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CGH-NORDIC A/S
JERNBANEGADE 8, 1., 7160 TØRRING
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2016

**The Annual Report has been presented and
adopted at the Company's Annual General
Meeting on 15 May 2017**

Chris D'Hondt

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	CGH-Nordic A/S Jernbanegade 8, 1. 7160 Tørring Website: www.cghnordic.dk CVR no.: 27 96 54 90 Established: 24 March 2006 Registered Office: Tørring Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Chris D'Hondt, Formand Morten Fonnesbæk Nielsen Andreas Veit
Board of Executives	Morten Fonnesbæk Nielsen
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Roms Hule 4, 1. sal 7100 Vejle

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 CGH-Nordic A/S for the year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

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 the Company's financial position at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

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.

Tørring, den 3. marts 2017

Board of Executives

Morten Fonnesbæk Nielsen

Board of Directors

Chris D'Hondt
Formand

Morten Fonnesbæk Nielsen

Andreas Veit

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of CGH-Nordic A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of CGH-Nordic A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016, 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 at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016 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 audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 Responsibility for 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.

Vejle, 3. March 2017

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR-nr. 20 22 26 70

Allan Lund
State Authorised Public Accountant

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Principal activities

The main business of the Company is to carry on business with production, trade and development of energy supply systems including tanks and ancillary equipment.

Development in activities and financial position

The Company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2016 shows a net profit of DKK 2,859,713 and the balance sheet at 31 December 2016 shows equity of DKK 3,359,713.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the financial year-end, which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
GROSS PROFIT		7.652.867	8.324.336
Staff costs.....	1	-3.835.554	-3.812.017
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment.....		-110.330	-135.805
OPERATING PROFIT		3.706.983	4.376.514
Other financial income.....		4.370	15.841
Other financial expenses.....		-29.312	-21.379
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		3.682.041	4.370.976
Tax on profit.....	2	-822.322	-1.032.637
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		2.859.719	3.338.339
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Extraordinary dividend.....		3.338.339	1.985.043
Accumulated profit.....		-478.620	1.353.296
TOTAL		2.859.719	3.338.339

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Intangible fixed assets acquired.....		1.071	8.184
Intangible fixed assets	3	1.071	8.184
Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment.....		306.375	142.030
Tangible fixed assets	4	306.375	142.030
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		35.682	35.504
Fixed asset investments	5	35.682	35.504
FIXED ASSETS		343.128	185.718
Raw materials and consumables.....		32.043	51.746
Finished goods and goods for resale.....		858.240	1.329.061
Prepayments for goods.....		0	429.994
Inventories		890.283	1.810.801
Trade receivables.....		8.147.376	4.005.588
Receivables from group enterprises.....		66.804	124.751
Deferred tax assets.....		4.868	4.350
Prepayments and accrued income.....		100.980	305.018
Receivables		8.320.028	4.439.707
Cash and cash equivalents		4.788.296	7.403.107
CURRENT ASSETS		13.998.607	13.653.615
ASSETS		14.341.735	13.839.333

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Share capital.....	6	500.000	500.000
Retained profit.....		2.859.719	3.338.339
EQUITY.....	7	3.359.719	3.838.339
Prepayments received from customers.....		2.453.594	1.492.100
Trade payables.....		877.516	1.148.787
Payables to group enterprises.....		3.632.976	3.134.795
Corporation tax.....		467.279	430.538
Other liabilities.....		3.550.651	3.794.774
Current liabilities.....		10.982.016	10.000.994
LIABILITIES.....		10.982.016	10.000.994
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		14.341.735	13.839.333
 Contingencies etc.	 8		
Charges and securities	9		

NOTES

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK	Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of employees 5 (2015: 5)			
Wages and salaries.....	3.550.256	3.525.633	
Pensions.....	261.304	262.008	
Social security costs.....	23.994	24.376	
	3.835.554	3.812.017	
Tax on profit			2
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	822.840	918.987	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	-518	113.650	
	822.322	1.032.637	
Intangible fixed assets			3
		Intangible fixed assets acquired	
Cost at 1 January 2016.....		35.568	
Cost at 31 December 2016.....		35.568	
Amortisation at 1 January 2016.....		27.384	
Depreciation for the year.....		7.113	
Depreciation at 31 December 2016.....		34.497	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2016.....		1.071	
Tangible fixed assets			4
		Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment	
Cost at 1 January 2016.....		209.593	
Additions.....		267.561	
Cost at 31 December 2016.....		477.154	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2016.....		67.562	
Depreciation for the year.....		103.217	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2016.....		170.779	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2016.....		306.375	

NOTES

				Note
Fixed asset investments				5
			Rent deposit and other receivables	
Cost at 1 January 2016.....			35.503	
Additions.....			179	
Cost at 31 December 2016.....			35.682	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2016.....			35.682	
		2016	2015	
		DKK	DKK	
Share capital				6
Specification of the share capital:				
Shares, 5.000 in the denomination of 100 DKK.....	500.000		500.000	
	500.000		500.000	
Equity				7
		Retained		
	Share capital	profit	Total	
Equity at 1 January 2016.....	500.000	3.338.339	3.838.339	
Proposed distribution of profit.....		-478.620	-478.620	
Equity at 31 December 2016.....	500.000	2.859.719	3.359.719	
Contingencies etc.				8
The Company has following securities:				
		2016	2015	
		DKK	DKK	
Rent payments concerning contract, 6 month.....		38.065	37.319	
Payments under operating leases regarding cars, 24 month.....		135.300	253.842	
Charges and securities				9
The Company has following securities:				
Deposit accounts as security for guarantee repairs.....	295.943		1.086.463	
Payment bond towards customer.....	30.000		180.000	

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual report of CGH-Nordic A/S for 2016 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. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less discounts related to the sale.

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 in general

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from investments in financial assets, debt and transactions in foreign currencies 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 on profit for the year

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.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible assets comprise software licences and type approvals.

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and write-downs.

The amortisation period is 5 years.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tangible fixed assets

Other plants, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and write-downs.

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

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
Other plants, fixtures and equipment.....	2 - 3 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

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

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 merchandise as well as raw materials and consumables is calculated at acquisition price with addition of transportation and similar costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes cost of raw materials, consumables, direct payroll cost and indirect production cost.

Receivables

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

Accruals, assets

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

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.

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.

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 cost of sales.