

Ctek Denmark ApS

Østergade 11-15, 9690 Fjerritslev

CVR no. 35 53 26 33



Annual report 2016

Approved at the annual general meeting of shareholders on 22 May 2017

Chairman:



Søren Nielsen



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Statement by the Executive Board

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

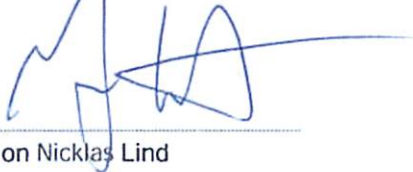
The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my 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 my opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

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

Fjerritslev, 22 May 2017
Executive Board:



Jon Nicklas Lind

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Ctek Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ctek Denmark 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 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's 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 judgement 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 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 note 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.

Aalborg, 22 May 2017

Ernst & Young
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Evan Christensen
State Authorised Public Accountant



Thomas S. Kallenaage
State Authorised Public Accountant



Management's review

Company details

Name	Ctek Denmark ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Østergade 11-15, 9690 Fjerritslev
CVR no.	35 53 26 33
Established	15 November 2013
Registered office	Jammerbugt
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Executive Board	Jon Nicklas Lind
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Vestre Havnepromenade 1A, 9100 Aalborg, Denmark



Management's review

Management commentary

Business review

Ctek Denmark ApS develops and sells intelligent battery chargers.

Financial review

The income statement for 2016 shows a profit of DKK 171 thousand against DKK 195 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2016 shows equity of DKK 791 thousand.

Events after the balance sheet date

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

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2016	2015
	Gross margin	1,938	2,259
2	Staff costs	-1,703	-2,001
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-14	0
	Profit before net financials	221	258
	Financial income	4	3
	Financial expenses	-3	-5
	Profit before tax	222	256
3	Tax for the year	-51	-61
	Profit for the year	171	195
	 Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Retained earnings	171	195
		171	195

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2016	2015
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
	Property, plant and equipment		
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	46	30
		46	30
	Total fixed assets	46	30
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	0	44
	Receivables from group entities	731	888
	Other receivables	149	46
	Deferred income	2	14
		882	992
	Cash	269	156
	Total non-fixed assets	1,151	1,148
	TOTAL ASSETS	1,197	1,178
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	80	80
	Retained earnings	711	540
	Total equity	791	620
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	5	7
	Total provisions	5	7
	Liabilities		
	Current liabilities		
	Trade payables	48	53
	Payables to group entities	3	14
	Income taxes payable	4	66
	Other payables	346	418
		401	551
	Total liabilities other than provisions	401	551
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	1,197	1,178

1 Accounting policies

4 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK'000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2016	80	540	620
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	171	171
Equity at 31 December 2016	80	711	791

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

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

Changes in accounting policies

Effective 1 January 2016, the Company has adopted act no. 738 of 1 July 2015. This implies no changes in the recognition and measurement, the accounting policies are therefore consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

Income statement

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place and provided that the income can be reliably measured and is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the agreed consideration ex. VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts 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.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Tax

Tax for the year comprises current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives are as follows:

Tools and equipment 3-7 years

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired.

Prepayments

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

Equity

Proposed dividends

Proposed dividends are recognised as a liability at the date when they are adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). The expected dividend payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Income taxes

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a setoff against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. The change in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates is recognised in the income statement.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the nominal value.

DKK'000	2016	2015
2 Staff costs		
Wages/salaries	1,508	1,782
Pensions	183	201
Other social security costs	12	14
Other staff costs	0	4
	1,703	2,001
 Average number of full-time employees	 3	 3
 3 Tax for the year		
Estimated tax charge for the year	52	66
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	-1	-5
	51	61

4 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other financial obligations

Rent and lease liabilities include a rent obligation totalling 85 tDKK in interminable rent agreements. Furthermore, the Company has liabilities under operating leases for cars and IT equipment, totalling 56 tDKK, with remaining contract terms of 1-2 years.