

DELPRO Wind A/S
Bavnevej 50
6580 Vamdrup
Business Registration No
36066423

Annual report 2017

The Annual Meeting adopted the annual report on 13.03.2018

Chariman of the General Meeting

Name: Jacob Christian Rath

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Entity details	1
Statement by Management on the annual report	2
Independent auditor's report	3
Management commentary	6
Income statement for 2017	7
Balance sheet at 31.12.2017	8
Statement of changes in equity for 2017	10
Notes	11
Accounting policies	13

Entity details

Entity

DELPRO Wind A/S

Bavnevej 50

6580 Vamdrup

Central Business Registration No (CVR): 36066423

Founded: 15.08.2014

Registered in: Kolding

Financial year: 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017

Website: www.delpro-wind.com

Board of Directors

Flemming Nyenstad Enevoldsen, Chairman

Lars Bo Petersen

Michael Nielsen

Jacob Christian Rath

Executive Board

Jacob Christian Rath, Chief executive officer

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Egtved Allé 4

6000 Kolding

Statement by Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of DELPRO Wind A/S for the financial year 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017.

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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2017 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Vamdrup, 13.03.2018

Executive Board

Jacob Christian Rath
Chief executive officer

Board of Directors

Flemming Nyenstad
Enevoldsen
Chairman

Lars Bo Petersen

Michael Nielsen

Jacob Christian Rath

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of DELPRO Wind A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DELPRO Wind A/S for the financial year 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017, which comprise the 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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2017 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of 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 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 these 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 scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Independent auditor's report

- 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Independent auditor's report

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary 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 the management commentary.

Kolding, 13.03.2018

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Central Business Registration No (CVR) 33963556

Johnny Normann Krogh
State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification No (MNE) 9692

Management commentary

Primary activities

The primary activities of the Company are installation and service in connection with high voltage work on wind turbines and thereby related business.

Development in activities and finances

The loss of the year amounts to DKK 702k which is considered non-satisfactory by Management.

The Company has lost more than 50% of its share capital. As a result, the Company falls within the provisions of section 119 of the Danish Companies Act governing loss of capital. Management has decided to continue the operations of the Company based on the expectation of recovering the lost equity through future profits.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2017

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2017 DKK</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>
Gross loss		(225,596)	109,338
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		<u>(38,900)</u>	<u>(19,450)</u>
Operating profit/loss		(264,496)	89,888
Income from investments in group enterprises		(266,100)	(885)
Other financial expenses		<u>(259,466)</u>	<u>(17,758)</u>
Profit/loss before tax		(790,062)	71,245
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1	<u>87,816</u>	<u>(16,008)</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>(702,246)</u>	<u>55,237</u>
Proposed distribution of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		<u>(702,246)</u>	<u>55,237</u>
		<u>(702,246)</u>	<u>55,237</u>

Balance sheet at 31.12.2017

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2017 DKK</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		136,150	175,050
Property, plant and equipment		136,150	175,050
Investments in group enterprises		0	0
Deposits		0	15,513
Fixed asset investments	2	0	15,513
Fixed assets		136,150	190,563
Trade receivables		3,167,178	3,862,162
Contract work in progress		1,044,505	882,992
Receivables from group enterprises		249,901	0
Deferred tax	3	79,376	0
Other receivables		0	835,331
Income tax receivable		8,000	0
Receivables from owners and management		6,485,307	1,481,533
Prepayments		27,368	0
Receivables		11,061,635	7,062,018
Cash		111,932	0
Current assets		11,173,567	7,062,018
Assets		11,309,717	7,252,581

Balance sheet at 31.12.2017

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2017 DKK</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>
Contributed capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		<u>(640,837)</u>	<u>57,316</u>
Equity		<u>(140,837)</u>	<u>557,316</u>
Deferred tax	3	<u>0</u>	<u>8,440</u>
Provisions		<u>0</u>	<u>8,440</u>
Finance lease liabilities		<u>65,242</u>	<u>101,062</u>
Non-current liabilities other than provisions		<u>65,242</u>	<u>101,062</u>
Current portion of long-term liabilities other than provisions		35,625	35,625
Bank loans		4,839,210	65,953
Trade payables		3,381,429	678,020
Payables to group enterprises		0	7,527
Payables to shareholders and management		1,744,149	5,771,066
Income tax payable		0	7,568
Other payables		<u>1,384,899</u>	<u>20,004</u>
Current liabilities other than provisions		<u>11,385,312</u>	<u>6,585,763</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		<u>11,450,554</u>	<u>6,686,825</u>
Equity and liabilities		<u>11,309,717</u>	<u>7,252,581</u>
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	4		
Assets charged and collateral	5		

Statement of changes in equity for 2017

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	500,000	57,316	557,316
Exchange rate adjustments	0	4,093	4,093
Profit/loss for the year	0	(702,246)	(702,246)
Equity end of year	500,000	(640,837)	(140,837)

Notes

	2017	2016
	DKK	DKK
1. Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax	0	7,568
Change in deferred tax	(87,816)	8,440
	(87,816)	16,008

	Investment s in group enterprises	Deposits
	DKK	DKK
2. Fixed asset investments		
Cost beginning of year	885	15,513
Disposals	0	(15,513)
Cost end of year	885	0
Impairment losses beginning of year	(885)	0
Exchange rate adjustments	4,093	0
Share of profit/loss for the year	(266,100)	0
Investments with negative equity value depreciated over receivables	262,007	0
Impairment losses end of year	(885)	0
Carrying amount end of year	0	0

	Corpo- rate form	Equity inte- rest %
Registered in		
Investments in group enterprises comprise:		
DELPRO Wind Ltd.	Haddenham, Ely, Great Britain Ltd	100.0

Notes

	2017	2016
	DKK	DKK
3. Deferred tax		
Property, plant and equipment	(7,762)	(8,440)
Tax losses carried forward	87,138	0
	79,376	(8,440)

Deffered tax is incumbent on tax loss carryforwards, which Management expects to use within the next few years.

	2017	2016
	DKK	DKK
4. Unrecognised rental and lease commitments		
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	0	37,825

5. Assets charged and collateral

As security for all bank debt, a floating charge of a nominal value of DKK 5,000k has been granted over unsecured claims, inventories and operating equipment of a carrying amount of DKK 9,902k.

Other plant and machinery etc. have been financed using finance leases. The carrying amount of assets held under a finance lease is DKK 136k.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Contract work in progress is included in revenue based on the stage of completion so that revenue corresponds to the selling price of the work performed in the financial year (the percentage-of-completion method).

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises goods consumed in the financial year measured at cost, adjusted for ordinary inventory writedowns.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to plant and equipment comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of plant and equipment.

Income from investments in group enterprises

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises the pro rata share of the individual enterprises' profit/loss after full elimination of intra-group profits or losses.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Accounting policies

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation. For assets held under finance leases, cost is the lower of the asset's fair value and present value of future lease payments.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years
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Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the enterprises' equity value plus unamortised goodwill and plus or minus unrealised intra-group profits or losses.

Group enterprises with negative equity value are measured at DKK 0. Any receivables from these enterprises are written down to net realisable value based on a specific assessment. If the Parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the relevant enterprise, and it is probable that such obligation is imminent, a provision is recognised that is measured at present value of the costs deemed necessary to incur to settle the obligation.

Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in group enterprises is transferred to Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method under equity.

Investments in group enterprises are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work carried out at the balance sheet date.

The selling price is measured based on the stage of completion and the total estimated income from the individual contracts in progress. Usually, the stage of completion is determined as the ratio of actual to total budgeted consumption of resources.

If the selling price of a project in progress cannot be made up reliably, it is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

Accounting policies

Each contract in progress is recognised in the balance sheet under receivables or liabilities other than provisions, depending on whether the net value, calculated as the selling price less prepayments received, is positive or negative.

Costs of sales work and of securing contracts as well as finance costs are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Income tax payable or receivable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Finance lease liabilities

Lease commitments relating to assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as liabilities other than provisions, and, at the time of inception of the lease, measured at the present value of future lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease commitments are measured at amortised cost. The difference between present value and nominal amount of the lease payments is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the leases.

Other financial liabilities

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