

# **Ra Power Pro ApS**

**Sandbjergvej 12, 2970 Hørsholm**

**Company reg. no. 34 20 73 56**

## **Annual report**

**1 January - 31 December 2018**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 18 June 2019.

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**Jan H. Christiansen**  
Chairman of the meeting

Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from the Danish version of the document. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 is the same as the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % is the same as the English 23.5 %.

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## **Management's report**

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The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of Ra Power Pro ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Hørsholm, 18 June 2019

### **Managing Director**

Peter Randow

### **Board of directors**

Jan H. Christiansen

Peter Randow

Henrik Hede-Nielsen

## **Independent auditor's report**

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### **To the shareholders of Ra Power Pro ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the annual accounts of Ra Power Pro ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 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 and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. 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 Denmark, 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.

#### **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 Danish 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 Denmark 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 annual accounts.

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

## **Independent auditor's report**

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- 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.

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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management's review provides the information required under the Danish 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 Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Hillerød, 18 June 2019

### **Grant Thornton**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

### **Claus Koskelin**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne30140

## Company data

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### **The company**

Ra Power Pro ApS  
Sandbjergvej 12  
2970 Hørsholm

Company reg. no. 34 20 73 56  
Established: 9 January 2012  
Domicile:  
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

### **Board of directors**

Jan H. Christiansen  
Peter Randow  
Henrik Hede-Nielsen

### **Managing Director**

Peter Randow

### **Auditors**

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Nordstensvej 11  
3400 Hillerød

### **Parent company**

Nordic Asiatic ApS

### **Subsidiary**

SolarDrive Distribution USA, LLC, USA

## **Management's review**

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### **The principal activities of the company**

The Company's main activity includes the development of new solar cell technology for "off-grid" use targeted small electric cars to golf, municipalities, hotels / resorts and military. The new photovoltaic technology (Solar Drive) will after a succesful final development create a solar power center that will be able to charge all day long. A Solar Drive will be able to create a better environment, reduce costs and create a better CO2 neutral environment in golf, municipalities, hotels /resorts and military.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The gross loss for the year is tDKK -111 against tDKK -169 last year. The results from of the year are tDKK -1.035 against tDKK -811 last year.

The management consider the results unsatisfactory.



## **Accounting policies used**

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The annual report for Ra Power Pro ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

### **Recognition and measurement in general**

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

### **Translation of foreign currency**

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials.

Debtors, creditors, and other monetary items in foreign currency are translated by using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or the recognition in the latest annual accounts of the amount owed or the liability is recognised in the profit and loss account under financial income and expenses.

## Accounting policies used

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Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currency and which are not considered to be investment assets purchased in foreign currencies are measured at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

In case the foreign group enterprises and associated enterprises meet the criteria for being independent units, the profit and loss accounts are translated by using an average exchange rate for the period in question, and the balance sheet items are translated by using the closing rate. Differences arising in connection with the translation of the equity of foreign group enterprises at the beginning of the year to the closing rate are recognised directly in the equity. The same goes for differences arising in connection with translation of the profit and loss accounts from average exchange rate to the closing rate.

At recognition of foreign group enterprises which are integrated units, the monetary items are translated by using the closing rate. Non monetary items are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the following depreciation or writedown of the asset. The items of the profit and loss account are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the profit and loss account deriving from non monetary items are translated by using historical prices.

Currency adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in the equity. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised in the equity.

### The profit and loss account

#### **Gross loss**

The gross loss comprises the net turnover, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, work performed for own purposes and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.

Costs of sales includes costs for the purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

## **Accounting policies used**

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### **Net financials**

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

Dividend from equity investments in group enterprises is recognised in the financial year where the dividend is declared.

### **Tax of the results for the year**

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

## **The balance sheet**

### **Financial fixed assets**

#### **Equity investments in group enterprises**

Equity investments in group enterprises are measured at cost. In case the recoverable amount is lower than the cost, writedown takes place to this lower value.

#### **Other securities and equity investments**

Other unlisted securities are measured at cost. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

### **Debtors**

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

### **Available funds**

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

## **Accounting policies used**

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### **Equity**

#### **Dividend**

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under the equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the general meeting (the time of declaration).

#### **Corporate tax and deferred tax**

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

According to the rules of joint taxation, Ra Power Pro ApS is unlimited, jointly and severally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, arising within the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

#### **Liabilities**

Mortgage debt and bank debt are for instance measured at amortised cost. As to cash loans, this corresponds to the outstanding debt of the loan. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding debt calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing adjusted by amortisation of the market value adjustment on the date of the borrowing carried out over the repayment period.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

## Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>Gross loss</b>	<b>-110.919</b>	<b>-169.486</b>
Other financial income	3	581
Writedown relating to financial assets	-820.945	-598.875
Other financial costs	-103.488	-54.251
<b>Results before tax</b>	<b>-1.035.349</b>	<b>-822.031</b>
Tax on ordinary results	0	10.885
<b>Results for the year</b>	<b>-1.035.349</b>	<b>-811.146</b>
 <b>Proposed distribution of the results:</b>		
Allocated from results brought forward	-1.035.349	-811.146
<b>Distribution in total</b>	<b>-1.035.349</b>	<b>-811.146</b>

**Balance sheet 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		
Equity investments in group enterprises	0	0
Other securities and equity investments	0	75.371
Financial fixed assets in total	<u>0</u>	<u>75.371</u>
<b>Fixed assets in total</b>	<u>0</u>	<u>75.371</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Trade debtors	634	634
Tax receivables from group enterprises	0	10.885
Other debtors	5.777	60.880
Debtors in total	<u>6.411</u>	<u>72.399</u>
Available funds	<u>3.492</u>	<u>6.644</u>
<b>Current assets in total</b>	<u>9.903</u>	<u>79.043</u>
<b>Assets in total</b>	<u>9.903</u>	<u>154.414</u>

**Balance sheet 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>Equity</b>		
Contributed capital	110.000	110.000
Results brought forward	-6.127.464	-5.092.116
<b>Equity in total</b>	<b><u>-6.017.464</u></b>	<b><u>-4.982.116</u></b>
 <b>Liabilities</b>		
Bank debts	1.724.828	1.824.937
Trade creditors	24.231	72.792
Debt to group enterprises	3.615.632	2.576.125
Debt to associated enterprises	662.676	662.676
Short-term liabilities in total	<u>6.027.367</u>	<u>5.136.530</u>
 <b>Liabilities in total</b>	<b><u>6.027.367</u></b>	<b><u>5.136.530</u></b>
 <b>Equity and liabilities in total</b>	<b><u>9.903</u></b>	<b><u>154.414</u></b>

- 1 **Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern**
- 2 **Mortgage and securities**
- 3 **Contingencies**

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 1. Uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern

The annual report is based on the going concern principal as bank debt and loan to shareholders are not expected to be paid back in 2019.

As in previous years, the company expects to receive funding as demand arises. Based on this assumption, the management issues the accounts on the basis of continued operations.

### 2. Mortgage and securities

For bank debts, tDKK 1.700, the company has provided security in company assets representing a nominal value of tDKK 1.500. This security comprises the below assets, stating the book values:

Trade debtors	tDKK 1
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### 3. Contingencies

#### Joint taxation

Oak 88 ApS, company reg. no 25828992 being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withheld taxes etc. may cause changes in the company's liabilities.