

NE Nord Energie A/S

Damgårdstoftens 78, 8320 Mårslet

Annual report

2016

Company reg. no. 36 95 50 82

The annual report have been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 24 May 2017.

Bjørn Knuz Petersen
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's report

The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of NE Nord Energie A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2016.

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 as on 31 December 2016 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2016.

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.

Mårslet, 23 May 2017

Managing Director

Bjørn Kunz Petersen

Board of directors

Jeppe Hudtloff Viinberg

Frank Timo Heinemann

Bjørn Kunz Petersen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of NE Nord Energie A/S

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of NE Nord Energie A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2016, 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 2016 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 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 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 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

Independent auditor's report

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:

- 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 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

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.

Other reporting obligations

The company has not reported VAT on a timely matter which the management could be held responsible for. Our opinion has not been modified because of this matter.

Risskov, 23 May 2017

Martinsen

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 32 28 52 01

Kaj Kromann Laschewski
State Authorised Public Accountant

Company data

The company

NE Nord Energie A/S
Damgårdstoftens 78
8320 Mårslet

Company reg. no. 36 95 50 82
Established: 23 June 2015
Domicile: Aarhus
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
2nd financial year

Board of directors

Jeppe Hudtloff Viinberg
Frank Timo Heinemann
Bjørn Kunz Petersen

Managing Director

Bjørn Kunz Petersen

Auditors

Martinsen
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Voldbjergvej 16, 2. sal
8240 Risskov

Management's review

The principal activities of the enterprise

The principal activities of the enterprise are selling electricity and investments in electricity production.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year is DKK - 38.594 against - 39.557 DKK last year. The management consider the results as expected.

Accounting policies used

The annual report for NE Nord Energie A/S is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises.

Following the new Danish Financial Statements Act there have been no significant changes 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

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.

When the results of a contract can not be determined reliably, the net turnover is only recognised on a cost basis, however, to the extent that it is probable that the costs will be recovered.

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

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.

Interest and other costs concerning loans for financing the production of intangible and tangible fixed assets and concerning the production period are not recognised in the cost of the fixed asset.

The balance sheet

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.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds with the deduction of transaction costs incurred. In following periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value by use of the effective interest. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the profit and loss account during the term of the loan.

Accounting policies used

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

Profit and loss account

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>1/1 - 31/12 2016</u>	<u>23/6 - 31/12 2015</u>
Gross loss	-38.595	-39.557
1 Other financial costs	-18	0
Results for the year	-38.613	-39.557
Proposed distribution of the results:		
Allocated from results brought forward	-38.613	-39.557
Distribution in total	-38.613	-39.557

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets	2016	2015
<u>Note</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Current assets		
Other debtors	125	5.164
Debtors in total	<u>125</u>	<u>5.164</u>
Available funds	<u>440.282</u>	<u>473.856</u>
Current assets in total	<u>440.407</u>	<u>479.020</u>
Assets in total	<u>440.407</u>	<u>479.020</u>
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
2 Contributed capital	500.000	500.000
3 Share premium account	0	3.577
4 Results brought forward	<u>-74.593</u>	<u>-39.557</u>
Equity in total	<u>425.407</u>	<u>464.020</u>
Liabilities		
Other debts	<u>15.000</u>	<u>15.000</u>
Short-term liabilities in total	<u>15.000</u>	<u>15.000</u>
Liabilities in total	<u>15.000</u>	<u>15.000</u>
Equity and liabilities in total	<u>440.407</u>	<u>479.020</u>

5 Contingencies

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	1/1 - 31/12 2016	23/6 - 31/12 2015
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
1. Other financial costs		
Other financial costs	18	0
	<u>18</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>31/12 2016</u>	<u>31/12 2015</u>
2. Contributed capital		
Cash capital increase	500.000	500.000
	<u>500.000</u>	<u>500.000</u>
The share capital consists of 500 shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1.000. No shares hold particular rights.		
3. Share premium account		
Share premium account 1 January 2016	3.577	0
Share premium account for the year	-3.577	3.577
	<u>0</u>	<u>3.577</u>
4. Results brought forward		
Results brought forward 1 January 2016	-39.557	0
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	-38.613	-39.557
Transferred from share premium account	3.577	0
	<u>-74.593</u>	<u>-39.557</u>

5. Contingencies

Contingent assets

The company has a deferred tax asset with a value of 13.000 DKK. This asset is not included in the financial balance sheet of 31. December 2016.