



**Five green energy  
sources on the  
grid in 2020**

# Annual Report 2020

P/F Vindfelagið í Húshaga

Tórshavn

Reg. no. 6368



# Management Report

The Board of Directors and Management today have hereby submitted the Annual Report and Accounts of P/F Vindfelagið í Húshaga for fiscal year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

The Annual Report and Accounts is drawn up pursuant to the Faroese Financial Statements Act.

It is our opinion that the accounting methods used are suitable and that the Accounts give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities, and financial position as at 31 December 2020 and the

result of operations for fiscal year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

It is also our opinion that the Management Review constitutes a true and fair report of the matters included in the Review.

The Annual Report is submitted to the Annual General Meeting with a recommendation for approval.

Tórshavn, 19 March 2021

## Management

*Hákun Djurhuus*  
Managing Director, CEO

## Board

*Kári Johansen*  
Chairman

*Haraldur S. Hammer*  
Vice Chairman

*Niclas Hentze*

*Oddmar á Lakjuni*

*Poul Klementsén*

*Sonni L. Petersen*

*Sune Jacobsen*

# The independent auditor’s report

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF VINDFELAGIÐ Í HÚSAHAGA

OPINION

We have audited the annual accounts of P/F Vindfelagið í Húshaga for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2020, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet, and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Faroese Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position for the company at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company’s operations and of the company’s cash flows for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Faroese Financial Statements Act.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in the Faroe Islands. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section “Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts”. We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA’s Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in the Faroe Islands, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

ISSUE EMPHASISED IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

Without affecting our conclusion, we draw attention to a disagreement concerning settlement of sales of electricity between P/F Vindfelagið í Húshaga and SEV on the one side, and the Electricity Production Authority on the other side. If sales were settled according to the opinion of the Authority, this would significantly affect the balance sheet of P/F Vindfelagið í Húshaga, in which case the Company’s equity as of 31 December 2020 would decrease by DKK 5.1 million. We refer to the explanation and information provided in note 11 on pages 22-23.

THE MANAGEMENT’S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Faroese Financial Statements Act. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company’s ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

AUDITOR’S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Faroe Islands will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error and may be considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the consolidated annual accounts and the annual accounts.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Faroe Islands, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit

procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management’s preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about the company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of

the entities or the business activities within the company to express an opinion on the annual accounts. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

STATEMENT ON THE MANAGEMENT’S REVIEW

The management is responsible for the management’s review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management’s review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management’s review.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management’s review and in that connection consider whether the management’s review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management’s review provides the information required under the Faroese Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management’s review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Faroese Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management’s review.

Tórshavn, 19 March 2021

P/F Januar  
State Authorised Public Accountants

Hans Laksá  
State Authorised Public Accountant

Key Figures

Amounts in 1,000 DKK	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Income Statement					
Net sales	12,436	13,663	12,692	13,685	14,158
Result before depreciation, amortization and impairment	8,005	8,609	8,044	9,425	9,403
Result before interest	726	1,330	711	2,245	2,124
Interest	-1,256	-1,379	-1,475	-1,597	-2,712
Annual result	-406	-58	-636	450	-482
Balance sheet					
Total assets	73,033	79,609	85,166	91,446	96,518
Equity	20,867	21,273	21,331	21,968	21,518

Management Review

MAIN ACTIVITIES

The activity of the Company is the production of electricity from wind power.

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES AND FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE COMPANY

Total wind production in the Faroe Islands was 10% lower in 2020 compared to 2019. The decrease in yield is mainly due to generator faults in some of the turbines in Neshagi and Húсахagi sites, which require extensive work to rectify. A special generator repair team from Enercon Sweden is assigned to the repair work, but the team has been hampered by travel restrictions due to the Covid19-pandemic.

Production in Húсахagi was 30.3 GWh (32.9 GWh in 2019), which is the lowest annual yield since start of production in 2014. Average annual production for the years 2015-2019 was 34.9 GWh.

Despite production of 30.3 GWh in 2020, the company is – according to the sales agreement – entitled to income on 41.4 GWh with a deduction for unavailability, which in 2020 was 3.7 GWh related to operational and technical factors due to the company itself, and not the wind turbine provider. In 2020, the Company has adjusted for -1.6 GWh in sales for the years 2016-2019. The adjustment is the difference between production measured in the individual wind turbines versus the correct measuring point in the Húсахagi sub-station. Total net sales were DKK 12.4 million in 2020 compared to DKK 13.7 million in 2019.

The cost for goods and services in 2020 was DKK 4.4 million, compared to DKK 5.0 million in 2019. Wages were DKK 46,000, compared to DKK 64,000 in 2019.

Depreciation was DKK 7.3 million for 2020, the same amount as in 2019.

Interest expense was DKK 1.3 million for 2020, compared to DKK 1.4 million in 2019.

The result after tax for 2020 was DKK -406,000, which is worse than the loss of DKK 58,000 in 2019.

SPECIAL RISKS

The Company has undertaken initiatives to secure itself against possible risks. The Company has entered into a pricing agreement that secures a sale of 41.4 GWh per year to its parent company, SEV, for an agreed upon price, which, in 2020, was DKK 0.3422 per kWh, after reduction arising from operational and technical issues attributable to the Company itself. Thus, the Company’s income stream is well established and secured. The Company is in discussion with the authorities on how to interpret wordings relating to the secured sales quantity, and the outcome may affect future income statements, see the section on disagreement on settlement below.

The Company knows its operations and maintenance expenses because the Company has entered into an agreement with ENERCON, who is the supplier of the wind turbines, to provide maintenance, spare parts, and inspection of the wind turbines for a fixed price. The Company also has a service level agreement with SEV, which takes care of all technical and administrative issues.

The Company has entered into a long-term loan from the parent company, SEV, for which, from December 2016 and for the next 10 years, the Company will pay the same fixed interest as SEV itself has secured.

The Company has insured its assets consistent with the insurance strategy of the parent company, SEV.

INVESTMENTS

The Company has made investments for DKK 153,000 during the year.

CASH FLOW

The Company does not maintain its own liquidity. The Company uses the liquidity of the parent company, SEV, to pay debt as it falls due and thus the Company maintains a current account with the parent company, SEV. The parent company has exceptionally good liquidity and has also secured access to operational financing over the next few years if the need arises.

THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Company has a high regard for the natural



environment and all relevant legislation, directives, rules, and regulations are always followed.

PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Along with the parent company, SEV, the Company is an active developer of knowledge within the field of wind energy production in the Faroe Islands, and strives continually to enhance the quality and the amount of electricity production from wind.

PROSPECTS FOR 2021

The Company expects to harvest more wind energy in 2021 than in 2020 by balancing production in association with the battery system that went operational in 2016.

According to the Company’s budget, the result is projected to be DKK 215,000 in 2021.

DISAGREEMENT ABOUT THE SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS REGARDING ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION TO P/F VINDFELAGIÐ Í HÚSAHAGA

A disagreement has arisen between the Electricity Production Oversight Authority (the Authority) on one side, and P/F Vindfelagið í Húshaga and SEV (Grid Division) on the other side regarding how electricity production shall be calculated.

P/F Vindfelagið í Húshaga and SEV (Grid Division) are agreed that the commercial conditions of the government authorities and the offer submitted in 2012 to the government authorities state that SEV (Grid Division) shall offer P/F Vindfelagið í Húshaga an income assurance of at least 41.4 GWh. This assumes that the wind turbines of the windfarm company are in good technical and operational status.

The Authority is not in agreement with the windfarm company and SEV (Grid Division). The disagreement came to light in November/December 2018, but has ongoing significance relative to the income implications for the companies. Table 1 below shows the amounts for the individual years that the disagreement can impact the accounts of the windfarm company, if the view of the Authority is adopted.

Table 1 below shows that, pursuant to the Authority, including 2020, SEV (Grid Division) had paid DKK 6.2 million too much over the last five

Table 1  
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SETTLEMENT AND THE AUTHORITY’S OPINION IN DKK MILLION

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
The Authority’s opinion on GWh to settle with P/F Vindfelagið í Húshaga	34.6	38.1	40.7	34.1	31.5	179.0
GWh P/F Vindfelagið í Húshaga has settled with SEV (Grid)	41.4	41.4	40.3	40.5	35.4	199.0
Difference between the Authority’s opinion and settlement in GWh	-6.8	-3.3	0.4	-6.4	-3.9	-20.1
Difference between the Authority’s opinion and settlement in DKK million	-2.2	-1.1	0.1	-2.2	-1.3	-6.7
Grid loss not subtracted for the years 2016-2019 in DKK million	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5
Difference between Authority and P/F Vindfelagið í Húshaga in DKK million	-2.1	-1.0	0.3	-2.0	-1.3	-6.2

years to P/F Vindfelagið í Húshaga. This is money that the windfarm company, pursuant to the Authority, shall repay to the parent company, SEV (Grid Division).

The original pricing agreement between the parties did not include a detailed description of the income assurance that was set forth in the offer of the government authorities and the tender of the windfarm company. The windfarm company and SEV (Grid Division) have come to an agreement to amend the original pricing agreement and forward it to the Authority with a request that it approve the newly revised agreement such that the original conditions regarding income assurance in the offer and tender are renewed and adopted. This is the reason that the figures are not booked in the accounts. The new revised pricing agreement was sent to the Authority on 16 February 2021 with the request that the Authority approve it. The

Authority is currently reviewing the matter.

To afford the reader some insight into the impact of the disagreement outlined in Table 1, Table 2 is provided to show how the sales, the annual result, the transfer accounting with the parent company and the share equity of SEV might appear if the respective figures were booked in the accounts.

For a more detailed discussion of the accounting numbers of P/F Vindfelagið í Húshaga, please refer to the 2020 accounts of the company, which can be found at [www.sev.fo](http://www.sev.fo).

EVENTS AFTER THE CLOSING OF THE ACCOUNTS

From the closing date of the financial statements to date, nothing has occurred that would impact the assessment of the annual accounts.

Table 2  
EFFECT OF ADJUSTING THE ACCOUNTS ACCORDING TO THE AUTHORITY’S OPINION IN DKK MILLION

Effect on sales income	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Sales income in the accounts	14.2	13.7	12.7	13.7	12.4	66.6
Sales income in the Authority’s opinion	12.1	12.7	13.0	11.6	11.1	60.5
Effect	2.1	1.0	-0.3	2.0	1.3	6.2

Effect on net result	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Net result in the accounts	-0.5	0.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.4	-1.1
Net result in the Authority’s opinion	-2.2	-0.3	-0.4	-1.7	-1.5	-6.2
Effect	-1.7	-0.8	0.2	-1.7	-1.1	-5.1

Effect on inter-company account with parent company	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Inter-company account in the accounts	1.0	3.2	3.2	5.6	5.1
Inter-company account in the Authority’s opinion	-1.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	-1.0
Effect	-2.1	-3.1	-2.8	-4.8	-6.2

Effect on equity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Equity in the accounts	21.5	22.0	21.3	21.3	20.9
Equity in the Authority’s opinion	19.8	19.4	19.1	17.3	15.8
Effect	-1.7	-2.5	-2.3	-3.9	-5.1

# Accounting Principles

GENERAL

The Annual Accounts of P/F Vindfelagið í Húshaga are prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Faroese Financial Statements Act for class B corporations.

The Annual Accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Amounts in the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Notes, etc. are rounded to whole thousands. As each number is rounded individually, rounding differences may occur between the numbers presented and the sum of the underlying numbers.

Where a Table in the financial statement shows numbers in DKK rounded to whole thousand or million, and the Table shows differences between periods, either in DKK or percent, the comparisons are calculated on the basis of the underlying numbers and then rounded off. As a result of this, small differences can occur between the rounded numbers shown in the Table and the calculated comparisons.

BASIS FOR RECOGNITION AND VALUATIONS

In the Income Statement, income is recognised as earned. The same pertains to value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Included in the Income Statement are all expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, provisions, and impairment losses derived of changes in the financial estimates of the amounts that otherwise have been recognised in the operational accounts.

Assets are recognised in the Balance Sheet when future economic benefits are likely to flow to the Company and the value of such assets can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the Balance Sheet when they are reasonably likely to occur and can be measured reliably.

On recognition and valuation, due regard is given to foreseeable loss and risks arising before the time at which the Annual Report is presented, and relate to circumstances present as at the end of the fiscal year.

TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

Foreign currency transactions are translated using the rate of exchange applicable as at the date of transaction. Realised and unrealised translation gains and losses are recognised in the Income Statement under financial items.

Receivables, liabilities and other financial booking in foreign currencies that are not translated as at the end of the fiscal year are translated using the exchange rates applicable as at the end of the fiscal year. The difference between the exchange rate as at the end of the fiscal year and the exchange rate current as at the date of the transaction are recognised in the Income Statement under financial items.

INCOME STATEMENT

NET SALES

Net sales are recognised in the Income Statement, provided that delivery has been effected and the risk has passed to the buyer by the end of the fiscal year and income is reliably pending and is expected to be received. Net sales exclude VAT, fees and rebates in connection with sales.

CONSUMPTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Consumption of goods and services includes costs for the purchase of raw materials and consumables less rebates and changes in inventory during the year.

OTHER EXTERNAL EXPENSES

This item comprises external costs related to the purchase of oil, supplies and other services, as well as other administrative costs.

EMPLOYEE EXPENSES

Employee expenses encompass wages plus vacation pay and pension benefits including other social benefits. Any compensation received from the government is deducted from employee expenses.

DEPRECIATION AND WRITE-DOWNS

The depreciation and amortisation of intangible and tangible fixed assets are based on an asset’s forecasted useful life.

FINANCIALS

Financials include interest receivable and interest payable, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses on financial assets and debt. Financial revenue and expense are booked at value for the relevant accounting year.

Interest expense and other loan costs to finance production of intangible and tangible fixed assets and are related to the production period are not included in the forecasted useful life of the asset.

## Balance Sheet

TANGIBLE ASSETS

Tangible assets are valued at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and write-offs. Land is not depreciated.

The depreciation basis includes the acquisition value less the expected residual value at the end of the asset’s prescribed useful life.

Acquisition value includes the purchase price and costs directly accruing from the time of acquisition to the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation is based on an asset’s forecasted useful life and the residual value of the asset:

	Useful life	Residual value
Vind turbines	15 ár	0 %
Equipment and furnishings	3-5 ár	0 %

Equipment with an expected useful life under one year is expensed in the year of acquisition.

Regarding own production assets the acquisition value includes the cost of supplies / consumables, parts, suppliers, direct wage expense and indirect production costs.

DEPRECIATION OF FIXED ASSETS

Every year the carrying amount of tangible fixed assets is appraised to obtain an indication of whether they have lost value or have been impaired. This is done in addition to general depreciation write-downs.

When a loss in value is indicated, impairment tests are carried out on each individual asset and each asset category. Assets with impaired value are written down to the recoverable amount, if this amount is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is either the net realisable or sale value or the capital value. Capital value is calculated as the current value of the expected net revenues accruing from using an asset or asset group.

RECEIVABLES

Receivables are valued at amortised acquisition cost, which generally corresponds to nominal value. To guard against possible loss, receivables are written-down to net realised value.

ACCRUALS

Accruals shown as assets include realised costs related to future financial years.

CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXES

Current tax, payable and receivable, is recognised in the Balance Sheet as the tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account the previous year. Current tax payable and receivable tax are recognised based on the set off permitted by law and the booked amounts generally calculated at net or current.

Deferred tax is calculated on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. This is recognised in the Balance Sheet based on intended use of the asset or how the debt is intended to be repaid.

Deferred tax assets, including tax deficits carried forward, are recognised at the anticipated realisable value, either by adjusting the tax on future income or by off-setting deferred tax within the same legal tax entity. Possible deferred net receivable tax is recognised at net realised value.

Deferred tax is valued consistent with the tax regulations and tax rates then applicable as at the end of the fiscal year.

Adjustments to deferred tax resulting from changes to tax rate are incorporated into the operational accounts.

LIABILITIES

Relative to loan facilities, financial debt is recognised at realised or acquisition value, corresponding to the received amount less transaction fees. Subsequently, financial debt is recognised at the amortised realised value, which corresponds to capitalised value plus effective interest such that the difference between the received amount and the nominal value is recognised in the operational

accounts over the period of the loan facility.

Debt to financial institutions is valued at amortised realised value, which corresponds to the residual debt for a cash loan. Regarding the value of bonds, the amortised realised value is calculated as the cash value on the date the bond was issued, adjusted by the booked depreciation during the instalment period of the effective rate of interest at the time of contracting such debt.

Other debt is also measured at the amortised realised value, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Income Statement 1 January – 31 December

Amounts in 1,000 DKK

Note	2020	2019
1, 11    Net sales	12,436	13,663
2        Other expenditure (goods and services)	-4,384	-5,010
<b>Gross proceeds</b>	<b>8,052</b>	<b>8,653</b>
3        Employee expenses	-46	-44
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of fixed assets	-7,279	-7,279
<b>Result before financials</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>1,330</b>
4        Financial expenses	-1,256	-1,379
<b>Result before tax</b>	<b>-530</b>	<b>-49</b>
5        Tax on annual result	123	-9
<b>Annual result</b>	<b>-406</b>	<b>-58</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of result</b>		
Result carried forward	-406	-58
<b>Total distribution</b>	<b>-406</b>	<b>-58</b>



Balance Sheet 31 December

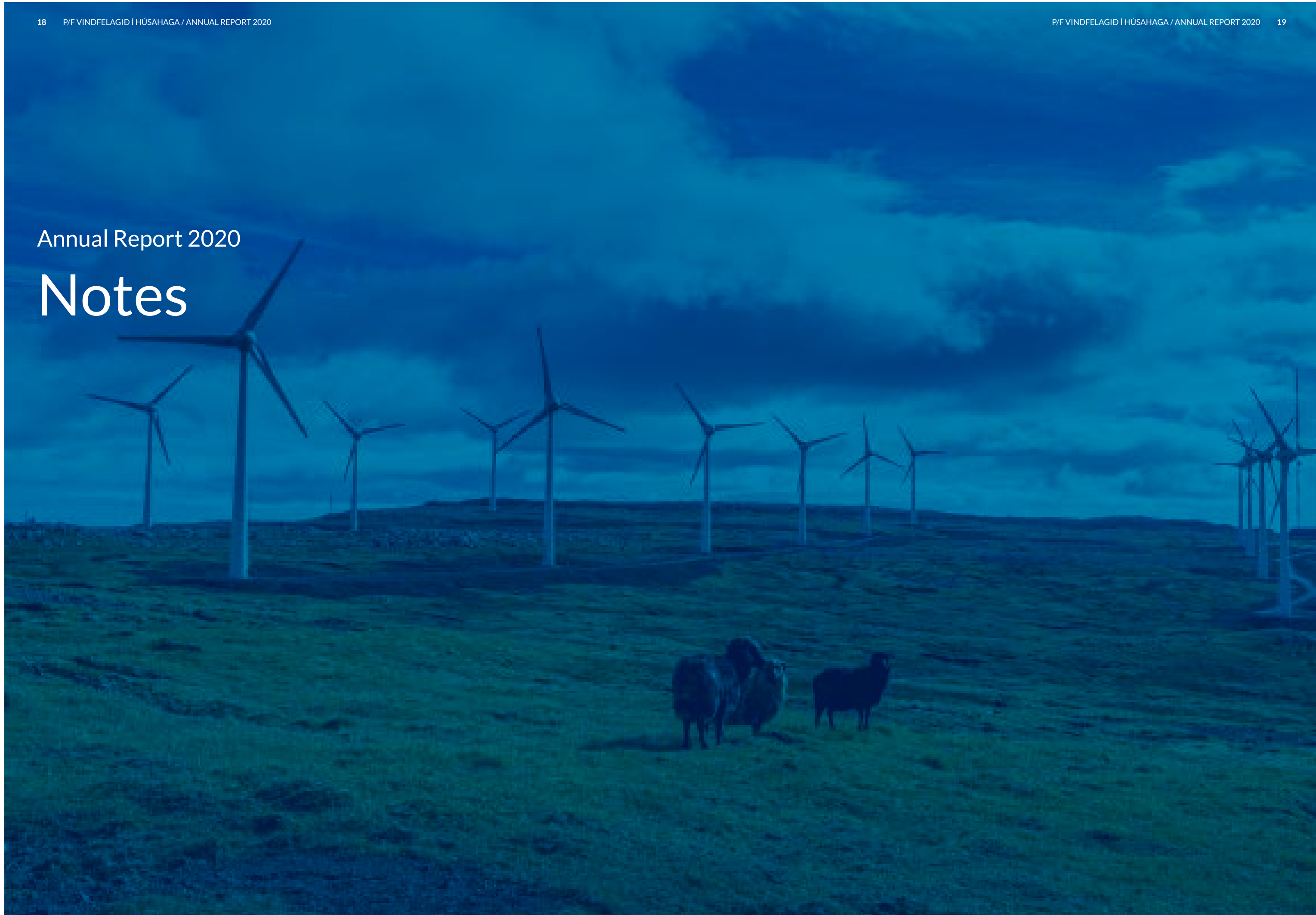
ASSETS in 1,000 DKK		
Note	31.12.20	31.12.19
Tangible fixed assets		
6 Production facilities	63,695	70,975
6 Work in progress	214	61
Tangible fixed assets	63,909	71,035
Fixed assets total	63,909	71,035
Debtors	0	0
Inter-company account	5,135	5,564
Tax asset	249	126
Prepayments	3,740	2,884
Total current assets	9,124	8,574
Total assets	73,033	79,609

Balance Sheet 31 December

LIABILITIES in 1,000 DKK		
Note	31.12.20	31.12.19
Equity		
7 Share capital	22,000	22,000
Result carried forward	-1,133	-727
Total equity	20,867	21,273
Debt		
8 Long-term debt	46,136	52,166
Total long-term debt	46,136	52,166
8 Current portion of long-term debt	6,030	5,898
Other liabilities	0	272
Total short-term debt	6,030	6,170
Total debt	52,166	58,336
Total liabilities	73,033	79,609
9 Overview of turbine equipment		
10 Mortgages and other obligations		

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# Notes



## Notes 1–5

### 1. NET SALES

Amounts in 1,000 DKK	2020	2019
Production of electricity	12,128	13,663
Adjustment to prior year's sales	-543	0
Repayment from producer due to insufficient availability	850	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,436</b>	<b>13,663</b>

### 2. OTHER EXPENSES (GOODS AND SERVICES)

Amounts in 1,000 DKK	2020	2019
Turbines	3,725	4,172
Electric and technical	0	0
Buildings and land	107	157
Studies and consultancy	16	327
Management and office expenses	0	0
Other operating expenses	3	1
Other administrative expenses	532	353
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,384</b>	<b>5,010</b>

### 3. EMPLOYEE EXPENSES

Amounts in 1,000 DKK	2020	2019
Wages	46	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>
Number of employees	0	0
Full-time equivalent	0	0

### 4. FINANCIAL EXPENSES

Amounts in 1,000 DKK	2020	2019
Interest, loans and bank debt, etc.	1,256	1,379
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>1,379</b>

### 5. TAXES ON ANNUAL RESULT

Amounts in 1,000 DKK	2020	2019
Change in tax asset	123	-9
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>-9</b>

## Notes 6–8

### 6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Amounts in 1,000 DKK	2020	2019
Acquisition value, opening balance	100,092	100,092
<b>Acquisition value closing balance</b>	<b>100,092</b>	<b>100,092</b>
Depreciation, amortization and impairment opening balance	-29,118	-21,838
Depreciation, amortization and impairment during the year	-7,279	-7,279
<b>Depreciation, amortization and impairment closing balance</b>	<b>-36,397</b>	<b>-29,118</b>
<b>Book value year-end</b>	<b>63,695</b>	<b>70,975</b>
Book value year-end 2019	70,975	
<b>Work-in-progress</b>		
Work-in-progress opening balance	61	0
Investment booked to work-in-progress	153	61
Completed work transferred to depreciation	0	0
<b>Work-in-progress closing balance</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>61</b>
Work-in-progress closing balance year-end 2019	61	
<b>Fixed assets at year-end</b>	<b>63,909</b>	<b>71,035</b>
Fixed assets at year-end 2019	71,035	

### 7. EQUITY

Amounts in 1,000 DKK	Share capital	Result carried forward	Total
Equity statement 01.01.20 - 31.12.20			
Opening balance 01.01.20	22,000	-727	21,273
<b>Annual result</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-406</b>	<b>-406</b>
<b>Closing balance 31.12.20</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>-1,133</b>	<b>20,867</b>

### 8. DEBT

Amounts in 1,000 DKK	Repayment next year	Outstanding debt after 5 years	Total debt 31.12.20	Total debt 31.12.19
Debt to parent company	6,030	27,230	52,166	58,064
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,030</b>	<b>27,230</b>	<b>52,166</b>	<b>58,064</b>

The outstanding debt after 5 years is calculated as an annuity loan to be paid over 12 years from 2016.

Notes 9–11

9. OVERVIEW OF TURBINE EQUIPMENT 2020

Location	Turbine	MW	Type	Supplier	Powered by	Year	Age	Total hours	Hours 2020
Húsahagi	V1	0.9	Turbine (pitch reg.)	Enercon	Wind	2014	7	48,033	7,212
Húsahagi	V2	0.9	Turbine (pitch reg.)	Enercon	Wind	2014	7	47,665	7,172
Húsahagi	V3	0.9	Turbine (pitch reg.)	Enercon	Wind	2014	7	47,372	7,039
Húsahagi	V4	0.9	Turbine (pitch reg.)	Enercon	Wind	2014	7	46,236	5,822
Húsahagi	V5	0.9	Turbine (pitch reg.)	Enercon	Wind	2014	7	47,804	7,366
Húsahagi	V6	0.9	Turbine (pitch reg.)	Enercon	Wind	2014	7	47,095	7,120
Húsahagi	V7	0.9	Turbine (pitch reg.)	Enercon	Wind	2014	7	46,481	6,974
Húsahagi	V8	0.9	Turbine (pitch reg.)	Enercon	Wind	2014	7	45,306	5,521
Húsahagi	V9	0.9	Turbine (pitch reg.)	Enercon	Wind	2014	7	47,598	7,127
Húsahagi	V10	0.9	Turbine (pitch reg.)	Enercon	Wind	2014	7	46,539	5,535
Húsahagi	V11	0.9	Turbine (pitch reg.)	Enercon	Wind	2014	7	45,619	4,978
Húsahagi	V12	0.9	Turbine (pitch reg.)	Enercon	Wind	2014	7	46,202	6,190
Húsahagi	V13	0.9	Turbine (pitch reg.)	Enercon	Wind	2014	7	47,807	6,741

10. MORTGAGES AND OTHER LIABILITIES AS OF 31.12.20

The Company holds no mortgages nor is it subject to any court case. The Company is bound by rental, operating and maintenance, and administration agreements in 2021 totalling DKK3.7 million.

11. DISAGREEMENT ABOUT THE SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS REGARDING ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION TO P/F VINDFELAGIÐ Í HÚSAHAGA

A disagreement has arisen between the Electricity Production Oversight Authority (the Authority) on one side, and P/F Vindfelaðið í Húsahaga and SEV (Grid Division) on the other side regarding how electricity production shall be calculated.

P/F Vindfelaðið í Húsahaga and SEV (Grid Division) are agreed that the commercial conditions of the government authorities and the offer submitted in 2012 to the government authorities state that SEV (Grid Division) shall offer P/F Vindfelaðið í Húsahaga an income assurance of at least 41.4 GWh. This assumes that the wind turbines of the windfarm company are in good technical and operational status.

The Authority is not in agreement with the windfarm company and SEV (Grid Division). The disagreement came to light in November/December 2018, but has ongoing significance relative to the income implications for the companies. Table 1 below shows the amounts for the individual years that the disagreement can impact the accounts of the windfarm company, if the view of the Authority is adopted.

TABLE 1. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SETTLEMENT AND THE AUTHORITY’S OPINION IN DKK MILLION

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
The Authority’s opinion on GWh to settle with P/F Vindfelaðið í Húsahaga	34.6	38.1	40.7	34.1	31.5	179.0
GWh P/F Vindfelaðið í Húsahaga has settled with SEV (Grid)	41.4	41.4	40.3	40.5	35.4	199.0
Difference between the Authority’s opinion and settlement in GWh	-6.8	-3.3	0.4	-6.4	-3.9	-20.1
Difference between the Authority’s opinion and settlement in DKK million	-2.2	-1.1	0.1	-2.2	-1.3	-6.7
Grid loss not subtracted for the years 2016-2019 in DKK million	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5
Difference between Authority and P/F Vindfelaðið í Húsahaga in DKK million	-2.1	-1.0	0.3	-2.0	-1.3	-6.2

Note 11, continued

Table 1 above shows that, pursuant to the Authority, including 2020, SEV (Grid Division) had paid DKK 6.2 million too much over the last five years to P/F Vindfelaðið í Húsahaga. This is money that the windfarm company, pursuant to the Authority, shall repay to the parent company, SEV (Grid Division).

The original pricing agreement between the parties did not include a detailed description of the income assurance that was set forth in the offer of the government authorities and the tender of the windfarm company. The windfarm company and SEV (Grid Division) have come to an agreement to amend the original pricing agreement and forward it to the Authority with a request that it approve the newly revised agreement such that the original conditions regarding income assurance in the offer and tender are renewed and adopted. This is the reason that the figures are not booked in the accounts. The new revised pricing agreement was sent to the Authority on 16 February 2021 with the request that the Authority approve it. The Authority is currently reviewing the matter.

To afford the reader some insight into the impact of the disagreement outlined in Table 1, Table 2 is provided to show how the sales, the annual result, the transfer accounting with the parent company and the share equity of SEV might appear if the respective figures were booked in the accounts.

TABLE 2. EFFECT OF ADJUSTING THE ACCOUNTS ACCORDING TO THE AUTHORITY’S OPINION IN DKK MILLION

Effect on sales income	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Sales income in the accounts	14.2	13.7	12.7	13.7	12.4	66.6
Sales income in the Authority’s opinion	12.1	12.7	13.0	11.6	11.1	60.5
Effect	2.1	1.0	-0.3	2.0	1.3	6.2
Effect on net result	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Net result in the accounts	-0.5	0.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.4	-1.1
Net result in the Authority’s opinion	-2.2	-0.3	-0.4	-1.7	-1.5	-6.2
Effect	-1.7	-0.8	0.2	-1.7	-1.1	-5.1
Effect on inter-company account with parent company	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Inter-company account in the accounts	1.0	3.2	3.2	5.6	5.1	
Inter-company account in the Authority’s opinion	-1.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	-1.0	
Effect	-2.1	-3.1	-2.8	-4.8	-6.2	
Ávirkan av ósemju á eginpeningin	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Equity in the accounts	21.5	22.0	21.3	21.3	20.9	
Equity in the Authority’s opinion	19.8	19.4	19.1	17.3	15.8	
Effect	-1.7	-2.5	-2.3	-3.9	-5.1	



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Financial calendar: 01.01-31.12  
Business Tax Registration No.: 622672  
Business Registration No.: 6386