

Suntube ApS

Venlighedsvej 6, 2970 Hørsholm
CVR no. 35 63 54 83

Annual report for 2016

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 13.03.17

Peter Christian Kjærgaard Vesborg
Dirigent

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The company

Suntube ApS
Venlighedsvej 6
2970 Hørsholm
Registered office: Hørsholm
CVR no.: 35 63 54 83
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Peter Christian Kjærgaard Vesborg

Board Of Directors

Peter Christian Kjærgaard Vesborg
Rasmus Grønbek Haahr

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement of the Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.16 - 31.12.16 for Suntube ApS.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.16 and of the results of the the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.16 - 31.12.16.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Hørsholm, March 13, 2017

Executive Board

Peter Christian Kjærgaard Vesborg

Board Of Directors

Peter Christian Kjærgaard Vesborg

Rasmus Grønbek Haahr

To the capital owner of Suntube ApS**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Suntube ApS for the financial year 01.01.16 - 31.12.16, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, inclusive of accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.16 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.16 - 31.12.16 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 "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.

Statement regarding the 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 Statement Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing 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.
- 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.

Copenhagen, March 13, 2017

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Thomas Thomsen
State Authorized Public Accountant

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise research, development and production, including for the SunTube-project.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.16 - 31.12.16 shows a profit of DKK 8,788 against DKK 53,387 for the period 01.01.15 - 31.12.15. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 101,848.

Outlook

The company is also expecting a satisfactory result for the year 2017.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note		2016 DKK	2015 DKK
	Gross profit	453.761	363.732
1	Staff costs	-441.773	-293.399
	Profit before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	11.988	70.333
	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs of property, plant and equipment	-395	0
	Profit before net financials	11.593	70.333
2	Financial income	390	405
	Financial expenses	-145	-700
	Profit before tax	11.838	70.038
3	Tax on profit or loss for the year	-3.050	-16.651
	Profit for the year	8.788	53.387
	Proposed appropriation account		
	Retained earnings	8.788	53.387
	Total	8.788	53.387

ASSETS		31.12.16	31.12.15
Note		DKK	DKK
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	13.831	0
4	Total property, plant and equipment	13.831	0
	Deposits	4.416	7.582
	Total investments	4.416	7.582
	Total non-current assets	18.247	7.582
	Receivables from group enterprises	26.438	42.193
	Other receivables	63.758	30.164
	Total receivables	90.196	72.357
	Cash	203.494	226.110
	Total current assets	293.690	298.467
	Total assets	311.937	306.049

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note	31.12.16 DKK	31.12.15 DKK
Contributed capital	50.000	50.000
Retained earnings	51.848	43.060
Total equity	101.848	93.060
Provisions for deferred tax	696	0
Total provisions	696	0
Trade payables	47.215	25.000
Income taxes	2.354	16.145
Other payables	159.824	71.020
Deferred income	0	100.824
Total short-term payables	209.393	212.989
Total payables	209.393	212.989
Total equity and liabilities	311.937	306.049

⁵ Contingent liabilities

⁶ Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Contributed capital	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.15 - 31.12.15		
Balance pr. 01.01.15	50.000	-10.327
Net profit/loss for the year	0	53.387
Balance as at 31.12.15	50.000	43.060
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.16 - 31.12.16		
Balance pr. 01.01.16	50.000	43.060
Net profit/loss for the year	0	8.788
Balance as at 31.12.16	50.000	51.848

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
1. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	436.166	292.500
Other social security costs	2.908	899
Other staff costs	2.699	0
Total	441.773	293.399
Average number of employees during the year	2	2

2. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	390	405
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3. Tax on profit or loss for the year

Current tax for the year	2.354	16.145
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	696	506
Total	3.050	16.651

4. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Additions during the year	14.226
Cost as at 31.12.16	14.226
Depreciation during the year	-395
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.16	-395
Carrying amount as at 31.12.16	13.831

5. Contingent liabilities

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes and any obligations to withhold tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies.

6. Related parties

Controlling influence:	Basis of influence
Suntube Holding ApS, Charlottenlund	Owner

7. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable certainty that the grant conditions have been met and that the grant will be received.

Grants to cover expenses incurred are recognised on a proportionate basis in the income statement over the period in which the expenses eligible for government grants are expensed. Government grants are recognised under other operating income.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue, raw materials and consumables and cost of sales and other external expenses.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised as delivery takes place. Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Costs of raw materials and consumables

Costs of raw materials and consumables comprise raw materials and consumables used for the year as well as any changes in inventories, including any inventory wastage.

Write-downs of inventories of raw materials and consumables are also recognised under raw materials and consumables to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to sales, administration and premises.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The amortisation and depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated/amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful life, year	Residual value, per cent
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3	0

The basis of depreciation/amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation/amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

BALANCE SHEET

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation/amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Current and deferred tax

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

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

7. Accounting policies - continued -

Deferred income

Deferred income under liabilities comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent financial years.