
PEAK Wind ApS

Revelhøjvej 13, DK-8200 Aarhus N

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2019

CVR No 38 52 95 87

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
30/4 2020

Michael Andersen
Chairman of the General
Meeting



Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Management's Statement and Auditor's Report	
Management's Statement	1
The Independent Practitioner's Report	2
Company Information	
Company Information	4
Management's Review	5
Financial Statements	
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	6
Balance Sheet 31 December	7
Notes to the Financial Statements	9

Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of PEAK Wind ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

The Annual Report is 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 at 31 December 2019 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2019.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Aarhus, 30 April 2020

Executive Board

Denis Nørnberg Andersen

Lars Nagstrup Conradsen

The Independent Practitioner's Report

To the Shareholder of PEAK Wind ApS

Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the Financial Statements of PEAK Wind ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Practitioner's responsibilities for the extended review 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 evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Management's responsibility 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.

Practitioner's responsibilities for the extended review of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Financial Statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures to obtain limited assurance in respect of our conclusion on the Financial Statements and, moreover, that we perform supplementary procedures specifically required to obtain additional assurance in respect of our conclusion.

An extended review consists of making inquiries, primarily of Management and others within the enterprise, as appropriate, and applying analytical procedures and the supplementary procedures specifically required as well as assessing the evidence obtained.

The Independent Practitioner's Report

An extended review is less in scope than an audit and, consequently, we do not express an audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

Statement on 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 extended review 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 extended review, 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 Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review 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 in Management's Review.

Aarhus, 30 April 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Rune Kjeldsen

statsautoriseret revisor

mne34160

Company Information

The Company

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Revelhøjvej 13
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CVR No: 38 52 95 87
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Aarhus

Executive Board

Denis Nørnberg Andersen
Lars Nagstrup Conradsen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Nobelparken
Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1
DK-8000 Aarhus C

Management's Review

Key activities

The object of the Company is to provide consulting and advisory services within asset management and operations management to the global renewables sector and any other related business hereto as determined by the Management.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2019 shows a profit of DKK 5,924,208, and at 31 December 2019 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 6,286,089.

The financial result is considered satisfactory by the Management.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

The Company's outlook for the future will be negatively affected by the COVID-19 outbreak and the measures taken by governments in most of the world to mitigate the impacts of the outbreak, see also subsequent events disclosures in note 1.

Company Management has tried to estimate the effect of COVID-19 on the expected revenue and net profit of the Company. It is, however, too early yet to give an opinion as to the extent of the negative implications. Therefore, Management finds itself unable to disclose reliably its outlook for the future in accordance with section 12 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Gross profit/loss		27.192.018	18.033.585
Staff expenses	2	<u>-19.687.636</u>	<u>-13.004.929</u>
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		7.504.382	5.028.656
Financial income	3	122.786	10.560
Financial expenses	4	<u>-128.716</u>	<u>-65.412</u>
Profit/loss before tax		7.498.452	4.973.804
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	<u>-1.574.244</u>	<u>-1.063.384</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>5.924.208</u>	<u>3.910.420</u>

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Proposed dividend for the year	4.398.663	3.750.000
Retained earnings	<u>1.525.545</u>	<u>160.420</u>
	<u>5.924.208</u>	<u>3.910.420</u>

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
Deposits		79.250	54.897
Fixed asset investments		79.250	54.897
Fixed assets		79.250	54.897
Trade receivables		3.939.330	1.196.677
Contract work in progress		133.355	3.766.210
Receivables from group enterprises		3.043.445	151.467
Other receivables		142.931	99.506
Corporation tax		0	271.835
Prepayments		77.056	40.713
Receivables		7.336.117	5.526.408
Cash at bank and in hand		4.731.245	3.262.769
Currents assets		12.067.362	8.789.177
Assets		12.146.612	8.844.074

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Share capital		50.100	50.100
Share premium account		10.020	10.020
Retained earnings		1.827.306	301.761
Proposed dividend for the year		4.398.663	3.750.000
Equity	6	6.286.089	4.111.881
Other payables		862.238	0
Long-term debt	7	862.238	0
Trade payables		196.023	253.908
Payables to group enterprises		108.360	0
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		36.551	0
Other payables	7	4.657.351	4.478.285
Short-term debt		4.998.285	4.732.193
Debt		5.860.523	4.732.193
Liabilities and equity		12.146.612	8.844.074
Subsequent events	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	8		
Accounting Policies	9		

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Subsequent events

The implications of COVID-19 with many governments across the world deciding to "close down their countries" will have great impact on the global economy. Management considers the implications of COVID-19 a subsequent event occurred after the balance sheet date (31 December 2019), which is therefore a non-adjusting event to the Company.

At this time, it is not possible to calculate the size of the negative COVID-19 impact.

	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
2 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	17.913.446	12.145.116
Pensions	1.149.189	737.989
Other social security expenses	514.506	113.858
Other staff expenses	110.495	7.966
	<u>19.687.636</u>	<u>13.004.929</u>
 Average number of employees	 <u>23</u>	 <u>13</u>
 3 Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	59.223	1.467
Other financial income	63.563	9.093
	<u>122.786</u>	<u>10.560</u>
 4 Financial expenses		
Other financial expenses	128.716	65.412
	<u>128.716</u>	<u>65.412</u>
 5 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	1.574.244	1.063.384
	<u>1.574.244</u>	<u>1.063.384</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Equity

	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	50.100	10.020	301.761	3.750.000	4.111.881
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	-3.750.000	-3.750.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	1.525.545	4.398.663	5.924.208
Equity at 31 December	50.100	10.020	1.827.306	4.398.663	6.286.089

7 Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
Other payables		
Between 1 and 5 years	862.238	0
Long-term part	862.238	0
Other short-term payables	4.657.351	4.478.285
	5.519.589	4.478.285

8 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental obligations

Rental obligations, notice period	327.550	327.550
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Other contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of PEAK Wind Group ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on un-earned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of PEAK Wind ApS for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2019 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Contract work in progress (construction contracts) is recognised at the rate of completion, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the work completed for the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the contract.

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress regarding service is measured at selling price of the work performed calculated on the basis of the stage of completion. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion that the contract expenses incurred to date bear to the estimated total contract expenses. Where it is probable that total contract expenses will exceed total revenues from a contract, the expected loss is recognised as an expense in the income statement.

Where the selling price cannot be measured reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of expenses incurred and net realisable value.

Payments received on account are set off against the selling price. The individual contracts are classified as receivables when the net selling price is positive and as liabilities when the net selling price is negative.

Expenses relating to sales work and the winning of contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning insurance premiums.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.