAs and are, through our business partners, actively searching for attractive PPAs for our upcoming and existing projects.
		Geopolitical disruptions	Political instability, trade restrictions, supply chain disruptions and regulatory uncertainties can impact operations. While Nordic Solar operates in politically stable regions, external geopolitical events may affect our suppliers and, consequently, our operations.	We proactively monitor geopolitical developments and explore alternative supply chains for our main components to ensure resilience and business continuity.
Market and financial risks	We have a moderate appetite for financial risks, but actively mitigate exposure through long-term PPAs, hedging strategies and diversified capital structures. With BESS, we leverage flexible revenue models to optimise market participation while ensuring a more stable cash flow.	**Macroeconomic volatility**	Wholesale electricity price fluctuations can impact revenue, especially for projects selling power in merchant markets. Additionally, high interest rates increase financing costs, affecting project returns and making new developments less attractive.	Nordic Solar limits the portion of revenue from variable revenue streams by seeking to enter long-term PPAs to ensure that the revenue streams are fixed. Further, merchant revenue stacking with BESS, such as arbitrage to charge batteries during negative power price periods, will stabilise revenue streams. Interest rates of our long-term debt facilities are mainly fixed, and interest rate swaps are used to the extent possible to limit our exposure towards interest fluctuations.
Compliance risks	We have zero tolerance for compliance failures. We actively monitor evolving regulations and implement robust cybersecurity measures to fully comply with national and international standards.	**Regulatory compliance**	Changes in the regulatory landscape require investments and proactive monitoring of upcoming changes that might impact the business strategy and result in non-compliance with environmental, labour, cybersecurity or grid regulations, leading to fines, delays or project cancellations.	We stay informed about changing legislation through our network of advisers to act and adapt to regulatory framework changes swiftly. Adverse impacts from local changes are minimised through our market diversification.

Shareholder information

About the share

ISIN Code	DK0060475564
Number of shares	21,260,107
Nominal value per share	DKK 25
No. of registered shareholders	715
Share classes	1
Voting and ownership restrictions	None

As of 31 December 2024, Nordic Solar's share capital comprised 21,260,107 shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 25. All shares hold equal voting rights and entitlement to dividends.

Capital allocation and dividend policy
The capital allocation strategy ensures that Nordic Solar has sufficient financial flexibility to meet the strategic growth targets, while maximising the value creation for its shareholders.

Our capital allocation policy stipulates an intention to pay out excess capital to our shareholders when possible. The Board of Directors considers the viability of any annual pay-out by assessing key factors, including an evaluation of Nordic Solar's expected growth, business development, financial leverage and future financing needs, including capital expenditures related to continued investments in solar parks and project rights, the overall financial and market outlook as well as general cash flow expectations.

In the event of distribution of excess capital to shareholders, this takes place through dividend payments.

Since entering into the loan agreement with EIG Partners in 2023, covenants relating to the agreements stipulate that excess capital should be applied to the ongoing execution of the development portfolio.

Based on the current earnings and to ensure ongoing execution of the development and construction portfolio, we propose that no dividends be distributed in 2025.

Investor relations
Nordic Solar's financial communications and other investor relations activities aim to ensure that relevant, accurate and timely information is made available to all shareholders. In that respect, Nordic Solar seeks an active and transparent dialogue with all financial market participants.

To accommodate our shareholders, we provide monthly reports, newsletters, press releases and webinars, are active on social media and host online presentations in addition to our publicly available quarterly and annual reporting, which can be accessed on our website:

www.nordicsolar.eu

Financial calendar 2025

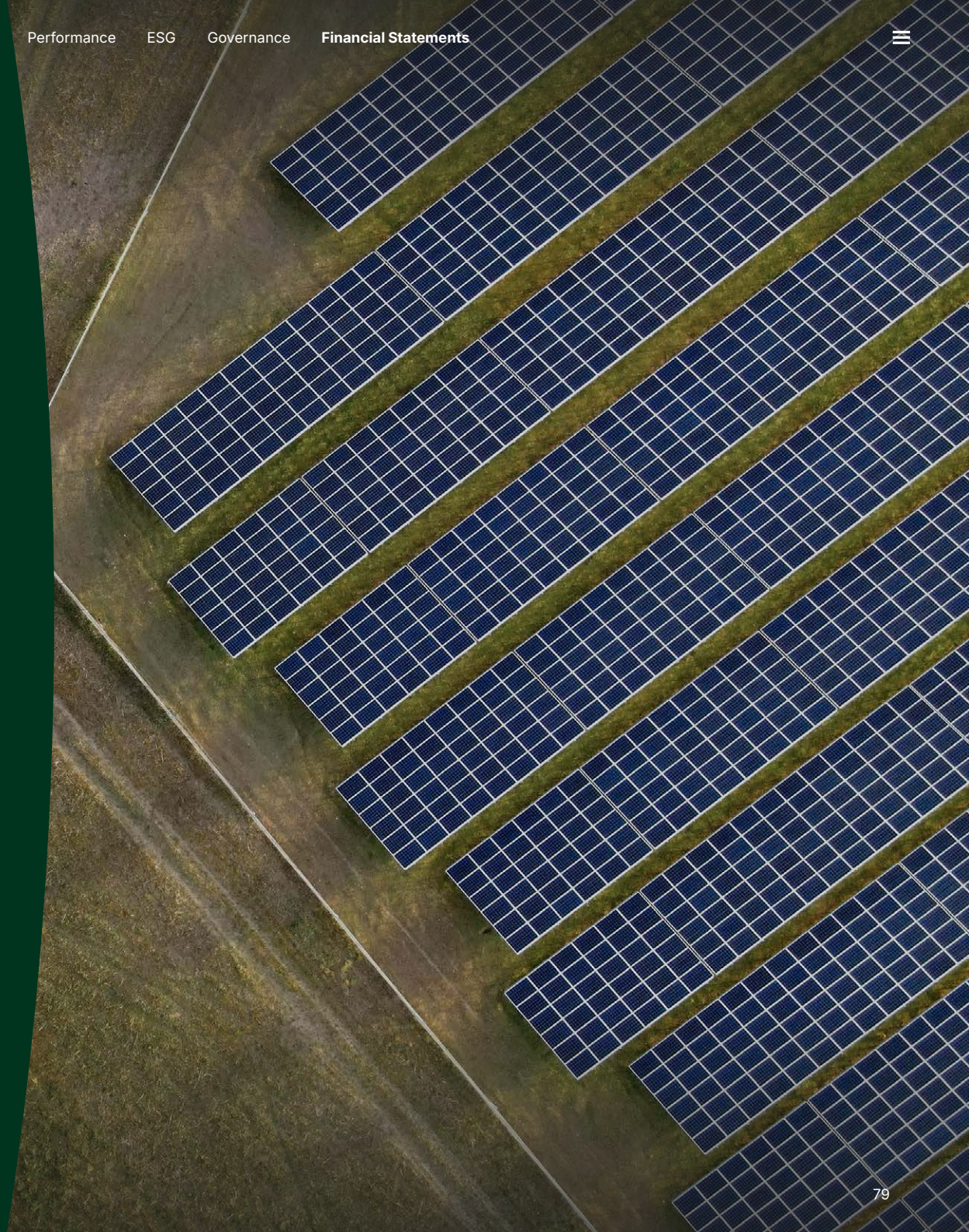
24 April
Annual General Meeting

16 May
Q1 2025 interim financial report

1 September
Q2 2025 interim financial report

20 November
Q3 2025 interim financial report

06 Financial Statements



Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated income statement

All figures are in EUR '000

	Note	2024	2023
Revenue	4	**49,199**	**58,932**
Direct costs	5	-12,669	-9,669
Other operating income		4,055	265
Other external expenses		-9,237	-5,823
Other operating expenses		0	-466
Gross profit		**31,348**	**43,239**
Staff costs	7	-13,604	-10,422
Profit before amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses (EBITDA)		**17,744**	**32,817**
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses		-30,900	-26,685
Operating profit (EBIT)		**-13,156**	**6,132**
Financial income	8	6,249	6,858
Financial expenses	9	-26,403	-20,405
Profit/loss before tax		**-33,310**	**-7,415**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	10	3,217	-1,813
Profit/loss for the year		**-30,093**	**-9,228**
Profit/loss is attributable to:			
Owners of Nordic Solar A/S		-30,071	-9,483
Non-controlling interests		-22	255
		-30,093	**-9,228**

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

All figures are in EUR '000

	Note	2024	2023
Profit/loss for the year		**-30,093**	**-9,228**
Items that have been or may be reclassified to the income statement			
Exchange rate adjustments on translation of subsidiaries (net)		464	980
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments		-3,704	1,226
Of which recycled to financial items		1,975	1,773
Of which recycled to revenue		2,157	2,354
Tax on other comprehensive income	10	-196	-1,277
Other comprehensive income for the year		**696**	**5,056**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-29,397**	**-4,172**
Comprehensive income is attributable to:			
Owners of Nordic Solar A/S		-29,381	-4,341
Non-controlling interests		-16	169
		-29,397	**-4,172**

Consolidated balance sheet

All figures are in EUR '000

	Note	2024	2023
ASSETS			
Goodwill	11	43,971	44,256
Property, plant and equipment	12	739,573	601,063
Non-current financial assets		3,283	2,038
Deferred tax asset	13	18,186	12,459
Other receivables	14	10,171	11,557
Non-current assets		**815,184**	**671,373**
Trade receivables	15	5,088	7,047
Other receivables	14	14,087	6,983
Prepayments	16	867	1,315
Cash		92,249	115,403
Current assets		**112,291**	**130,748**
Assets held for sale	17	10,227	5,838
TOTAL ASSETS		**937,702**	**807,959**

All figures are in EUR '000

	Note	2024	2023
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital	18	71,354	71,354
Translation reserve		-1,357	-1,687
Reserve for hedging		7,221	6,861
Retained earnings		221,372	249,979
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company		**298,590**	**326,507**
Non-controlling interests' share of equity		971	987
Total equity		**299,561**	**327,494**
Loans	19	512,376	369,656
Provisions	20	6,931	10,556
Other payables		21,926	23,146
Deferred tax liabilities	13	7,403	5,560
Deferred income		138	160
Non-current liabilities		**548,774**	**409,078**
Loans	19	41,117	46,205
Trade payables		22,352	12,026
Current income tax liabilities		301	552
Other payables		18,886	9,024
Current liabilities		**82,656**	**67,807**
Liabilities relating to assets held for sale	17	6,711	3,580
Total liabilities		**638,141**	**480,465**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**937,702**	**807,959**

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

All figures are in EUR '000

	Share capital	Translation reserve	Reserve for hedging	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Equity attributable to investors of the parent	Non-controlling interests' share of equity	Total equity
Equity 1 January 2024	**71,354**	**-1,687**	**6,861**	**249,979**	**0**	**326,507**	**987**	**327,494**
Loss for the year	0	0	0	-30,071	0	**-30,071**	-22	**-30,093**
Exchange rate adjustments regarding subsidiaries	0	427	0	0	0	**427**	37	**464**
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments	0	0	471	0	0	**471**	-43	**428**
Tax on other comprehensive income	0	-97	-111	0	0	**-208**	12	**-196**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**0**	**330**	**360**	**-30,071**	**0**	**-29,381**	**-16**	**-29,397**
Transactions with shareholders								
Value of share-based payments	0	0	0	1,464	0	**1,464**	0	**1,464**
Equity 31 December 2024	**71,354**	**-1,357**	**7,221**	**221,372**	**0**	**298,590**	**971**	**299,561**

Share premium reserve: Retained earnings include the share premium reserve of EUR 60,006k (2023: EUR 60,006k) representing the excess of the amount of subscribed for share capital over the nominal value of shares in connection with capital increases.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (continued)

All figures are in EUR '000

	Share capital	Translation reserve	Reserve for hedging	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Equity attributable to investors of the parent	Non-controlling interests' share of equity	Total equity
Equity 1 January 2023	**71,354**	**-2,354**	**2,386**	**257,112**	**9,019**	**337,517**	**897**	**338,414**
Loss for the year	0	0	0	-9,483	0	**-9,483**	255	**-9,228**
Exchange rate adjustments regarding subsidiaries	0	973	0	0	0	**973**	7	**980**
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments	0	0	5,481	0	0	**5,481**	-128	**5,353**
Tax on other comprehensive income	0	-306	-1,006	0	0	**-1,312**	35	**-1,277**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**0**	**667**	**4,475**	**-9,483**	**0**	**-4,341**	**169**	**-4,172**
Transactions with shareholders								
Value of share-based payments	0	0	0	2,350	0	**2,350**	0	**2,350**
Dividend paid	0	0	0	0	-9,019	**-9,019**	-79	**-9,098**
Equity 31 December 2023	**71,354**	**-1,687**	**6,861**	**249,979**	**0**	**326,507**	**987**	**327,494**

Consolidated statement of cash flows

All figures are in EUR '000

	Note	2024	2023
Operating profit (EBIT)		**-13,156**	**6,132**
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses		30,900	26,685
Share-based payment	28	1,464	2,350
Other non-cash transactions	23	-495	1,824
Change in net working capital	24	16,285	851
Cash flows from ordinary operating activities		**34,998**	**37,842**
Interest received		4,187	4,422
Interest paid		-18,731	-14,217
Income taxes paid		-821	-4,594
Cash flow from operating activities		**19,633**	**23,453**
Investments in solar parks		-154,134	-126,733
Acquired asset deals		6,817	0
Divested asset deals		7,262	7,313
Cash flow from investing activities		**-140,055**	**-119,420**
Proceeds from borrowings	25	150,391	132,807
Repayment of borrowings	25	-43,802	-17,037
Repayment of lease liabilities	25	-9,044	-5,201
Dividend paid		0	-9,019
Cash flow from financing activities		**97,545**	**101,550**
Net cash flow for the year		**-22,877**	**5,583**
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		116,459	110,876
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year		**93,582**	**116,459**

Of which EUR 1,331k (2023: EUR 1,056k) is presented as assets held for sale (note 17)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. Accounting policies

This note describes the accounting policies applied to the consolidated financial statements as a whole. Where accounting policies are specific to a financial statement item, the policies are described in the related note to enhance understanding.

Basis of preparation
The consolidated financial statements of Nordic Solar A/S are prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union and additional Danish disclosure requirements applying to large reporting class C entities. The accounting policies have been applied consistently to last year except for minor changes to classifications.

Basis of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements comprise the parent company, Nordic Solar A/S, and its subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are deconsolidated from the date when control ceases.

When the Group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of loss of control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purpose of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests' share of the results and equity of subsidiaries is shown separately in the consolidated income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and balance sheet, respectively.

Foreign currency translation
Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Euro (EUR), and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand EUR (EURk / EUR '000). Euro is Nordic Solar A/S' functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year-end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. Exchange differences are deferred in equity if they are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss, and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Group companies
The results and financial position of foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:
a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet
b) Income and expenses for each statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and
c) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

Impairment of assets
The carrying amount of goodwill, property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets is reviewed for impairment, other than what is reflected through normal amortisation and depreciation, on an annual basis. Where there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is performed for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

Statement of cash flow
The cash flow statement shows the Group's cash flows for the year broken down by operating, investing and financing activities, changes for the year in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Group's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the net profit/loss for the year adjusted for

changes in working capital and non-cash operating items such as depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses and provisions. Working capital comprises current assets less short-term debt, excluding items included in cash and cash equivalents.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise cash flows from acquisitions and disposals of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment as well as fixed asset investments.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise cash flows from the raising and repayment of long-term debt as well as payments to and from investors.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand. Cash and cash equivalents comprise free and reserved cash in banks.

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, usually not equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

The judgements, estimates and assumptions made are based on historical experience and other factors that Management considers to be reliable, but which by their very nature are associated with uncertainty and unpredictability. These assumptions may prove incomplete or incorrect, and unexpected events or circumstances may arise. The most critical judgements, estimates and assumptions for the individual items are described below.

The Group is also subject to risks and uncertainties that may lead to actual results differing from these estimates, both positively and negatively.

Critical accounting estimates

Useful life, dismantling costs and residual values

The Group has not incorporated the possibility for prolonging existing lease agreements further ahead of the current contracts' terms for valuation purposes.

The actual useful life of a solar park is often more than 30 years. For accounting purposes, the assets are depreciated with the duration of the land / roof lease period and where the land is owned, the assets are depreciated over 30 years.

If a dismantling obligation exists after the end of the contract period, the future cost of this has been incorporated as part of the asset as well as a provision. In most cases, it has been assumed that the owner of the land or buildings will take over the solar park and the dismantling obligation after the end of the contract. The cost of the dismantling has therefore been added to the end value of the solar park so the value included in the solar park at the end of the contract matches the dismantling obligation. The dismantling obligation is estimated with the scrap price of the material used and estimated cost for restoring the leased area.

Impairment test

Goodwill and all solar parks are revalued on an annual basis, and the assets are reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount) if the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount.

The annual asset revaluation takes place through a line-by-line review of the cash flow budgets for each park's remaining useful life (further detailed in note 11).

Significant judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires Management to make estimates and assumptions that can have a significant effect on the reported amounts in the financial statements. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and expected future development. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes in estimates may be necessary if there are changes in circumstances on which the estimates are based, or more detailed information becomes available. Such changes are recognised in the period in which the estimate is changed. Below are listed the significant judgements.

Government grant

Management has, based on its judgement, decided to recognise Contracts for Differences (CfDs) based on IAS 20 as a government grant rather than as a derivative financial instrument.

The grant is a residual between an agreed total electricity price and the market price. Thus, there is no actual market price risk, but a total fixed electricity price.

Leases

In determining the lease term used for the recognition of leases, Management has assessed it not to be reasonably certain that the option will be extended. Due to no representative share of lease agreements having terminated, the Group has no reliable history of extending lease options. This means that the recognition is based on the non-cancellable lease period.

Fair value of derivative financial instruments

The Group has a loan under which the lender is entitled to receive an exit payment and/or a performance payment if certain triggering conditions related to each payment are met. Management has assessed that the exit payment and performance payment must be separated from the host contract and recognised separately as one derivative.

3. New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has issued amended standards that are effective for the first time in 2024. None of them required a change in our accounting policies.

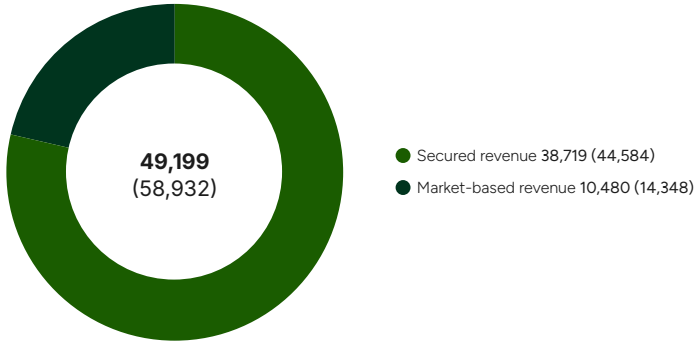
New standards and interpretations

The IASB has issued new or revised accounting standards and interpretations that have not yet become effective and, as a result, have not been incorporated into the consolidated financial statements for 2024. Nordic Solar intends to adopt these standards and interpretations as they become mandatory. In 2024, the IASB released IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements,' which replaces IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements.' Apart from this, the new or amended standards and interpretations are not expected to significantly affect our consolidated financial statements.

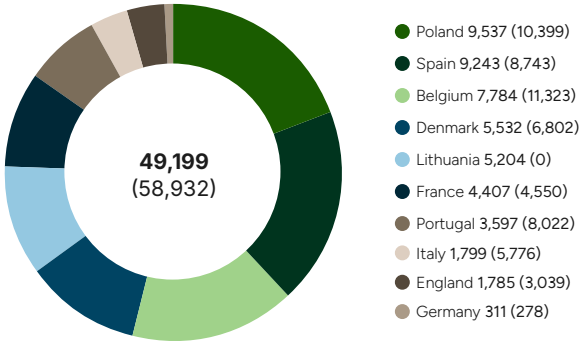
4. Revenue information 2024 (2023)

All figures are in EUR '000

Type of revenue



Net revenue by country



Accounting policies

Revenue from electricity produced is recognised when control of the electricity is transferred to the customer, i.e. the purchaser's network or the owner of the building, which takes place when the electricity is produced.

Revenue is split in market-based revenue and secured revenue. Market-based revenue is merchant based and the price is variable. Secured revenue has a fixed price, at least for a certain period. Secured revenue includes PPA revenue, FIT revenue and government grants.

A government grant is recognised when it is reasonably certain that the Group will comply with the terms of the government grant, typically production of green energy, and when it is reasonably certain that the grant will be received.

Some government grants include a cap, where the total government grants which the Group may receive over the grant period are maximised. In such situations, the grants are recognised with the amount attributable to the current sale of electricity.

Some government grants include a penalty, if the Group during the grant period does not produce the electricity agreed upon. In such situations, the Group estimates the expected grant based on expected production of electricity at the solar park over the grant period.

Contracts regarding government grants had a duration of 1-13 years at 31 December 2024.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration (transaction price) specified in contracts with customers and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties, e.g. VAT.

Sales contracts for a fixed amount of electricity at a variable price or where the Group is exclusive supplier to the customer at a variable price are considered one performance obligation with multiple deliveries to be satisfied over time. For such contracts, revenue is recognised at the amount, which the Group has a right to invoice.

Revenue contracts include only one performance obligation, i.e. the sale of electricity. There is no variable transaction price as all contracts include a fixed price, some of which are indexed annually to inflation or a price index.

No payment terms exceed 12 months and no adjustment for time value of money is made. The electricity is normally paid in the month following the production.

The Group is entitled to consideration corresponding to the produced electricity if a customer terminates a contract before its original expiry date. Therefore, the Group has used the clause permitted by IFRS 15 and does not disclose the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations.

5. Direct costs

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Operation and maintenance costs	7,803	6,710
Insurance	751	888
Taxes not related to income	1,486	1,557
Taxes related to revenue	1,119	0
Other costs	1,510	514
	12,669	**9,669**

6. Auditor's fee

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Audit and audit-related fees:		
Statutory audit	334	257
Non-audit services:		
Other assurance services	42	0
Tax advice	771	316
Other services	832	664
	1,979	**1,237**

7. Staff costs

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Salaries, wages and remuneration	14,813	9,525
Pensions	992	652
Other social security costs	92	61
Other staff costs	1,512	1,308
Remuneration to the Board of Directors	314	303
Share-based payment	1,464	2,350
	19,187	**14,199**
Capitalised staff costs	-5,583	-3,777
	13,604	**10,422**
Average number of full-time employees	128	85

Key management remuneration

2024	**Salary**	**Pensions**	**Share-based payment ***	**Total**
Board of Directors	314	0	135	**449**
Executive Management	1,107	1	528	**1,636**
	1,421	**1**	**663**	**2,085**
Other key management personnel	1,161	94	145	**1,400**
	2,582	**95**	**808**	**3,485**

2023	Salary	Pensions	Share-based payment *	Total
Board of Directors	303	0	306	**609**
Executive Management	767	1	1,129	**1,897**
	1,070	**1**	**1,435**	**2,506**
Other key management personnel	1,173	69	335	**1,577**
	2,243	**70**	**1,770**	**4,083**

Other key management personnel consist of the management team, excluding the Executive Management.
* Refer to note 28 "Share-based payments" for further details.

Accounting policies

The fair value of share-based payment is charged to the income statement over the vesting period and recognised in staff costs and offset directly in equity.

8. Financial income

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	3,917	3,631
Exchange rate adjustments	2,062	3,172
Other financial income	270	55
	6,249	**6,858**

Accounting policies
Financial income includes interest, financial income with respect to debt, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments.

9. Financial expenses

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Interest expenses from project and construction financing and other loans measured at amortised cost	18,534	12,973
Interest expenses from loans from investors	2	29
Interest expenses from lease liabilities	2,461	2,287
Exchange rate adjustments	2,140	1,075
Amortisation of capitalised financial expenses	2,326	1,335
Other financial expenses	940	2,706
	26,403	**20,405**

Accounting policies
Financial expenses include interest, financial costs with respect to leases, debt, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments and interest expenses related to dismantling obligations.

10. Tax on profit/loss for the year

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Income tax	3,217	-1,813
Tax on other comprehensive income	-196	-1,277
	3,021	**-3,090**
Current tax on profit for the year	-917	-1,879
Deferred tax	4,365	194
Adjustment for current and deferred tax of prior periods	39	-57
Other taxes and duties	-270	-71
Tax on profit/loss for the year	**3,217**	**-1,813**

	2024	2023
Tax reconciliation		
Profit/loss before tax	-33,310	-7,415
Tax using the Danish corporation tax rate (22%)	7,328	1,631
Tax rate deviations in foreign jurisdictions	-789	-885
Non-taxable income	913	0
Non-deductible expenses	-3,118	-2,083
Deferred tax asset not recognised	-658	-428
Change in recoverability of deferred tax assets	-134	80
Other taxes and duties	-270	-71
Adjustment for current tax prior year	-55	-57
Tax on profit/loss for the year	**3,217**	**-1,813**

Other taxes and duties comprise taxes paid for tax-transparent subsidiaries as well as taxes calculated on another basis than taxable income.

Tax for the year totalled a net income of EUR 3.217k compared to a net expense of EUR 1.813k last year. The effective tax rate was a positive 10% and was impacted by non-favourable deviations in tax rates across the Nordic Solar Group and non-deductible expenses.

Accounting policies

The Group is jointly taxed with its Danish subsidiaries. The Danish income tax payable is allocated between the jointly taxed Danish companies based on their proportions of taxable income (full absorption, including reimbursement of tax deficits). The jointly taxed companies are taxed under the Danish Tax Payment Scheme. Additions, deductions and allowances are recognised in financial income or financial expenses.

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Group and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It makes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

11. Goodwill

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Cost 1 January	44,256	44,256
Additions	325	0
Disposal	-260	0
Transferred to assets held for sale	-350	0
Cost 31 December	**43,971**	**44,256**
Carrying amount 31 December	**43,971**	**44,256**

Sensitivities to changes in goodwill at 31 December 2024	**Change (EURm)**
Headroom	73.5
Electricity spot price adjustment (+5%)	56.7
Electricity spot price adjustment (-5%)	-44.9
Production volume (+2.5%)	33.7
Production volume (-2.5%)	-26.3
CAPM (+1.0%)	-94.1
CAPM (-1.0%)	116.7

Management has tested the carrying amount of goodwill for impairment at 31 December 2024. The Group is operated as an energy company focused on the entire value chain - development, construction and operation. The impairment test is therefore performed for the Group as a whole.

For 2024, the impairment test is discounted free cash flow to equity value-in-use calculation. The value-in-use calculation is based on a series of assumptions related to the expected future cash flows from opeartional solar parks and solar parks under construction.

These assumptions include future production estimates and market conditions, market prices, estimated discount rates, estimated useful lives of the projects, etc.

The income is based on the current split of revenue between merchant and fixed prices where merchant prices are based om third-party expectations. For new projects, 70% of the revenue is expected covered by a 10-year PPA. The costs are based on contracts and management expectations. We have included relevant contry-specific risk related to tariff stability, interest-rate levels, average risk-free interest rate applied to reduce the volatility, etc.

The impairment test is based on budgets covering the useful economic life of each solar park project, which is estimated to 30 years. No terminal value has been included in the calculation and it has been assessed that there is no material demolition cost at the end of the useful economic life.

When calculating the recoverable amount of solar parks under construction, other material assumptions include the expected completion costs and the commissioning dates.

For 2024, the impairment tests shows that the estimated recoverable amount exceeds the carrying amount.

We have performed sensitivity analyses on the most uncertain assumptions, which includes the merchant electricity prices, production volume and the used CAPM. The sensitivity range shown for merchant prices is considered reasonable based on the current forward indications. The sensitivity on production volume reflects deviations to budget, including timng of new solar parks.

Accounting policies

Goodwill arising from business acquisitions is recognised in the financial statements. Goodwill is initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is, from the acquisition date, allocated to the cash-generating units (CGUs) that are expected to obtain the benefit. Goodwill is considered to have indefinite useful life and CGUs are tested for impairment at least once a year, or if there are any impairment indications.

The impairment test is based on the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

Impairment of goodwill is not reversed. When performing an impairment test, we assess whether the recoverable amount exceeds the net book value of a CGU.

In determining the recoverable amount, we calculate the value in use to test if the CGU will be able to generate positive net cash flows sufficient to support the net book values. The value-in-use calculations are based on expected future cash flows from financial forecasts and include a number of assumptions and estimates related to future market conditions.

12. Property, plant and equipment

All figures are in EUR '000

	Solar parks	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leased solar parks	Leased land and roof tops	Prepayments on solar parks	Solar parks under construction	Total
Cost 1 January 2024	471,452	1,517	71,266	66,304	14,262	86,054	**710,855**
Additions during the year	32,462	440	0	30,454	14,194	113,063	**190,613**
Remeasurements during the year	-3,171	0	0	2,480	0	-869	**-1,560**
Disposals during the year	-3,974	0	0	-7,336	-2,130	-5,480	**-18,920**
Transfer to/from other asset type	70,316	0	0	0	-16,385	-53,931	**0**
Transferred to assets held for sale	-15,280	0	0	0	0	0	**-15,280**
Exchange rate adjustments	1,703	0	0	0	0	0	**1,703**
Cost 31 December 2024	**553,508**	**1,957**	**71,266**	**91,902**	**9,941**	**138,837**	**867,411**
Depreciation and impairment 1 January 2024	-57,227	-538	-43,914	-8,113		0	-109,792
Depreciation for the year	-20,012	-417	-3,695	-2,605		0	**-26,729**
Disposals during the year	1,940	0	0	832		0	**2,772**
Impairment during the year	0	0	0	0		-854	**-854**
Transferred to assets held for sale	7,147	0	0	0		0	**7,147**
Exchange rate adjustments	-382	0	0	0		0	**-382**
Depreciation and impairment 31 December 2024	**-68,534**	**-955**	**-47,609**	**-9,886**		**-854**	**-127,838**
Carrying amount 31 December 2024	**484,974**	**1,002**	**23,657**	**82,016**	**9,941**	**137,983**	**739,573**

Capitalised interest expenses in the year amounts to EUR 9,730k (2023: EUR 2,488k).

The impairment of the year is write-down of three projects that no longer meet our return requirements or which may include unfavourable development conditions.

Commitments 2024

	Project agreements	Other	Total
0-1 year	72,958	0	**72,958**
1-5 years	40,585	0	**40,585**
	113,543	**0**	**113,543**

Our commitments related to property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2024 mainly included share purchase agreements and construction of PV farms.

12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

All figures are in EUR '000

	Solar parks	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leased solar parks	Leased land and roof tops	Prepayments on solar parks	Solar parks under construction	Total
Cost 1 January 2023	440,128	1,111	71,266	45,008	13,901	25,402	596,816
Additions during the year	23,200	929	0	21,939	8,424	94,542	149,034
Remeasurements during the year	19	0	0	1,867	0	35	1,921
Disposals during the year	-32,117	-523	0	-2,510	0	0	-35,150
Transfer to/from other asset type	41,977	0	0	0	-8,063	-33,914	0
Transferred to assets held for sale	-7,305	0	0	0	0	0	-7,305
Exchange rate adjustments	5,550	0	0	0	0	-11	5,539
Cost 31 December 2023	**471,452**	**1,517**	**71,266**	**66,304**	**14,262**	**86,054**	**710,855**
Depreciation and impairment 1 January 2023	-50,704	-622	-40,212	-6,705			-98,243
Depreciation for the year	-20,523	-238	-3,702	-2,581			-27,044
Disposals during the year	12,055	322	0	1,173			13,550
Transferred to assets held for sale	2,610	0	0	0			2,610
Exchange rate adjustments	-665	0	0	0			-665
Depreciation and impairment 31 December 2023	**-57,227**	**-538**	**-43,914**	**-8,113**			**-109,792**
Carrying amount 31 December 2023	**414,225**	**979**	**27,352**	**58,191**	**14,262**	**86,054**	**601,063**

Commitments 2023

	Project agreements	Other	Total
0-1 year	92,884	5,877	**98,761**
1-5 years	65,471	8,384	**73,855**
	158,355	**14,261**	**172,616**

Our commitments related to property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2023 mainly included share purchase agreements and construction of PV farms.

12. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

All figures are in EUR '000

Property, plant and equipment comprise solar parks, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment which are not leased or constitute right-of-use assets comprising leased land and roof tops as well as leased solar parks.

Remeasurements in 2024 are mainly related to remeasurement of leases and dismantling costs.

Leases

We mainly lease land, solar parks and roof tops related to solar parks.

Right-of-use asset leases expire between the years 2025 to 2074. In 2024, the total cash outflow for leases amounted to EUR 4,378k (2023: EUR 5,201k).

For a maturity analysis of lease liabilities, we refer to note 26 ''Maturity analysis of financial liabilities''.

Acquisition of solar parks

In terms of acquisition of solar parks, Management generally treats such acquisitions as asset deals. Management makes estimates of the fair value of acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, which are inherently subject to uncertainty as these are based on assumptions, including estimates of expected future cash flows. Depending on the nature of the item, the determined fair value of an item may be associated with uncertainty. The difference between the purchase price and the net equity value of the acquired group of assets is recognised as an addition to the solar parks in the balance sheet.

Accounting policies

Property, plant and equipment which are not leased are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. Depreciation is based on cost reduced by any residual value and is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are estimated as follows:

- Solar parks up to 30 years
- Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment 3-10 years.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the impairment loss is recognised in the income statement when the impairment is identified. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level at which cash flows are separately identifiable. General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset are capitalised and depreciated over the useful life of the asset.

Right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability adjusted for upfront payments. The subsequent measurement of right-of-use assets is at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjustment for any remeasurement.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the term of the lease. The term of the lease is determined based on the non-cancellable period of the lease. If there is a significant change in the lease term or payments, the lease liability and corresponding right-of-use assets will be remeasured using the incremental borrowing rate.

13. Deferred tax

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Deferred tax 1 January, net	6,899	7,676
Recognised in the income statement	4,155	194
Recognised in other comprehensive income	-196	-971
Adjustment in other comprehensive in income prior years	-75	0
Deferred tax 31 December	**10,783**	**6,899**
Deferred tax relates to:		
Property, plant and equipment	-6,394	-4,713
Right-of-use assets	426	454
Provisions	1,684	1,570
Tax loss carry forwards	6,702	2,163
Energy price swaps	1,516	1,952
Interest rate swap	330	423
Financial expenses carried forward	3,205	3,254
Borrowing costs	822	62
Warrants	1,581	1,259
Rental discount	240	287
Capitalised payroll costs	671	188
	10,783	**6,899**
Of which, presented as deferred tax assets	18,186	12,459
Of which, presented as deferred tax liabilities	-7,403	-5,560
	10,783	**6,899**

The Group has recognised deferred tax assets totalling EUR 18,186k, of which EUR 6,702k relates to tax losses. The assessment of the recoverability of deferred tax assets on tax losses is supported on both qualitative and quantitative evidence, such as financial projections, Board-approved business plans and budgets, recent profitability trends (reversal pattern of existing taxable and deductible temporary differences), the duration of the tax loss carry-forward period and local tax regulations on loss utilization.

The Group has non-recognised deferred tax assets of a total of EUR 4,889k (EUR 4,231k) which relates to tax losses.

The majority of the Group's tax losses are indefinite. Poland's tax losses are definite and set to five years.

The group is of the opinion that the supporting qualitative and quantitative evidence provides sufficient assurance that expected future taxable profits will be generated to utilize the tax losses before expiry.

In countries where we have a history of losses, tax losses carried forward are recognised based on ongoing structuring efforts to ensure that sufficient taxable profit will be available to utilise against the tax losses.

Accounting policies

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available, against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

14. Other receivables

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Swap	7,006	8,387
Other	122	0
Deposit	3,043	3,170
Non-current receivables	**10,171**	**11,557**
Swap	413	423
VAT	8,300	1,205
Coporation tax	1,188	874
Other	3,544	4,326
Deposit	642	155
Current receivables	**14,087**	**6,983**
	24,258	**18,540**

15. Trade receivables

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Not due yet	4,319	4,129
Between 1 and 30 days	236	1,115
Between 31 and 90 days	39	648
More than 90 days	494	1,155
Trade receivables 31 December 2024	**5,088**	**7,047**

Trade receivables mainly consist of receivables from governments, where no credit loss is expected.

Accounting policies

Trade receivables are measured at amortised cost. Write-downs to counter losses are made based on the simplified expected credit loss model, according to which the expected loss is recognised in the income statement.

16. Prepayments

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Insurance	237	177
Lease payments	580	620
Other	50	518
	867	**1,315**

17. Assets held for sale

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Goodwill	350	0
Property, plant and equipment	8,133	4,695
Cash	1,332	1,056
Receivables	158	87
Other assets	254	0
Carrying amount 31 December	**10,227**	**5,838**
Liabilities relating to assets held for sale		
Loans	6,612	3,483
Trade payables	26	14
Corporation tax	8	29
Other payables	65	54
Carrying amount 31 December	**6,711**	**3,580**

Accounting policies

Assets held for sale include solar parks for which a binding sales agreement is in place, with the transfer to the buyer anticipated within 12 months of the reporting date. Solar parks are measured at the lower of carrying amount before classification as held for sale and fair value and are recognised under current assets. Assets held for sale are not depreciated. Assets and directly related liabilities in relation to assets held for sale are recognised in separate items in the balance sheet.

18. Share capital

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Changes in share capital:		
Share capital 1 January	71,354	71,354
Share capital 31 December	**71,354**	**71,354**

The share capital consists of 21,260,107 shares of a nominal value of DKK 25.

No shares carry any special rights.

Business model

The capital structure of the Group consists mainly of equity and mortgage loans.

The Group's objective is to invest. Following the merger, Nordic Solar's business model is now based on a fully integrated value chain with development, construction, operation and partial divestment of solar parks. See the detailed description in the section "The Nordic Solar model" in Management's Review.

19. Loans

All figures are in EUR '000

2024	Project and construction financing	Lease liabilities	Other loans	Investor loans	Total
Less than 1 year	32,635	6,551	1,883	48	41,117
Between 1-5 years	275,520	22,298	1,059	0	298,877
Above 5 years	138,372	72,864	2,263	0	213,499
	446,527	**101,713**	**5,205**	**48**	**553,493**

Average effective interest rate	6.6%
Of which, subject to a fixed interest rate	440,149
Of which, subject to a floating interest rate	113,344

2023	Project and construction financing	Lease liabilities	Other loans	Investor loans	Total
Less than 1 year	13,949	6,479	25,057	720	46,205
Between 1-5 years	165,046	25,390	7,397	0	197,833
Above 5 years	118,934	50,360	2,530	0	171,824
	297,929	**82,229**	**34,984**	**720**	**415,862**

Average effective interest rate	5.4%
Of which, subject to a fixed interest rate	342,239
Of which, subject to a floating interest rate	73,622

19. Loans (continued)

All figures are in EUR '000

Loans are grouped as project and construction financing, lease liabilities and other loans. Project and construction financing is loans with a defined repayment profile and a mortgage on the tangible assets. Other loans mainly relate to overdraft facilities.

Capitalised borrowing costs of EUR 2,522k have been deducted from the carrying amount.

For a maturity analysis of all loan liabilities, we refer to note 26 ''Maturity analysis of financial liabilities''.

Leases

Lease liabilities comprise the present value of the remaining lease payments of all lease agreements.

Total interest expenses from lease liabilities amounted to EUR 2,461k.

Interest exposure

The Group has fixed-rate loans totalling EUR 440,149k, of which EUR 144,949k is hedged with interest rate swaps, and floating-rate loans of EUR 113,344k.

Covenants

In the coming year, certain financial covenants at the SPV level are at risk of being breached. These covenants relate to the debt service coverage ratio. However, these potential breaches are not anticipated to have a material impact on the Group, as they can be remedied through internal financing. A breach of these covenants could result in renegotiations or repayment obligations if not remedied. The Group continues to actively monitor compliance with financial covenants to ensure stability and flexibility in its capital structure.

Accounting policies

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction expenses incurred. On subsequent recognition, the borrowings are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised 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 term of the loan. Any differences between the proceeds and the redemption value are recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Derivatives embedded in financial liabilities which are triggered by certain events, such as additional payments related to an exit event or performance-based payments, are separated and accounted for separately when the risks of the derivative and the debt host contract are dissimilar. Such derivatives are initially measured at fair value and recognised in borrowings. The derivatives are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss with fair value changes recognised in financial income and expenses.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments using the incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments are allocated between amortisation of the lease liabilities and interest expenses.

20. Provisions

All figures are in EUR '000

	Dismantling	Other	Total
Provision 1 January 2024	7,854	2,702	10,556
Additions during the year	1,486	0	1,486
Remeasurements during the year	-4,040	0	-4,040
Used during the year	-768	-455	-1,223
Interest element	152	0	152
Provision 31 December 2024	**4,684**	**2,247**	**6,931**

In 2024, the dismantling costs were remeasured with an impact of a negative EUR 4,040k.

Accounting policies

If the Group is required to restore the leased premises to their original condition at the end of the respective lease terms, dismantling has been recognised at the present value of the estimated expenditure required to restore the land or buildings.

These provisions have been capitalised as part of the cost of the solar park.

Provisions are measured at the present value of Management's best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expenses.

	2024	2023
The provision is expected to be used		
Between 0-1 years	374	452
Between 1-5 years	1,827	1,692
After 5 years	4,730	8,412
	6,931	**10,556**

21. Contingent liabilities

Liquid funds of EUR 45,827k (EUR 40,161k) are provided as security for debt to banks of EUR 215,768k (EUR 342,761k).

The Group has entered into long-term agreements concerning the supply of operating and maintenance services.

The value of those due within 12 months is EUR 1,816k (EUR 1,390k) whereas EUR 3,756k (EUR 2,528k) is due within 1-5 years and EUR 586k (EUR 547k) is due after 5 years.

The Group banks have for their loans been provided with security of EUR 434,643k (EUR 456,463k) in the Group's fixed assets.

Contingent liabilities refer to obligations that have been established in the accounting period but relate to future events. They are characterised by only being confirmed by certain occurrences or non-occurrences of events in the future that cannot be fully controlled by Nordic Solar A/S.

We are party to a number of court cases and legal disputes. In our assessment, none of these will significantly impact the Group's financial position, neither individually nor collectively.

22. Own shares

Nordic Solar did not buy or sell own shares in 2024.

At 31 December 2024, Nordic Solar A/S owned 38,858 shares, worth EUR 740k, corresponding to less than 1% of the total number of shares.

23. Other non-cash transactions

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Disposal goodwill	260	0
Disposal solar parks	-755	466
Provisions	0	2,635
Other	0	-1,277
	-495	**1,824**

24. Changes in net working capital

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Changes in trade receivables	1,444	1,977
Changes in other receivables and other prepayments	-5,958	3,310
Changes in trade payables	17,576	-3,356
Changes in other debt and deferred income	3,223	-1,080
	16,285	**851**
Changes in trade receivables		
Changes with cash impact	1,423	1,977
Changes from divested balances	21	1,001
	1,444	**2,978**
Changes in other receivables and prepayments		
Changes with cash impact	-6,102	3,310
Changes from divested balances	144	624
	-5,958	**3,934**
Changes in trade payables		
Changes with cash impact	17,573	-3,356
Changes from divested balances	3	-452
	17,576	**-3,808**
Changes in other debt and deferred income		
Changes with cash impact	3,430	-1,080
Changes in accrued interest	-228	-259
Changes in value of hedging instrument	-461	-17,481
Changes from divested balances	21	0
	2,762	**-18,820**

25. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

All figures are in EUR '000

2024	Beginning of year	Proceeds from borrowings	Repayments	Non-cash changes	Year end
Project and construction financing	307,175	148,858	-17,581	10,597	449,049
Lease liabilities	82,228	0	-9,044	28,529	101,713
Other credit institutions	34,984	1,986	-25,549	-6,216	5,205
Borrowing costs	-9,246	-453	0	7,177	-2,522
Loans from investor	720	0	-672	0	48
Cash flow from financial items 31 December 2024	**415,861**	**150,391**	**-52,846**	**40,087**	**553,493**

2023	Beginning of year	Proceeds from borrowings	Repayments	Non-cash changes	Year end
Project and construction financing	204,367	135,794	-15,530	-17,456	307,175
Lease liabilities	65,942	0	-5,201	21,487	82,228
Other credit institutions, operational	27,023	7,959	-1,507	1,509	34,984
Borrowing costs	-4,441	-10,946	0	6,141	-9,246
Loans from investor	720	0	0	0	720
Cash flow from financial items 31 December 2023	**293,611**	**132,807**	**-22,238**	**11,681**	**415,861**

26. Financial instruments

All figures are in EUR '000

Financial risk factors

The Group is exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk, political, currency and interest risk plus credit risk and liquidity risk.

The financial risks of the Group are managed centrally. The overall risk management guidelines are described in the investment policy that has been approved by the Board of Directors. Management handles contracts and risk exposure in accordance with guidelines and policies and reports to the Board of Directors on a regular basis.

Market risk

Price risk

The Group's exposure to price risk arises from the development in the electricity prices for the part of the revenue which is market based. Some of the market risk is reduced through power purchase agreements (PPAs) of up to 10 years' duration. Currently, most revenue originates from government subsidies; however, future growth is within construction of non-subsidised solar parks, which changes the risk profile from subsidy risk to market price risk. The Group's revenue for the coming years is partly secured by hedging revenue and the target is to secure a minimum of 65% of total production in the coming seven years. The political risk of retroactive changes to the subsidy system is reduced through diversification on a large number of countries.

Sensitivity analysis

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases of contracts with variable market-based energy prices. The analysis assumes that the electricity prices increase by 25% or decreased by 25% with all other variables held constant.

	Impact on pre-tax profit	Impact on equity
Change in market-based electricity prices by 25%	+/- 2,620	+/- 2,044
All other variables are held constant		

Interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings related to the acquisitions of solar parks. Borrowings issued at floating rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk and fair value interest rate risk. General Group policy is, however, to hedge floating interest rates using interest rate swaps or fixing the interest rate directly.

The majority of external loans in the Group are either fixed-interest loans or loans where the floating interest rate is converted to a fixed interest rate via swaps and the majority of the Group's financing (minimum 50%) has to be at a fixed interest rate. Loans of EUR 68,409k are subject to floating interest rates and are without a corresponding swap agreement. The impact on pre-tax profit in case of a 1% change in the interest rate level is +/- EUR 684k (impact on equity EUR 534k).

Credit risks

Credit risk is managed on a Group basis, except for credit risk relating to accounts receivable balances. The local entities have very low risk related to accounts receivable since most revenue is generated from government subsidies or through sales to large electricity companies with acceptable credit ratings.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions as well as credit exposure to customers, including outstanding receivables. Cash is split between the operational unit's banks located in the local countries, so the full cash balance risk has a natural diversification.

The maximum exposure corresponds to the carrying amount of receivables and cash.

Liquidity risk

Cash flow forecasting is performed at Group level by Management. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom with respect to its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times to ensure that the Group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) or any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Group's debt financing plans and covenant compliance. The Group has a cash position of EUR 92,249k and undrawn borrowing facilities of EUR 91,473k that are available for future operating activities and for settling capital commitments.

	Impact on pre-tax profit	Impact on equity
10% change in exchange rates EUR/GBP	+/- 13	+/- 320
10% change in exchange rates EUR/PLN	+/- 1,321	+/- 48
All other variables are held constant		

26. Financial instruments (continued)

All figures are in EUR '000

2024

	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total cash flow	Total carrying amount
Project and construction financing	60,380	370,737	163,536	**594,653**	**446,527**
Lease liabilities	6,622	22,648	75,348	**104,618**	**101,713**
Other loans	2,156	1,938	2,943	**7,037**	**5,205**
Trade payables	22,352	0	0	**22,352**	**22,352**
Loans from investors	50	0	0	**50**	**48**
Other payables	40,812	0	0	**40,812**	**40,812**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	**132,372**	**395,323**	**241,827**	**769,522**	**616,657**
Derivative financial instruments (exit payment)	0	13,467	0	**13,467**	**13,467**
Liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	**0**	**13,467**	**0**	**13,467**	**13,467**
Energy price swaps	-2,288	-3,646	-2,289	**-8,223**	**-8,223**
Interest rate swaps	158	474	-1,464	**-832**	**-832**
Fair value through other comprehensive income	**-2,130**	**-3,171**	**-3,752**	**-9,053**	**-9,053**

2023

	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	Above 5 years	Total cash flow	Total carrying amount
Project and construction financing	37,624	283,381	142,967	**463,972**	**297,929**
Lease liabilities	6,639	26,128	51,291	**84,058**	**82,228**
Other loans	25,351	8,363	3,383	**37,097**	**34,984**
Trade payables	12,026	0	0	**12,026**	**12,026**
Loans from investors	747	0	0	**747**	**720**
Other payables	32,170	0	0	**32,170**	**32,170**
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	**114,557**	**317,872**	**197,641**	**630,070**	**460,057**
Derivative financial instruments (exit payment)	0	7,182	0	**7,182**	**7,182**
Liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	**0**	**7,182**	**0**	**7,182**	**7,182**
Energy price swaps	-3,528	-3,855	-2,589	**-9,972**	**-9,972**
Interest rate swaps	198	706	-448	**456**	**456**
Fair value through other comprehensive income	**-3,330**	**-3,149**	**-3,037**	**-9,516**	**-9,516**

26. Financial instruments (continued)

All figures are in EUR '000

Foreign exchange risk

As a consequence of the Group's structure, most net sales, expenditure and loan repayments in foreign currency are set off against each other, so the Group is exposed to the lowest possible exchange rate risks. Consequently, the Group's treasury's risk management policy is not to hedge foreign exchange rate risks but to match loans with the assets' currency. Each investment is, however, evaluated individually.

The foreign exchange risk is related to EUR/GBP and EUR/PLN. The foreign exchange risk to EUR/DKK is assessed to be immaterial due to the fixed currency policy between EUR/DKK.

The exchange rate is a financial risk in the Group's portfolio following the investment in the UK, Sweden and in Poland. The currency risk is in these countries reduced by the loans corresponding to the investment. The return is therefore affected by fluctuations in the GBP, SEK and PLN exchange rates.

Maturity analysis of financial liabilities

The table above analyses the Group's financial liabilities by maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, including interest.

Derivative financial instruments

As part of the Group risk management, the derivatives for hedging purposes are used in order to reduce the Group's exposure to market risks.

In Portugal, the Group has entered into a PPA classified as a hedging instrument. This contract locks the energy price for up to 70% of the produced energy over a period of 10 years. Measurement of the fair value of the PPA is categorised as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy as measurement is based on observable yield curves.

The Group has entered into an interest rate swap on borrowings, from floating-rate interest to fixed-rate interest. The interest rate swap ranged from 0.76%-5.76% in 2024 (2023: 0.76%-5.76%). Measurement of the fair value of interest rate swaps is categorised as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy as measurement is based on observable yield curves as informed by the credit institutions in the mark to market statement.

Measurement and fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value in the financial statements. To provide an indication of the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

Recurring fair value measurements

Financial liabilities measured at fair value as level 3 include exit payment derivative amounting to EUR 13,467k at 31 December 2024 (2023: EUR 7,182k).

For financial assets and liabilities of a short-term nature, such as trade receivables and trade payables, the carrying amount approximates their fair value. For borrowings, the fair values are not materially different from their carrying amounts, since the interest payable on those borrowings is close to current market rates.

Exit payment derivative

The fair value of the exit payment derivative is based on the probability-weighted discounted cash flows reflecting possible triggering events, the probability and expected timing.

26. Financial instruments (continued)

All figures are in EUR '000

Accounting policies

On initial recognition in the balance sheet, derivative financial instruments are measured at cost and subsequently at fair value.

Fair value is based on the primary market. If no primary market exists, fair value will be based on the most advantageous market, defined as the market that maximises the price of the asset or liability less transaction and transport costs.

Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are included in other receivables or other payables. Fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments designated as and qualifying for hedging of future cash flows are recognised in other receivables or other payables and in equity. If the future transaction results in recognition of assets or liabilities, amounts previously recognised in equity are transferred to the cost of the asset or liability, respectively. If the future transaction results in income or expenses, amounts previously recognised in equity are transferred to the income statement in the period in which the hedged item affects the income statement.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under reserves in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss under other income or other expenses.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss (for instance when the forecast sale that is hedged takes place). The gain or loss relating to the effective portion of interest rate swaps hedging variable-rate borrowings is recognised in profit or loss under financial expenses.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

Exit payment derivatives are based on the probability-weighted discounted cash flow reflecting possible triggering events, the probability and expected timing.

	Contract amount at year end	**Positive fair value at year end**	**Negative fair value at year end**	**Remaining contract period**
Interest rate swaps	110,356	5,172	6,004	01.01.2025 - 30.09.2037
Energy price swap	8,223	2,247	10,469	01.01.2025 - 14.06.2031
31 December 2024	**118,579**	**7,419**	**16,473**	

	Contract amount at year end	Positive fair value at year end	Negative fair value at year end	Remaining contract period
Interest rate swaps	120,037	6,238	5,782	01.01.2024 - 30.09.2037
Energy price swap	9,972	2,572	12,543	01.01.2024 - 14.06.2031
31 December 2023	**130,009**	**8,810**	**18,325**	

26. Financial instruments (continued)

All figures are in EUR '000

Value participation fee	EUR '000
Beginning of the year	7,182
Additions during the year	5,241
Fair value adjustment recognised in financial items	**1,044**
End of the year	**13,467**

Sensitivities to changes in fair value at 31 December 2024	Change (EUR '000)
Exit payment	13,467
Share price sensitivity (+ 10%)	14,798
Share price sensitivity (- 10%)	12,129
Expected share price volatility (+ 10%)	13,448
Expected share price volatility (- 10%)	13,477
Probability of pre repayment (25%)	13,462
Probability of pre repayment (50%)	13,451

If the assumed development in the share price deviates by +/- 10%, it reduces/increases the exit payment obligation by EUR 1,331k / -1,338k.

Changing the comparison to peers by changing volatility will, at a 10% volatility increase, decrease the value by EUR 19k whereas a 10% volatility decrease will increase the value by EUR 10k.

The higher the probability of prepayment prior to the maturity date, the lower is the value of the exit payment. If the likelihood increases to 25%, the value decreases by EUR 5k. If the likelihood increases to 50%, the value decreases by EUR 16k.

The value of the exit payment is calculated based on a Monte Carlo simulation where the assumptions are the probability of certain share price developments, the terms of the facility agreement and assumptions related to the risk-free interest rate and the share price volatility.

27. Related parties

All figures are in EUR '000

Related parties to the Nordic Solar Group include members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management and major shareholders of the parent company, Nordic Solar A/S. There were no major transactions with related parties.

"Key management remuneration" is disclosed in note 7.

28. Share-based payments

The Group has established a warrant programme for the employees and members of the Board of Directors. Each warrant entitles the recipient to subscribe for one share in the company at a nominal value of DKK 25. The warrants are vested over a three-year period. The warrants may be exercised over a period of seven years after the grant.

The subscription price for shares subscribed under warrants granted is the weighted average subscription price per share during the vesting period less accumulated paid distributions of any kind (including capital reductions and resale of issued shares to the company) since its inception. However, the subscription price must be a minimum of DKK 25 per share. The fair value of granted warrants is calculated based on the Black & Scholes valuation model. The assumptions used are based on Management's estimates.

The estimated volatility is based on the historical volatility in similar companies.

Accounting policies

The fair value of the equity-settled warrants programme is measured at the time of grant and is recognised in the income statement as other external costs and staff costs over the period until the final right to warrants is earned. The off-setting item is recognised directly in equity. The fair value of the options granted is estimated on the basis of the Black & Scholes model. The estimate takes into account the terms and conditions applicable to the grant of warrants and Management's expectations of the development in the elements on which the valuation model is based.

Specification of outstanding warrants	Average exercise price, EUR	Number
Outstanding 1 January 2023	16.45	1,616,748
Granted during the year	20.53	178,000
Forfeited during the period	19.07	-25,454
Outstanding 1 January 2024	**17.71**	**1,769,294**
Granted during the period	19.19	117,524
Forfeited during the period	19.63	-33,556
Outstanding 31 December 2024	**17.77**	**1,853,262**

			Assumptions				
Fair value of warrants at the grant date	**Number of warrants**	**Fair value EUR**	**Share price ranges, EUR**	**Expected lifetime (years)**	**Volatility**	**Risk-free interest rate**	**Fair value**
10 June 2021	1,552,234	6,511,630	17.30	4.50	30%	-0.43	4.20
29 December 2021	32,000	146,969	18.58	4.50	30%	-0.31	4.59
16 June 2022	46,500	248,976	19.09	4.50	30%	1.79	5.35
14 September 2022	19,500	108,039	19.68	4.50	30%	1.85	5.54
19 December 2022	25,000	144,390	19.77	4.50	30%	2.44	5.78
15 July 2023	95,500	548,576	19.19	4.50	30%	2.84	5.74
1 December 2023	82,500	532,221	22.08	4.50	30%	2.45	6.45
1 July 2024	115,500	651,714	19.19	4.50	30%	2.55	5.64
1 August 2024	2,024	11,142	19.19	4.50	30%	2.14	5.50

In 2024, costs relating to the warrant programme were recognised at EUR 1,464k (2023: EUR 2,350k).

29. Events after the reporting date

On 29 January 2025 and 7 February 2025 Nordic Solar signed a closing agreement on the sale of shares in one of the solar parks in France with a capacity of 3 MWp and the solar park in Germany with capacity of 1 MWp. Furthermore on 3 March 2025 we closed and signed an agreement on sale of shares in Spain with a capacity of 2 MWp.

Other than the above, no events have occurred after the balance sheet date that will have a material impact on the parent company's or the Nordic Solar A/S Group's financial position.

30. Financial definitions

Key financial figures

EBITDA:
Operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and financial items.

Adjusted EBITDA
Adjusted EBITDA is operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and financial items adjusted for restructuring and cost in relation to capital increase.

EBIT:
Operating profit before financial items.

Net interest-bearing debt:
Interest-bearing debt less cash.

Capital employed:
Assets and liabilities, excluding equity, less net interest-bearing debt.

Financial ratios

Gross margin
= (Gross profit x 100)/Revenue

Adjusted EBITDA margin
= (Adjusted EBITDA x 100)/Revenue

EBITDA margin
= (EBITDA x 100)/Revenue

EBIT margin
= (EBIT x 100)/Revenue

ROCE
= (EBIT x 100)/(Average capital employed)

Solvency ratio
= (Total equity)/(Total assets)

Book value per EUR 1 share
= (Year-end equity attributable to shareholders of Nordic Solar A/S)/(Number of shares)

31. Group companies

Directly owned subsidiaries	Place of registered office	Votes and ownership
NSE Flandern ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
NSE Italy SRL	Florence, Italy	100%
SolarPark Zerre V ApS & Co. KG	Husum, Germany	100%
NSE GP ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
ESF Spanien 0424 Gmbh	Breklum, Germany	100%
Orka Holding BVBA	Londerzeel, Belgium	100%
Polar Beteiligungs GmbH	Saarnrücken, Germany	100%
Nordic Nees Holding ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Vollerup Holding ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Polish Solar North Sp. z.o.o.	Katowice, Poland	100%
Groupement Solaire Cestas 6 SAS	Paris, France	80%
Chatteris Investment Sp. z.o.o.	Katowice, Poland	100%
NS Energy I ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
NS Energy II ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
NS Global I ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
NS Global II ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
NS Global III ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
NS Global IV ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
NS Global V ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
NS Global VI ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Global GP ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Lysabild Holding ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Solar EPC ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Solar IX ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Solar X ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Solar XI ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Solar XII ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Solar XIII ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Solar XIV ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Solar Administration ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%

Directly owned subsidiaries	Place of registered office	Votes and ownership
Nordic Butera 2 ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Gela ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Mazzarino ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Solar Trading ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Jonava 4 Holding ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Svencionys Holding ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Solar XX ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic M65 Holding ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Butera 1 ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Solar BESS ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Egemarke Holding ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Greenfield ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Tuskær Holding ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Solar Knullen ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Solar BESS Södertälje Holding AB	Malmö, Sweden	100%
Nordic BESS Sweden 2 AB	Malmö, Sweden	100%
Nordic BESS Sweden 3 AB	Malmö, Sweden	100%
Nordic Coolcarrigan Solar Holding Limited	Dublin, Ireland	100%
UAB Gervelina	Vilnius, Lithuania	100%
UAB Jaterina	Vilnius, Lithuania	100%
Nordic Solar Energy Storage SRL	Florence, Italy	100%
Qsun 22 Sp. z.o.o.	Katowice, Poland	100%
Qsun 23 Sp. z.o.o.	Katowice, Poland	100%
Qsun 24 Sp. z.o.o.	Katowice, Poland	100%
Qsun 26 Sp. z.o.o.	Katowice, Poland	100%
Qsun 27 Sp. z.o.o.	Katowice, Poland	100%
Qsun 28 Sp. z.o.o.	Katowice, Poland	100%
Qsun 29 Sp. z.o.o.	Katowice, Poland	100%
NSE France SAS	Paris, France	100%
Parc Solaire De Montmayon SAS	Paris, France	100%

31. Group companies (continued)

Indirectly owned subsidiaries	Place of registered office	Votes and ownership
Folly Farm Solar Park Limited	London, England	75%
Sens Solar BV	Nijmegen, the Netherlands	100%
SEnS Solar Belgie BVBA	Gent, Belgium	100%
SEnS Solar Belgie II BVBA	Gent, Belgium	100%
NSE Chignolo Po SRL	Florence, Italy	100%
Ikarus PV 2 SRL	Bolzano, Italy	100%
Nordic Beniarbeig S.L	Denia, Spain	100%
ESF Spanien 0424 S.L.U.	Denia, Spain	100%
Herrera Solar Fotovoltaica num. 29, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Herrera Solar Fotovoltaica num. 30, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Herrera Solar Fotovoltaica num. 31, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Herrera Solar Fotovoltaica num. 32, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Herrera Solar Fotovoltaica num. 33, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Herrera Solar Fotovoltaica num. 34, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Herrera Solar Fotovoltaica num. 35, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Herrera Solar Fotovoltaica num. 38, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Sun Invest Iberia Cuatenta y Tres, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Sun Invest Iberia Cuatenta y Cuatro, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Sun Invest Iberia Cuatenta y Cinco, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Sun Invest Iberia Cuatenta y Seis, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Sun Invest Iberia Cuatenta y Siete, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Sun Invest Iberia Cuatenta y Ocho, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Sun Invest Iberia Cuatenta y Nueve, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Sun Invest Iberia Cincuenta, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Sun Invest Iberia Cincuenta y Uno, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Sun Invest Iberia Cincuenta y Dos, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Sun Invest Iberia Cincuenta y Tres, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Sun Invest Iberia Cincuenta y Cuatro, S.L.U	Denia, Spain	100%
Orka Boom NV	Londerzeel, Belgium	100%

Indirectly owned subsidiaries	Place of registered office	Votes and ownership
Orka Brussel NV	Londerzeel, Belgium	100%
Orka Blauve Toren NV	Londerzeel, Belgium	100%
Orka Eindhout NV	Londerzeel, Belgium	100%
Orka Harelbeke NV	Londerzeel, Belgium	100%
Orka Kontich NV	Londerzeel, Belgium	100%
Orka Lummen NV	Londerzeel, Belgium	100%
Orka Puurs NV	Londerzeel, Belgium	100%
Orka Zellik NV	Londerzeel, Belgium	100%
Solar Polska New Energy Trzecia Sp. z.o.o.	Katowice, Poland	100%
Solar Polska New Energy 17 Sp. z.o.o.	Katowice, Poland	100%
Solar Polska New Energy 18 Sp. z.o.o.	Katowice, Poland	100%
Solar Polska New Energy 19 Sp. z.o.o.	Katowice, Poland	100%
Solar Polska New Energy 21 Sp. z.o.o.	Katowice, Poland	100%
Solar Polska New Energy 22 Sp. z.o.o.	Katowice, Poland	100%
Nordic Nees ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Vollerup ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Centrale Solaire Constantin 18 SAS	Paris, France	100%
Centrale Solaire Constantin 19 SAS	Paris, France	100%
NS Energy Spain SL	Denia, Spain	100%
Rixiraba Energía Solar SL	Denia, Spain	100%
Sol do Sorraira S.A.	Lisbon, Portugal	100%
WS Bytow Sp. z.o.o.	Katowice, Poland	100%
Polish Solar South Sp. z.o.o.	Katowice, Poland	100%
WS Olsztynek Sp. z.o.o.	Katowice, Poland	100%
Energy Solar 13 Sp. z.o.o.	Gdansk, Poland	100%
Energy Solar 16 Sp. z.o.o.	Gdansk, Poland	100%
Energy Solar 17 Sp. z.o.o.	Gdansk, Poland	100%
Energy Solar 20 Sp. z.o.o.	Gdansk, Poland	100%
Energy Solar 23 Sp. z.o.o.	Gdansk, Poland	100%
Energy Solar 40 Sp. z.o.o.	Gdansk, Poland	100%

31. Group companies (continued)

Indirectly owned subsidiaries	Place of registered office	Votes and ownership
G Solar Energy 1 Sp. z.o.o.	Gdansk, Poland	100%
Goldalqueva S.A.	Pias, Portugal	100%
NS Global Spain SL	Denia, Spain	100%
New Sparta Iberia SL	Denia, Spain	100%
Eresma Solar, S.L.	Denia, Spain	100%
Renovables Segovia 400kV S.L.	Madrid, Spain	9%
Nordic Solar Italy SRL	Florence, Italy	100%
Helios Invest Alpha S.M.P.C.	Athens, Greece	100%
Helios Invest Beta S.M.P.C.	Athens, Greece	100%
GreenGo Energy MO6 K/S	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
GreenGo Energy M52 K/S	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
GreenGo Energy M68 K/S	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
GreenGo Energy M24 K/S	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
GreenGo Energy M65 K/S	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Hoejby ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Lysabild ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Solar Tiste GmbH	Husum, Germany	100%
NewDev Solarpark tiste ApS & Co. KG	Husum, Germany	100%
UAB Molsolar	Vilnius, Lithuania	100%
Nordic Solar Solkraft AB	Malmö, Sweden	100%
Nordic Solar Eris AB	Malmö, Sweden	100%
Nordic Solar Lindesberg AB	Stockholm, Sweden	100%
Nordic Solar Hultsfred AB	Stockholm, Sweden	100%
Nordic Solar Merope AB	Stockholm, Sweden	100%
Nordic Solar Visby AB	Stockholm, Sweden	100%
Bomarzo S.R.L	Florence, Italy	100%
UAB Nordic Solar Administration Lithuania	Vilnius, Lithuania	100%
Nordic Gela Holding S.r.l.	Florence, Italy	100%
PV Freyr S.r.l.	Florence, Italy	100%
UAB PV Investment Group	Vilnius, Lithuania	100%

Indirectly owned subsidiaries	Place of registered office	Votes and ownership
UAB Sai-Ignalina	Vilnius, Lithuania	100%
Nordic M24 ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic M65 ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic M115 ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Solar Sicily S.r.l.	Florence, Italy	100%
Nordic BEES Borup ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Nordic Greenfield Allerød ApS	Gentofte, Denmark	100%
Theros Battery Project 9 AB	Stockholm, Sweden	100%

Parent company financial statements

Income statement

All figures are in EUR '000

	Note	**2024**	2023
Other operating income		27,261	16,893
Other external expenses		-7,938	-4,922
Gross profit/loss		**19,323**	**11,971**
Staff costs	2	-19,096	-14,195
Profit/loss before amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses		**227**	**-2,224**
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses		-7,513	-2,445
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		**-7,286**	**-4,669**
Income/loss from investments in subsidiaries	3	-30,648	-14,422
Financial income	4	10,533	10,652
Financial expenses	5	-3,787	-2,001
Profit/loss before tax		**-31,188**	**-10,440**
Tax on profit/loss for the year		-1,098	-1,256
Net profit/loss for the year		**-32,286**	**-11,696**
Proposed profit/loss distribution			
Retained earnings		-32,286	-11,696
Net profit/loss for the year		**-32,286**	**-11,696**

Balance sheet 31 December

All figures are in EUR '000

	Note	2024	2023
Assets			
Goodwill	6	36,251	38,724
Property, plant and equipment		2,611	3,358
Investments in subsidiaries	7	92,624	86,916
Receivables from subsidiaries	8	340,153	273,808
Receivables		0	161
Non-current financial assets	8	908	1,122
Deferred tax asset	9	2,954	1,355
Non-current assets		**475,501**	**405,444**
Receivables		202	155
Prepayments		341	324
Receivables		**543**	**479**
Cash		**37,598**	**37,050**
Current assets		**38,141**	**37,529**
Total assets		**513,642**	**442,973**

	Note	2024	2023
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	10	71,354	71,354
Reserve for exchange rate adjustments		-1,353	-1,683
Reserve for hedging		-4,878	-5,563
Retained earnings		225,724	256,871
Equity		**290,847**	**320,979**
Other credit institutions		0	3,577
Loans		207,908	110,383
Other provisions		2,036	2,459
Non-current liabilities		**209,944**	**116,419**
Other credit institutions		1,883	241
Shareholder loans		48	719
Trade payables		5,726	1,060
Payables to subsidiaries		4,587	2,406
Corporation tax		0	139
Other payables		607	1,010
Current liabilities		**12,851**	**5,575**
Total liabilities		**222,795**	**121,994**
Total equity and liabilities		**513,642**	**442,973**

Statement of changes in equity

All figures are in EUR '000

	Note	Share capital	Reserve for exchange rate adjustment	Reserve for hedging	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2024		**71,354**	**-1,683**	**-5,563**	**256,871**	**320,979**
Value of share-based payments		0	0	0	1,464	1,464
Equity transactions in subsidiaries	7	0	34	796	-325	505
Value adjustment of equity transactions		0	393	0	0	393
Tax of equity transactions		0	-97	-111	0	-208
Net profit/loss for the year		0	0	0	-32,286	-32,286
Equity 31 December 2024		**71,354**	**-1,353**	**-4,878**	**225,724**	**290,847**

Notes to the parent company financial statements

1. Accounting policies

The parent company's financial statements are presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (reporting class C). There are no changes in the accounting policies compared to last year. Unless otherwise indicated, the Annual Report for 2024 is presented in EUR thousands (EURk / EUR '000).

The accounting policies for the parent company are consistent with the accounting policies described for the consolidated financial statements concerning recognition and measurement with the following exceptions:

Foreign currency translation
On translation of foreign currencies, exchange rate adjustments of subsidiaries are recognised in equity when the balances of the overall net investment are a foreign enterprise. Exchange rate adjustments on loans are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Investments
The parent company measures the investments in subsidiaries and associates at net asset value. If there is any indication that a company's value is lower than the future earnings of the company, an impairment test is performed of the company as described in the consolidated financial statements. If the carrying amount exceeds the future earnings of the company (recoverable amount), the investment is written down to this lower value. Investments in subsidiaries and associates with a negative net asset value are measured at EUR 0, and the carrying amount of any receivables from these entities is reduced to the extent that they are considered uncollectible. If the parent company has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a deficit that exceeds the receivable, the balance is recognised under provisions.

Goodwill
Goodwill is initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less amortisation. Goodwill is amortised over 20 years as this is the approximate remaining useful life of the solar parks in operation at the time of the merger.

Statement of cash flows
No statement of cash flows is prepared for the parent company. Reference is made to the consolidated statement of cash flows on page 84.

2. Staff costs

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Salaries, wages and remuneration	14,726	9,522
Pensions	992	652
Other social security costs	89	60
Other staff costs	1,511	1,308
Remuneration to the Board of Directors	314	303
Share-based payment	1,464	2,350
	19,096	**14,195**
Average number of full-time employees	128	85

Management remuneration

2024	**Salary**	**Pension**	**Share-based payment**	**Total**
Board of Directors	314	0	135	**449**
Executive Management	1,107	1	528	**1,636**
	1,421	**1**	**663**	**2,085**

2023	Salary	Pension	Share-based payment	Total
Board of Directors	303	0	306	**609**
Executive Management	767	1	1,129	**1,897**
	1,070	**1**	**1,435**	**2,506**

3. Income/loss from investments in subsidiaries

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Share of profit in subsidiaries	460	3,814
Share of loss in subsidiaries	-29,921	-17,053
Depreciation of revaluations	-1,187	-1,183
	-30,648	**-14,422**

4. Financial income

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Interest income	0	480
Interest income from subsidiaries	8,466	8,351
Exchange rate adjustments	838	1,020
Other financial income	1,229	801
	10,533	**10,652**

5. Financial expenses

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Interest expenses	593	81
Exchange rate adjustments	723	706
Other financial expenses	2,471	1,214
	3,787	**2,001**

6. Goodwill

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Cost 1 January	44,256	44,256
Disposal during the year	-260	0
Cost 31 December	**43,996**	**44,256**
Amortisation 1 January	-5,532	-3,319
Amortisation during the year	-2,213	-2,213
Amortisation 31 December	**-7,745**	**-5,532**
Carrying amount 31 December	**36,251**	**38,724**

Goodwill arising from business acquisitions is recognised in the financial statements. Goodwill is initially measured at cost. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less amortisation.

Goodwill is considered to have indefinite useful life; therefore, goodwill is amortised over 20 years.

7. Investments in subsidiaries

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Cost 1 January	65,998	65,907
Additions for the year	19,879	91
Gain/loss on disposals during the year	862	0
Cost 31 December	**86,739**	**65,998**
Revaluations 1 January	-11,665	174
Exchange rate adjustment	34	-451
Net profit/loss for the year	-29,461	-13,239
Dividend to the parent company	-6,358	-1,441
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments	360	4,475
Depreciation of revaluations	-1,187	-1,183
Gain/loss on disposals during the year	854	0
Revaluations 31 December	**-47,423**	**-11,665**
Equity investments with negative net asset value set off against receivables	53,308	32,583
Carrying amount 31 December	**92,624**	**86,916**

Overview of investments in subsidiaries is presented in note 31 to the consolidated financial statements.

The share capital consists of 21,260,107 shares of a nominal value of DKK 25.

No shares carry any special rights.

8. Fixed asset investments

All figures are in EUR '000

	Receivables from subsid-iaries	**Other fixed asset investments**
Cost 1 January 2024	306,391	1,120
Additions/disposals during the year	87,070	-214
Cost 31 December 2024	**393,461**	**906**
Revaluations 1 January 2024	-32,583	2
Revaluations during the year	-20,725	0
Revaluations 31 December 2024	**-53,308**	**2**
Carrying amount 31 December 2024	**340,153**	**908**

9. Deferred tax

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Deferred tax 1 January, net	1,355	699
Recognised in the income statement	1,599	656
Deferred tax 31 December	**2,954**	**1,355**
Deferred tax relates to:		
Property, plant and equipment	60	-244
Borrowing costs	838	53
Rental discount	240	287
Warrants	1,581	1,259
Provisions	235	0
	2,954	**1,355**
Of which, presented as deferred tax assets	2,954	1,355
	2,954	**1,355**

10. Share capital

All figures are in EUR '000

	2024	2023
Changes in share capital:		
Share capital 1 January	71,354	71,354
Share capital 31 December	**71,354**	**71,354**

11. Contingent liabilities

The parent company is jointly taxed with its Daish Group entities. The jointly taxed entities are jointly and severally liable for Danish income taxes and withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties within the Group of jointly taxed entities.

The total joint Danish corporation tax amounted to EUR 0. Any subsequent corrections to the corporate taxes and withholding taxes can lead to another amount.

The company's loan to NSE Flandern Group of EUR 9,251k, including accumulated interest, is subordinated Group NSE Flandern loans with Triodos Bank and KBC bank of EUR 12,855k.

The company's loan to the subsidiary NSE France SAS of EUR 530k, including accumulated interest, is subordinated NSE Frances SAS' loan with Natixis of EUR 6,513k.

The company's loan to the subsidiary Chatteris Investments Sp. z.o.o. of EUR 404k, including accumulated interest, is subordinated Chatteris' loan with mBank of EUR 3,382k.

The company's loan to the subsidiary Orka Holding BVBA of EUR 305k, including accumulated interest, is subordinated Orka Holding's loans with KBC bank, Triodos, BNP Paribas, Belfius and ING bank of EUR 7,255k.

The company's loan to the group NSE Italy of EUR 47k, including accumulated interest, is subordinated NSE Chignolo Po S.r.l.'s loans with UniCredit of EUR 3,610k.

The company's loan to the Group NS Energy I of EUR 21,454k, including accumulated interest, is subordinated NS Energy I's loan with Banco Sabadell of EUR 44,500k.

The company's loan to Polish Solar North of EUR 598k, including accumulated interest, is subordinated Polish Solar North's loan with mBank of EUR 3,513k.

The company's loan to the group Polar Beteiligung of EUR 5,484k, including accumulated interest, is subordinated Polish Solar North's loan with mBank of EUR 1,965k.

The company's loan to the group Nordic Nees Holding ApS of EUR 204k, including accumulated interest, is subordinated Nordic Nees' loan with Vækstfonden of EUR 3,175k.

The company's loan to the group Nordic Vollerup Holding ApS of EUR 253k, including accumulated interest, is subordinated Nordic Vollerup's loan with Vækstfonden of EUR 11,123k.

The company's loan to the group NS Energy II of EUR 11,863k, including accumulated interest, is subordinated NS Energy II's loan from a third party of EUR 9,376k.

The company's loan to the group NS Global I of EUR 39,984k, including accumulated interest, is subordinated WS Bytow, WS Olsztynek, Polish Solar South and Energy Solar's loan with mBank of EUR 25,969k.

11. Contingent liabilities (continued)

The company's loan to the group NS Global II of EUR 28,359k, including accumulated interest, is subordinated Goldalqueva's loan with Sabadell of EUR 18,883k.

The company's loan to the group Nordic Lysabild Holding ApS of EUR 10,552k, including accumulated interest, is subordinated Lysabild's loan with Jyske Bank of EUR 14,734k.

The company's loan to the group NS Global VI ApS of EUR 20,861k, including accumulated interest, is subordinated Nordic Højby's loan with Jyske Bank of EUR 18,266k.

The company's loan to the group Nordic Solar X ApS of EUR 42,060k, including accumulated interest, is subordinated UAB Molsolar's loan with Swedbank of EUR 32,876k.

The parent company has issued a guarantee to Sparekassen Kronjylland of EUR 21,764k concerning the construction financing loan of Nordic Solar Lindesberg AB and Nordic Solar Hultsfred AB.

The parent company has issued a guarantee to NewDev Solarpark Tiste GmbH & Co. KG of EUR 14,342k concerning construction suppliers.

The parent company has issued a guarantee to Nordic Solar Hultsfred AB of EUR 11,581k concerning construction suppliers.

The parent company has issued a guarantee to Nordic Solar EPC ApS of EUR 18,178k concerning construction suppliers.

The parent company has issued a guarantee to UAB Sai-Ignalina of EUR 45,503k concerning construction suppliers.

The parent company has issued a guarantee to Nordic BESS Borup ApS of EUR 1,155k concerning construction suppliers.

The parent company has issued a guarantee to Eresma Solar S.L. of EUR 15,823k concerning construction suppliers.

The parent company has issued a guarantee to Tokio Marine of EUR 15,281k concerning the grid connection for Helios Invest Alpha S.M.P.C., Helios Invest Beta S.M.P.C. and NewDev Solarpark Tiste GmbH & Co. KG.

The parent company has issued a guarantee to SEB Lithuania of EUR 5,100k concerning the grid connection for UAB Molosolar, UAB PV Investment Group and UAB Sai-Ignalina.

The parent company has issued a guarantee to Allianz of EUR 15,921k concerning the grid connection for Nordic Solar Hultsfred AB, Nordic M65 ApS and Solar Sicilly S.r.l.

The parent company has issued a guarantee to Nordea of EUR 3,263k concerning the grid connection for Nordic Solar Hultsfred AB.

The parent company has issued a guarantee to Nordic Guarantee of EUR 1,350k concerning the grid connection for Nordic BESS Borup ApS.

The parent company has issued a guarantee to E.ON Energidistribution AB of EUR 12,780k concerning the grid connection for Nordic Solar Hultsfred AB.

The parent company has issued a guarantee to Danmarks Grønne Investeringsfond of EUR 2,760k concerning the company's loans to Nordic Nees ApS and Nordic Vollerup ApS.

The company has entered a lease on office premises. At 31 December 2024, the total lease commitment was EUR 9,304k.

12. Own shares

Nordic Solar did not buy or sell own shares in 2024.

At 31 December 2024, Nordic Solar A/S owned 38,858 shares worth EUR 740k, corresponding to less than 1% of the total number of shares.

13. Related parties

Related parties are the Board of Directors, the Executive Management and Nordic Solar A/S' subsidiaries.

Remuneration of the Board of Directors and the Executive Management is disclosed in note 7 ''Staff costs'' and note 28 ''Share-based payments'' to the consolidated financial statements.

Our related-party transactions are made on arm's length terms.

Statement by the Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Management team have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Nordic Solar A/S for the financial year 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act. The financial statements of the parent company, Nordic Solar A/S, have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements provide a true and fair view of the Nordic Solar Group's and the parent company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2024 as well as of the results of the Nordic Solar Group's and the parent company's operations and the Nordic Solar Group's cash flows for the financial year 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024.

In our opinion, the management review section of this Annual Report provides a true and fair account of the developments in the Nordic Solar Group's and the parent company's operations and financial circumstances, of the results for the year and of the overall financial position of the Nordic Solar Group and the parent company as well as a description of the most significant risks and uncertainties facing the Nordic Solar Group and the parent company. The management review section of this Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated ESG statements, as presented in the ESG section of this Annual Report, provide a reasonable, fair and balanced representation of the Nordic Solar Group's social responsibility and sustainability performance and have been prepared in accordance with the stated accounting policies.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the 2025 annual general meeting on 24 April 2025.

Hellerup, 19 March 2025

Board of Directors

Christian Sagild, Chair

Iben Mai Winsløw

Frank Schyberg

Vibeke Bak Solok

Christian Dulong Hoff

Executive Management

Nikolaj Holtet Hoff, CEO

Holger Bang, CIO

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Nordic Solar A/S

Opinion
In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Group's financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Group's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2024 in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Moreover, in our opinion, the Parent Company Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Parent Company's financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Parent Company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements of Nordic Solar A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including material accounting policy information, for both the Group and the Parent Company, as well as statement of comprehensive income and cash flow statement for the Group ("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 Group 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 Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement 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 Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act and for the preparation of Parent Company 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group or the Parent 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 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group and the Parent 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 group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Parent Company Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. 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.

Hellerup, 19 March 2025

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Henrik Ødegaard
State Authorised Public Accountant
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Kristian Pedersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
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07 Additional Information

Glossary

A-C

- AC (Alternating Current) – An electric current that periodically reverses direction.
- Availability – The amount of time that a power plant can produce electricity over a certain period, divided by the total time in that period.
- Baseload Power – The minimum amount of electricity needed to be supplied to the grid at all times.
- BESS (Battery Energy Storage Systems) – Storage systems based on battery technology used to store electricity for later use, arbitrage or ancillary services.
- CAGR (Compound Annual Growth Rate) – The annualised growth rate over a number of years.
- CfD (Contract for Difference) – A subsidy scheme that guarantees the off-taker the price difference between the market reference price and the contract's exercise price.
- COD (Commercial Operating Date) – The date when a solar park begins producing electricity and is taken into commercial use.
- Curtailment – the reduction of solar power output due to grid limitations or low/negative prices.

D-G

- DC (Direct Current) – The type of power generated from solar cells, characterised by a constant, one-directional flow of electric charge.
- Electrification – The ongoing development in the level of final energy consumption that originates from electricity.
- Employee Turnover Rate – The percentage of employees leaving the company during a given period.
- Energy System Stability – Ensuring a stable electricity supply across the regional grid, particularly in systems with high renewable energy penetration.
- EPC (Engineering, Procurement, and Construction) – The part of the business responsible for purchasing hardware and handling the construction and installation of solar parks.
- FID (Final Investment Decision) – The point in time when the Board of Directors approves significant investments for project construction.
- FiT (Feed-in Tariff) – A policy mechanism that guarantees a fixed price for renewable energy supplied to the grid.
- Grid Flexibility – The ability of the electricity grid to manage variable renewable energy generation and fluctuating demand
- GWh (Gigawatt Hour) – A unit of electricity measurement equal to one gigawatt (1,000 megawatts or 1 billion watts) used continuously for one hour.

H-M

- Households – Represents the number of average European households supplied with electricity, assuming an annual consumption per household.
- Hybrid Project – a project such as solar PV combined with battery energy storage or other power generation sources, e.g. wind or gas.
- IEA – the International Energy Agency
- Irradiance – The power per unit area received from the sun, measured in kilowatts per square meter.
- Irradiation – The accumulated solar power per unit area over time, measured in kilowatt-hours per square meter.
- kWh (Kilowatt Hour) – A unit of electricity measurement equal to one kilowatt (1,000 watts) used continuously for one hour.
- LCOE (levelised cost of electricity) – the total cost per unit of electricity generated by energy-generating assets over its lifetime.
- Merchant Power – Electricity sold directly to the market at variable prices instead of through fixed contracts such as PPAs.
- MWp (Megawatt Peak) or MW (Megawatt) – A measure of the nominal power capacity of solar cells, modules or systems in the photovoltaic (solar PV) industry. MWp is used to denote solar PV capacity, while MW is used to denote BESS capacity.
- MWh (Megawatt Hour) – A unit of electricity measurement equal to one megawatt (1,000 kilowatts or 1 million watts) used continuously for one hour.

N-P

- NTP (Notice to Proceed) – The point in time when construction of a solar park is cleared to commence.
- O&M (Operations & Maintenance) – The part of the business responsible for operating and maintaining solar parks after they reach COD.
- PPA (Power Purchase Agreement) – A contract between a power producer and a buyer outlining commercial terms such as price, delivery and volume.
- PtX (Power-to-X) – A collective term for technologies that convert electricity into carbon-neutral synthetic fuels like hydrogen, synthetic natural gas, liquid fuels or chemicals.

R-T

- RTB (Ready to Build) – A term indicating that a project has completed all necessary permitting and is ready for construction.
- Solar PV (Solar Photovoltaics) – The conversion of light into electricity through solar cells utilising solar irradiance.
- Spot Market – A market where electricity is traded for immediate delivery at real-time prices.
- Tracker – A mounting system that tilts solar panels throughout the day to optimise sunlight exposure.
- TWh (Terawatt Hour) – A unit of electricity measurement equal to one terawatt (1 million megawatts, 1 billion kilowatts or 1 trillion watts) used continuously for one hour.

Disclaimer and cautionary statements

The Annual Report contains certain forward-looking statements, including but not limited to, the statements and expectations contained in the section "Financial outlook for 2025". Statements herein, other than statements of historical fact, regarding our future results of operations, financial condition, cash flows, business strategy, plans and future objectives are forward-looking statements. Words such as "targets", "ambition", "believe","expect", "aim", "intend", "plan", "seek", "will", "may", "should", "anticipate", "continue", "predict" or variations of these words, as well as other statements regarding matters that are not historical facts or regarding future events or prospects, constitute forward-looking statements.

Nordic Solar A/S (referred to as "Nordic Solar" or "the Company") has based these forward-looking statements on its current views with respect to future events and financial performance. These views involve a number of risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those predicted in the forward-looking statements and from the past performance of Nordic Solar. While the Company believes that the estimates and projections reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, they may prove materially incorrect and actual results may materially differ due to a variety of factors, including, but not limited to, changes in temperature, solar irradiance, precipitation levels, the development in the power, coal, carbon, gas, oil, currency and interest rate markets, changes in legislation, regulation or standards, the renegotiation of contracts, changes in the competitive environment in the Company's markets and reliability of supply, as well as customer-created delays affecting product installation, grid connections and other revenue-recognition factors.

All forward-looking statements contained in the Annual Report are expressively qualified by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this statement. Undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements. Additional factors that may affect future results are contained in the "Risk management" section in this Annual Report, and these factors should also be considered. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of this Annual Report. Unless required by law, Nordic Solar is under no duty and undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement after the distribution of this Annual Report, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Colophon

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Iben Mai Winsløw
Frank Schyberg
Vibeke Bak Solok
Christian Dulong Hoff

Remuneration and Nomination Committee
Christian Sagild, Chair
Iben Mai Winsløw
Frank Schyberg

Audit and Risk Committee
Vibeke Bak Solok, Chair
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