AALBORG CSP A/S

HJULMAGERVEJ 55, 9000 AALBORG

ANNUAL REPORT

1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2018

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 22 May 2019

Claus Christensen

CVR NO. 21 14 20 42

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	Aalborg CSP A/S Hjulmagervej 55 9000 Aalborg
	CVR No.: 21 14 20 42 Established: 29 July 1998 Registered Office: Aalborg Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Claus Christensen, chairman Per Schak Andreasen Peter Badstue Jensen Søren Sandholm Overgaard Peter Rose Thomsen
Board of Executives	Svante Bundgaard
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Nørrebro 15 9800 Hjørring

STATEMENT BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Directors and Board of Executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Aalborg CSP A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018.

The Management's Review includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Review.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Aalborg, 22 May 2019

Board of Executives

Svante Bundgaard

Board of Directors

Claus Christensen Chairman	Per Schak Andreasen	Peter Badstue Jensen
Søren Sandholm Overgaard	Peter Rose Thomsen	

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Aalborg CSP A/S

Opinion
We have audited the Financial Statements of Aalborg CSP A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company's at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such Internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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, we conclude that Management’s Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management’s Review.

Hjørring, 22 May 2019

BDO Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Ole Ejsing
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne28683

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Main activity
The primary focus of the Aalborg CSP A/S activities is on engineering, design and delivery of components within the field of energy – primarily solar energy based CSP (Concentrated Solar Power). During the financial year of 2018, Aalborg CSP has been engaged in assignments mostly in Denmark, China, Middle East and Australia.

The 2018 activities are divided between different fields of activity of which engineering and deliveries within the field of solar energy work accounts for 75%. The remaining 25% are engineering services, including assignments for the Danish Defence and assignments for clients operating within the fields of energy, maritime and technical documentation and 3D drawing; all fields in which the detached area of business BK Engineering is knowledge-intensive.

Development in activities and financial position
In 2018, we have participated in several storage projects as well as projects focusing on efficient use of the surplus of produced electricity from windmills.

The engineering services and after sales market continue to grow and have contributed very positively to the Company’s results.

The warranty periods for previously delivered larger project has run out, hence provision for warranties as of December 31, 2018 is low.

Profit/loss for the year compared to future expectations
The result for the year is unsatisfactory and significantly below budget.

Several project, which we expected to win in 2018 have been postponed, resulting in a 2018 turnover significantly below budget and thereby a negative result.

Significant events after the end of the financial year
Apart from the matter mentioned above no events of special significance, which are expected to have material impact on the financial position or results of operations of Aalborg CSP, have occurred.

Research and development activities
In 2018, we initiated a large development project focusing on efficiency and cost price for our header-and-coil heat exchangers. The project, which is almost finalized, has turned out very positive and resulted in Aalborg CSP’s header-and-coil heat exchangers being more competitive in terms of both efficiency and price. The cost has been recognized as an immaterial asset.

During the year, Aalborg CSP has also been involved in development projects regarding new technologies e.g. new solar collection equipment and storage of thermal energy. All work connected to such development has been charged to the profit and loss account on a regular basis.

Future expectations
In the beginning of 2019 Aalborg CSP got three bigger orders, why a greater part of the budgeted turnover already is secured. Based on a promising pipeline for both the domestic market and the export market Aalborg CSP expects a positive result for 2019.

The company’s foreign branches
The company holds a sales and service office in Seville, Spain as well as a branch office in Adelaide, Australia and a majority owned subsidiary in Danish Cleantech Group Africa ApS.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK '000
GROSS PROFIT		**28.629.993**	**25.434**
Staff costs	1	-30.889.335	-29.423
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		-2.217.552	-2.626
OPERATING LOSS		**-4.476.894**	**-6.615**
Other financial income	2	6.692	2
Other financial expenses		-402.538	-753
LOSS BEFORE TAX		**-4.872.740**	**-7.366**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	1.015.177	1.612
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		**-3.857.563**	**-5.754**

PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDEND

Retained earnings		-3.857.563	-5.754
TOTAL		**-3.857.563**	**-5.754**

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK '000
Development projects completed		2.297.048	2.660
Intangible fixed assets acquired		256.570	363
Intangible fixed assets	4	**2.553.618**	**3.023**
Production plants and machinery		363.227	210
Leasehold improvements		38.386	80
Tangible fixed assets	5	**401.613**	**290**
Equity investments in group enterprises		70.000	70
Rent deposit and other receivables		324.068	339
Fixed asset investments	6	**394.068**	**409**
FIXED ASSETS		**3.349.299**	**3.722**
Assets held for sale		2.315.881	0
Inventories		**2.315.881**	**0**
Trade receivables		17.652.154	18.314
Contract work in progress	7	3.692.083	6.445
Receivables from group enterprises		351.499	327
Deferred tax assets		237.762	0
Other receivables		2.357.540	3.775
Receivables corporation tax		0	7
Prepayments and accrued income		575.260	701
Receivables		**24.866.298**	**29.569**
Cash and cash equivalents		**17.108.987**	**32.569**
CURRENT ASSETS		**44.291.166**	**62.138**
ASSETS		**47.640.465**	**65.860**

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK '000
Share capital		1.750.000	1.750
Reserve for development costs		2.285.720	826
Retained profit		21.145.729	26.463
EQUITY	8	**25.181.449**	**29.039**
Provision for deferred tax		0	1.075
Other provisions for liabilities	9	651.609	6.505
PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES		**651.609**	**7.580**
Bank debt		2.592.971	0
Prepayments received	7	8.190.767	2.198
Trade payables		6.138.643	20.584
Corporation tax		290.513	0
Other liabilities		4.594.513	6.459
Current liabilities		**21.807.407**	**29.241**
LIABILITIES		**21.807.407**	**29.241**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**47.640.465**	**65.860**
Contingencies etc.	10		
Charges and securities	11		

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	2018 DKK	2017 DKK '000	Note
Staff costs			**1**
Average number of employees			
50 (2017: 49)			
Wages and salaries	27.832.387	26.501	
Pensions	1.908.328	1.821	
Social security costs	319.399	219	
Other staff costs	829.221	882	
	30.889.335	**29.423**	
Other financial income			**2**
Group enterprises	6.692	2	
	6.692	**2**	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			**3**
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year	290.513	0	
Adjustment of tax for previous years	-18.825	-7	
Adjustment of deferred tax	-1.286.865	-1.605	
	-1.015.177	**-1.612**	

Intangible fixed assets **4**

	Development projects completed	Intangible fixed assets acquired
Cost at 1 January 2018	9.995.730	1.475.942
Additions	1.559.095	34.825
Cost at 31 December 2018	**11.554.825**	**1.510.767**
Amortisation at 1 January 2018	7.335.735	1.113.220
Depreciation for the year	1.922.042	140.977
Depreciation at 31 December 2018	**9.257.777**	**1.254.197**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2018	**2.297.048**	**256.570**

Aalborg CSP A/S capitalizes its development costs of new developed products / technologies.

It is crucial for Aalborg CSP A/S to offer its customers innovative solutions. Therefore, we continuously are focusing on possible improvement to our product program enabling us to provide a broader and more innovative product palette.

In 2018, we initiated a large development project focusing on efficiency and cost price for our header-and-coil heat exchangers. The project, which is almost finalized, has turned out very positive and resulted in Aalborg CSP's header-and-coil heat exchangers being more competitive in terms of both efficiency and price.

We have already received an order based on the new header-and-coil heat exchangers. Delivery is expected to take place in the beginning of 2020.

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Tangible fixed assets 5

	Production plants and machinery	Leasehold improvements
Cost at 1 January 2018	2.781.204	535.878
Additions	283.582	0
Disposals	-117.288	0
Cost at 31 December 2018	**2.947.498**	**535.878**
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2018	2.570.758	455.937
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of	-99.464	0
Depreciation for the year	112.977	41.555
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2018	**2.584.271**	**497.492**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2018	**363.227**	**38.386**

Fixed asset investments 6

	Equity investments in group enterprises	Rent deposit and other receivables
Cost at 1 January 2018	70.000	339.068
Disposals	0	-15.000
Cost at 31 December 2018	**70.000**	**324.068**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2018	**70.000**	**324.068**

	2018 DKK	**2017** DKK '000	Note
Contract work in progress			7
Sales value of unfinished production period	34.030.711	123.714	
Advance billings	-38.529.395	-119.467	
Contract work in progress, net	**-4.498.684**	**4.247**	
Which is incorporated as follows:			
Contract work in progress (assets)	3.692.083	6.445	
Prepayments received (liabilities)	-8.190.767	-2.198	
	-4.498.684	**4.247**	

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Equity 8

	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained profit	Total
Equity at 1 January 2018	1.750.000	825.652	26.463.360	29.039.012
Proposed distribution of profit			-3.857.563	-3.857.563
Transferred to reserve for development costs		1.460.068	-1.460.068	
Equity at 31 December 2018	**1.750.000**	**2.285.720**	**21.145.729**	**25.181.449**

	2018 DKK	2017 DKK '000	Note
Other provisions for liabilities			9
0-1 år	651.609	6.505	

Other provisions for liabilities include usual warranty on projects delivered by the company.

Contingencies etc. 10

Contingent liabilities
Guarantees:
Usual warranty on work performed.

Performance guarantees:
The company has filed working bonds for 637 DKK '000.

The company has towards EKF filed guarantee for regress for 699 DKK '000.

Rent:
The company has entered into rental agreements for the company's premises. The agreements have a notice period between 6 and 24 months.

Joint liabilities
The company is jointly and severally liable together with the parent company and the other group companies in the jointly taxed group for tax on the group’s jointly taxed income and for certain possible withholding taxes such as dividend tax.

Tax payable of the group’s jointly taxed income is stated in the annual report of BKH Holding I ApS, which serves as management company for the joint taxation.

Charges and securities 11

As security for exposures to banks is deposited 296 DKK '000 in escrow accounts.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of Aalborg CSP A/S for 2018 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles used last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue
Net revenue from sale of merchandise and finished goods is recognised in the Income Statement if supply and risk transfer to purchaser has taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

Where products with a high degree of individual adjustments are delivered, recognition in net revenue is made as and when the production progresses, the net revenue being equal to the sales value of the work performed for the year (the production method). This method is applied when the total costs and expenses regarding the contract and the degree of completion at the balance sheet date can be reliably assessed, and it is likely that the financial benefits will flow to the company.

Other operating income
Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprises' principal activities, including profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Cost of sales
Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

Other external expenses
Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, buildings, bad debts, operational lease expenses, etc.

Staff costs
Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions and other costs for social security etc. for the company’s employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

Tax
The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible fixed assets
Patents and licences are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation or the recoverable amount. Patents are amortised over the residual patent term and licences are amortised over the term of the agreement, however, no more than 8 years.

Development costs comprise costs, including wages and salaries, and amortisation, which directly or indirectly can be related to the company's development activities and which fulfil the criteria for recognition.

Capitalised development costs are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation or recoverable amount.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life after completion of the development work. The amortisation period is normally 5 years.

Intangible fixed assets are generally written down to the lower of recoverable value and carrying amount.

Tangible fixed assets
Production plant and machinery and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and write-down.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used. As regards self-manufactured assets, the cost price includes cost of materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll and indirect production costs.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Production plant and machinery	3-10 years	0 %
Leasehold improvements	3-10 years	0 %

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Fixed asset investments
Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. If the cost exceeds the net realisable value, this is written down to the lower value.

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at amortised cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Impairment of fixed assets
The carrying amount of intangible and tangible fixed assets together with investments, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, write-down is provided to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Inventories
Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO-principle. If the net realisable value is lower than cost, write-down is provided to the lower value.

The cost of assets held for sale includes direct and indirect cost related til to the acquisition of the assets.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by write-down to meet expected losses.

Contract work in progress
Work in progress on contract is measured at the sales value of the work performed. The sales value is measured on the basis of the degree of completion on the balance sheet date and the total anticipated revenue related to the specific work in progress.

The specific work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet as receivables or payables, depending on the net value of the selling price less progress invoicing and progress payments.

Costs relating to sales work and obtaining of contracts are recognised in the income statement as and when they are incurred.

Accruals, assets
Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Other provisions for liabilities
Other provisions for liabilities include the expected cost of warranty commitments, loss on work in progress, restructuring etc. and deferred tax.

Warranty commitments include liabilities for improvement of work within the warranty period of 1 to 5 years. The provision for liabilities is measured and recognised on the basis of experience with warranty work.

When it is likely that the total costs will exceed the total income on the contract work in progress, a provision is made for the total loss that is anticipated for the contract. The provision is recognised as a cost under production costs.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tax payable and deferred tax
Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the balance sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the on account tax scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date would be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities
Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to nominal value.

Derivative financial instruments
The initial recognition measures derivative financial instruments in the balance sheet at cost price and subsequently at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are included in receivables and liabilities, respectively.

Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and complying with the criteria for hedging of the fair value of a recognised asset or a recognised liability is recognised in the Income Statement together with possible changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability.

Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and complying with the criteria for hedging of future cash flows is recognised under receivables or payables and under equity. If the future transaction results in recognition of assets or liabilities, all amounts recognised under equity are transferred from equity and recognised under initial cost for the asset or liability, respectively. If the future transaction results in income or expenses amounts recognised under equity are transferred to the Income Statement for the period where the Income Statement was affected by the hedged amount.

As regards possible derivative financial instruments, which do not comply with the criteria for classification as hedging instruments, any changes in fair value are recognised on a current basis in the Income Statement.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the income statement as a financial income or expense.

If the foreign exchange position is considered to hedge future cash flows, the unrealised exchange adjustments are recognised directly in the equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the balance sheet date and the exchange rate at the time of occurrence of the receivables or payables is recognised in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.