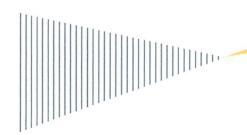
BIC Electric Danmark ApS

Springbankevej 14, 7323 Give, Denmark

CVR no. 32 34 30 23



Annual report 2016

Approved at the annual general meeting of shareholders on 3 March 2017

Chairman:

Jens-Chr. Møller





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Statement by the Executive Board

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of BIC Electric Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Give, 3 March 2017

Executive Board:

Jens-Chr. Møller

Lucja Kalkstein



Independent auditors' report

To the shareholders of BIC Electric Danmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BIC Electric Danmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016, which comprise an income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 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 rules and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on our procedures, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Herning, 3 March 2017

ERNST & YOUNG

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Niels. J. Jørgersen State Authorised Public Accountant



Management's review

Company details

Name

Address, Postal code, City

CVR no. Established

Registered office

Financial year

Executive Board

Auditors

BIC Electric Danmark ApS

Springbankevej 14, 7323 Give, Denmark

32 34 30 23 2 January 2014

Vejle

1 January - 31 December

Jens-Chr. Møller

Lucja Kalkstein

Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Industrivej Nord 9, P.O. Box 360, 7400 Herning, Denmark



Management's review

Management commentary

Business review

The Company's principal activities are production and consulting within building and industry also including related activities.

Financial review

The income statement for 2016 shows a profit of DKK 218,616 against a DKK 7,974 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2016 shows equity of DKK 493,585.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.



Income statement

Note	DKK	2016	2015
2	Gross margin Staff costs	2,281,954 -1,996,938	2,474,498 -2,466,171
	Profit before net financials Financial income Financial expenses	285,016 956 -193	8,327 3,199 -567
3	Profit before tax Tax for the year	285,779 -67,163	10,959 -2,985
	Profit for the year	218,616	7,974
	Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Retained earnings	218,616	7,974
		218,616	7,974



Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2016	2015
	ASSETS Current assets Receivables		
	Trade receivables	808,819	99,350
	Receivables from group entities Deferred income	0 44,344	176,801 918
		853,163	277,069
	Cash	908,750	526,457
	Total Current assets	1,761,913	803,526
	TOTAL ASSETS	1,761,913	803,526
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES Equity		
	Share capital Retained earnings	50,000 443,585	50,000 224,969
	Total equity	493,585	274,969
	Current liabilities Trade payables Income taxes payable Other payables	275,559 67,256 925,513	193,316 2,985 332,256
	Total current liabilities	1,268,328	528,557
	Total liabilities	1,268,328	528,557
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	1,761,913	803,526

Accounting policies
 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

⁵ Related parties



Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2016 Profit/loss for the year	50,000 0	224,969 218,616	274,969 218,616
Equity at 31 December 2016	50,000	443,585	493,585



Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of BIC Electric Danmark ApS for 2016 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act to report reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied by the company are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

Income from the rendering of services is recognised as revenue as the services are rendered, implying that revenue corresponds to the market value of the services rendered in the year (production method).

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Gross margin

The items revenue, change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross margin in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.



Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The Company and its Danish group entities are jointly taxed. The Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit making and loss making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which normally match the nominal value. There is performed a devaluation to avoidance loses based on an objective indication that a receivable or a group of receivables are debased. Devaluation is performed to the net realisable value, in the case of that this is lower than the accounting value.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term marketable securities which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Equity

Proposed dividends

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability once adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividends expected to be distributed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under "Equity".

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.



Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.



Notes to the financial statements

	DKK	2016	2015
2	Staff costs	1,858,381	2,285,172
	Wages/salaries	86,361	80,378
	Pensions	52,196	100,621
	Other social security costs	1,996,938	2,466,171
	Average number of full-time employees	7	9
3	Tax for the year	67,163	2,985
	Estimated tax charge for the year	67,163	2,985

4 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

Guarantee commitments consist of a guarantee provided in respect of bank commitments in Baltic Industries & Consulting A/S and BIC Electric Sp. z o.o.

Other contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with its parent, Jens-Chr. Møller Holding ApS, CVR no. 30 52 97 07 which acts as management company, and is jointly and severally with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes for the income year. The jointly taxed group entities total known liability to the Central Tax Administration appear in the management Company's financial statement.

5 Related parties

BIC Electric Danmark ApS' related parties comprise the following:

Ownership

The following shareholders are registered in the Company's register of shareholders as holding minimum 5% of the share capital:

Name	Domicile
BIC Electric Sp. z o.o.	BIC Electric Sp. z o.o., ul. 1 Maja 39, 71-627
	Szczecin, Polen