

ACTIVE POWER INC (ACPW)

10-K

Annual report pursuant to section 13 and 15(d)

Filed on 03/15/2002

Filed Period 12/31/2001

THOMSON REUTERS ACCELUS™



THOMSON REUTERS

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001

Commission file number 000-30939

ACTIVE POWER, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

74-2961657

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

11525 Stonehollow Drive, Suite 110, Austin, Texas 78758

(Address of principal executive offices, including Zip Code)

(512) 836-6464

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: **None**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share
Preferred Share Purchase Rights
(Title of each class)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by a check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, based upon the closing sale price of Common Stock on March 1, 2002, as reported on the Nasdaq National Market, was approximately \$135,884,651 million (affiliates being, for these purposes only, directors, executive officers and holders of more than 5% of the Registrant's Common Stock).

As of March 1, 2002, the Registrant had 40,878,426 outstanding shares of Common Stock.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

(Specific pages incorporated are indicated under the applicable Item herein)

Active Power, Inc.

Unless otherwise indicated, "we," "us," "our," and "Active Power" mean Active Power, Inc., including our predecessor Texas corporation. We own the trademarks CLEANSOURCE and MAKING ELECTRICITY BETTER. All other trademarks, tradenames or service marks referred to in this document are the property of their respective owners. References in this document to "\$" or "dollars" are to United States of America currency.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	i
Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements	ii
PART I	1
ITEM 1. Business	1
ITEM 2. Properties	19
ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings	20
ITEM 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders	20
PART II	21
ITEM 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters	21
ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data.	22
ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation	23
ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	27
ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	27
ITEM 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	27
PART III	28
ITEM 10. Executive Officers of the Registrant	28
ITEM 11. Executive Compensation	29
ITEM 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management	29
ITEM 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions	29
PART IV	30
ITEM 14. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules, and Reports on Form 8-K	30

Note on Incorporation by Reference

Throughout this report, various information and data are incorporated by reference to portions of our 2002 Proxy Statement. Any reference in this report to disclosures in our 2002 Proxy Statement shall constitute incorporation by reference of that specific material into this Form 10-K.

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This document contains forward-looking statements that involve substantial risks and uncertainties, such as statements concerning:

- strategic relationships with third parties;
- customer demand for our products;
- growth and future operating results;
- developments in our markets and strategic focus;

- expansion of our product offerings;
- customer benefits attributable to our products;
- potential acquisitions and joint ventures and the integration of acquired businesses;
- technologies and operations;
- industry trends; and
- future economic, business and regulatory conditions.

You can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as "may," "will," "expect," "intend," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "continue" and other similar words. You should read statements that contain these words carefully because they discuss our future expectations, make projections of our future results of operations or financial condition, or state other "forward-looking" information. We believe that it is important to communicate our future expectations to our investors. However, there may be events in the future that we are not able to accurately predict or control. The factors listed in the sections captioned "Additional Factors That May Affect Future Results" in Item 1 of this report and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Item 7 of this report, as well as any cautionary language in this annual report, provide examples of risks, uncertainties and events that may cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations we described in our forward-looking statements.

PART I

Item 1. BUSINESS.

Overview

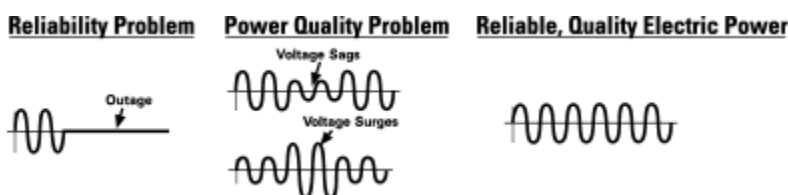
We design, manufacture and market power quality products that provide the consistent, reliable electric power required by today's digital economy. We believe that we are the first company to commercialize a flywheel energy storage system that provides a highly reliable, low-cost and non-toxic replacement for lead-acid batteries used in conventional power quality installations. Leveraging our expertise in this technology and in conjunction with Caterpillar, the leading maker of engine generators for the power reliability market, we have developed a battery-free power quality system that is marketed under the Caterpillar brand name. As an extension to our existing products we are broadening our product offerings and expanding our available market by developing additional power quality systems to address customer needs at both higher and lower power levels.

Industry Background

Power Requirements of Today's Digital Economy

The worldwide demand for high quality electricity has been increasing rapidly in recent years, driven in large part by growth in the use of computers, the Internet, on-line transactions and other sensitive, semiconductor chip controlled equipment. The demand for high quality electricity exists across many industries and businesses, ranging from digital broadcasting stations to plastic extrusion facilities to tire manufacturers. Industry sources have estimated that the share of all U.S. electricity consumed by computer-based microprocessors is 13% and that within the next two decades up to 50% of the nation's electricity supply may support the direct and indirect needs of the Internet.

As the proliferation of sophisticated digital electronics grows and the dependence on high performance computing and networked systems increases, the need for very high levels of quality power and reliable power becomes paramount. However, despite this increasingly dramatic change in the mix of electricity demand, the distribution system used to provide power has not changed. The power delivered over the electric utility grid today is subject to power disturbances, such as voltage sags and surges, and power outages. These disturbances, while typically lasting less than two seconds, can have significant financial and operational effects on companies doing business in the digital economy.



The recent terrorist acts in New York and Washington D.C. and other highly publicized power disturbance events have highlighted the increasing likelihood of costly interruptions and the need to seek continuous electric power protection. Power disturbances are a significant concern for everything from the computers used in modern commercial and industrial processes to telecommunications equipment. Leaving these devices unprotected from disturbances can have significant and negative impacts on the power user. A 2001 study by the Electric Power Research Institute estimated that electric power problems annually cost U.S. industry between \$119 and \$188 billion in lost data, material and productivity. Even the loss of quality power for one second at a semiconductor manufacturing plant can result in the loss of millions of dollars. As the digital economy grows, avoiding network and equipment downtime due to power-related problems will become even more important.

Electric utilities are dependent on the existing utility grid for transmission and distribution of electric power. The electric utility grid is unable to provide high quality, uninterrupted power due in large part to being exposed to severe weather, animals, accidents and other external events. While substantial upgrades and other investment could improve overall utility grid reliability, the absolute level of power quality required for these sophisticated electronic applications remains difficult to achieve without local uninterrupted power protection close to the point of use.

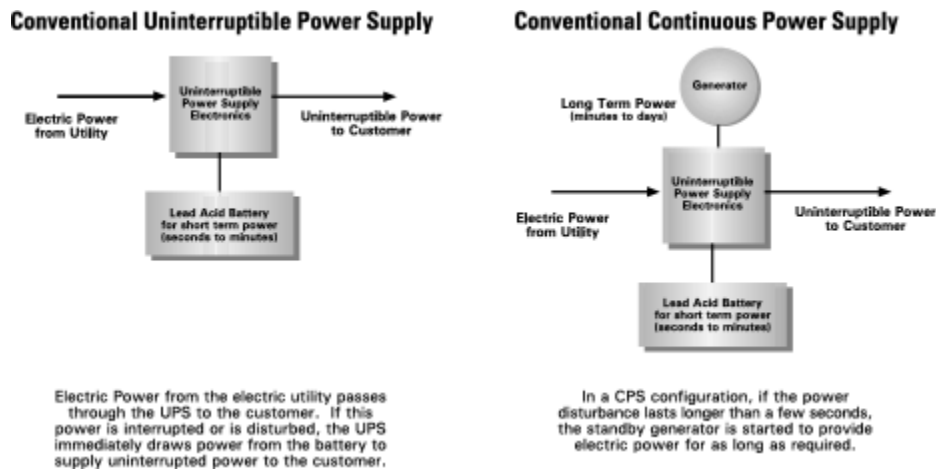
Power Quality Systems: Uninterruptible Power Supplies and Continuous Power Systems

Currently, there are a variety of approaches that attempt to address the deficiencies of power delivered by the electric utility grid. Conventional power quality systems have been constructed from an array of devices, including batteries for short-term power disturbances, engine generators, commonly referred to as "gensets," for longer-term outages, and control electronics to bridge the two. A short-term (seconds to minutes) energy storage device with control electronics is referred to as an uninterruptible power supply, or UPS. A UPS coupled with a genset to protect against longer-term outages (minutes to hours or days) is referred to as a continuous power system, or CPS.

A UPS protects sensitive systems from sags, surges and other temporary interruptions in utility-supplied power. A UPS consists of solid-state switches and electronics that are connected to both the electric utility grid and a back-up power source, typically lead-acid batteries. The UPS electronics monitor the power from the electric utility grid. If the UPS determines that the power being supplied from the grid is unacceptable or that insufficient power is being supplied, it will draw power from the back-up power source to ensure uninterrupted, quality power. These systems typically provide 5 to 15 minutes of back-up power before the batteries are depleted.

A CPS provides back-up power indefinitely. As described above, if the UPS determines that there is a power quality or power reliability problem, it initially turns to the back-up power source. If, however, the disturbance lasts for an extended period (typically, more than 5 to 10 seconds), the CPS genset is activated and begins to provide back-up power. Internet service providers, data processing centers, semiconductor plants, cellular phone sites and fiber nodes all use CPS to keep critical business equipment operating when electric utility grid power falters.

The following diagrams depict a conventional UPS and CPS:



Limitations of Conventional UPS and CPS

Conventional battery-based UPS and CPS devices have evolved out of a makeshift combination of diesel engines, generators, automobile batteries and UPS electronics. We believe that this patchwork approach to UPS and CPS has resulted in systems that are less efficient, less reliable and more expensive than they could be otherwise. The lead-acid batteries that provide ride-through, or temporary, power for the UPS and CPS, are viewed as the most unreliable and most costly element of conventional power quality and reliability solutions. Lead-acid batteries have numerous problems, including:

Reliability

- Relatively high failure rate — Batteries are prone to heat buildup and acid leaks that lead to battery failure;

- Limited life based on usage — When batteries are repeatedly used at close to their maximum power output, their power output capacity can rapidly decrease, reducing the batteries' effectiveness over time;

Cost

- Frequent replacement required — Regardless of usage, batteries have a limited useful life and must be replaced every 2 to 6 years, depending upon the type of use, environment and other factors;
- High maintenance — Batteries must be regularly inspected, generally every three months, to detect problems. Batteries also require periodic testing to determine their power output capacity, which degrades over time;
- Bulky — Generally, multiple batteries forming banks or strings must be used to support UPS functions. They also must be spaced apart to prevent uncontrolled heating. Batteries therefore consume valuable space which otherwise could be allocated to revenue generating equipment;
- Temperature sensitivity—Unless cooled by costly air conditioning systems, battery life will rapidly degrade

Environmental

- Toxicity — Batteries contain toxic materials such as lead and sulfuric acid; and
- Disposal — State and federal environmental regulations governing battery disposal are rigorous and costly.

Beyond the specific problems associated with lead-acid batteries, existing UPS and CPS contain inefficiencies inherent in any system that was not designed as an integrated solution. Specifically, the major components of these systems do not come from a single reliable source. This lack of a single-source supplier makes installation, maintenance and failure analysis more difficult, costly and complex. Typically, separate companies manufacture, market and service the genset, UPS electronics and batteries. The end user must often assume the responsibility to integrate and monitor the system.

Active Power's Products – Making Electricity Better®

Rather than adopt conventional approaches to power quality systems, we design new solutions specifically for the power quality market. As a result, we believe that we create products that are less expensive, more efficient and more reliable than other systems presently available.

3

CleanSource® DC

CleanSource DC is the first commercially viable, non-chemical replacement for lead-acid batteries used for short-term power in power quality installations. As opposed to the chemical energy stored by batteries, our patented flywheel energy storage system stores kinetic energy by spinning constantly in a patented low-friction environment. When the UPS electronics detect a power disturbance, CleanSource DC draws upon the power stored as kinetic energy in the flywheel to generate back-up power. Our CleanSource flywheel energy storage system is compact, quiet and has demonstrated field proven reliability.

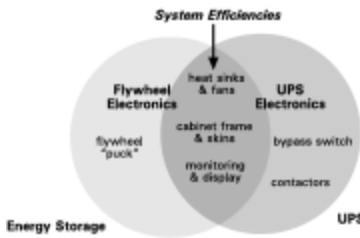
CleanSource DC can run in conjunction with or can replace battery strings used in UPS and CPS systems and can replace the batteries now used with fuel cells and microturbines to meet peak power demands. This system is available in a variety of delivered power ratings up to 500 kW per flywheel system. We also can configure the units in parallel to achieve higher power. CleanSource DC has been designed for much longer service intervals and more extreme environments than typical lead-acid battery installations. Our first CleanSource DC unit was placed in service in March 1997. In September 2001 we commercially launched the CleanSource2 DC. The CleanSource2 DC has a much faster recharge time, a reduced part count and uses a common platform to the Cat UPS. Our installed CleanSource DC and CleanSource2 DC units have accumulated over 1.2 million hours of field operation.

CleanSource® UPS

Building on the technological success of CleanSource DC, we created a battery-free UPS, CleanSource UPS, which is the primary focus of our current sales efforts. Historically, a UPS is created by coupling together two components—a string or strings of batteries and control electronics. CleanSource UPS integrates UPS electronics and our flywheel energy storage system into a single power quality solution. Our installed CleanSource UPS units have accumulated over 576,000 hours of field operation.

The CleanSource UPS design takes advantage of the many component similarities between CleanSource DC and standard UPS electronics. Each system requires power conversion electronics, fans for cooling, a frame for structural support, a user display with data reporting capability, and other overlapping functions. By combining these functions into a single system, as shown in the figure below, we can provide a highly reliable power quality solution while achieving significant cost savings.

CleanSource UPS System Efficiencies



Due to its unique design, CleanSource UPS can be competitively priced versus the installed cost of a conventional battery-based UPS. Due to its high efficiency and long service life, we believe that the total cost of ownership of CleanSource UPS, which includes the purchase price, installation, maintenance and energy costs accumulated over a ten year period, is less than half of that of conventional battery-free systems. In conjunction with Caterpillar, we designed CleanSource UPS to be compatible with new and installed standby generators, extending their application to CPS. As of the end of 2001, we are currently delivering CleanSource UPS units that span the power range from 250kVA up to 900kVA.

4

Future Products. We are currently engaged in two new product initiatives. The first new product line is an extension of the existing CleanSource UPS product line and is being developed in conjunction with Caterpillar. The product line will include a high power electronics platform that can expand the power rating of the current Caterpillar UPS line to 2.4 MW. This initiative will also include a variable speed constant frequency (VSCF) system, which allows a genset to produce more power for a given engine size while also increasing fuel efficiency. We expect to release these new products in early 2003.

The second new product development is a product platform in the 150kVA power range. This new platform will include power conditioning and battery-free energy storage elements, and we expect to launch the first product within this family later this year.

Our Business Strategy

Our goal is to become a leading supplier of power quality and reliability equipment. Key elements of our strategy include:

Design, Manufacture And Market Optimal Solutions For Targeted Markets

We design products for specific markets. Our first products, CleanSource DC and CleanSource UPS, put this principle into practice. With CleanSource DC, we created a flywheel product to meet the specific needs of the UPS market. In so doing, we overcame the design constraints that had hampered preceding flywheel programs to produce the first commercially viable alternative to lead-acid batteries. Building on that success, we developed our second product, the CleanSource UPS, the world's most efficient and compact UPS to specifically address the market's growing desire for compact and reliable power protection. We intend to continue to identify market needs for the power industry and design products to address those specific needs.

Leverage Our Core Technologies to Develop Next Generation Products

We intend to continue to use our expertise in advanced electromechanical technologies, combined with an integrated solutions approach, to create innovative products that lower the cost and increase the quality of electric power. We intend to expand our product line to meet customer needs at both higher and lower power levels, and are currently developing a new electronics platform that will increase the power output and fuel efficiency of distributed generation systems.

Distribute and Market our Existing Products through Established OEM Channels

We believe that working with leading original equipment manufacturers, or OEMs, enables us to rapidly introduce our products into established customer and dealer networks and promote the adoption of new technologies. To date, our most important OEM relationship is with Caterpillar, a worldwide distributor of the CleanSource UPS product line. Additionally, we have consolidated the domestic distribution of our CleanSource DC product with a leading UPS OEM, Powerware Corporation, a business unit within Invensys plc.

Leverage Our Relationship with Caterpillar to Achieve Rapid Market Penetration

We believe that our distribution agreement with Caterpillar allows us to rapidly penetrate the power quality and reliability market through Caterpillar's worldwide network of over 200 dealers and over 1,500 branch outlets. A portion of Caterpillar's large installed base of over 300,000 gensets also provides a significant retrofit opportunity by converting installed standby systems to CPS with the addition of our CleanSource UPS. Our relationship with Caterpillar should enhance our credibility among the generally conservative customers within the power quality and reliability market. We will continue to examine additional ways to leverage our relationship with Caterpillar, such as the use of dedicated UPS salespeople, or developing cooperative marketing programs with dealers in key areas of the country where backup power equipment is in most demand.

5

Outsource Components to Rapidly Scale Manufacturing

We intend to continue to outsource as many non-proprietary hardware and electronics components as possible by maintaining and building on multiple supplier relationships so that we can respond quickly to significant quantity increases. We intend to internally focus on the final assembly and testing of our products, decreasing production cycle times and increasing volume production capability.

Aggressively Protect Our Intellectual Property

We seek to aggressively identify and protect our key intellectual property, primarily through the use of patents. We believe that a policy of actively protecting intellectual property is an important component of our strategy to serve as a leading innovator in power quality technology and will provide us with a long-term competitive advantage.

Market Opportunities

The Electric Power Research Institute estimates that power disturbances cost U.S. businesses between \$119 and \$188 billion each year. According to industry sources, in 1999 businesses spent in excess of \$11.0 billion globally on power quality and reliability products in an attempt to reduce these losses. Our current products, CleanSource DC and CleanSource UPS, are targeted at the \$5.9 billion market for UPS. We believe that our products are superior alternatives to conventional UPS and CPS products and should be able to penetrate this growing segment of the power quality industry. With future products, we anticipate that we will be able to compete in most segments of this market.

With our current and future products we intend to focus on the following market opportunities:

Industrial. An Electric Power Research Institute study on recurring U.S. power problems estimated that the average U.S. manufacturing facility experienced in excess of 20 power disturbances annually. Exacerbating this problem, manufacturing organizations are employing increasing levels of automation, especially process and machine control, communications and computerized optimization of material flow. Even brief power disturbances, which result in lost material, lost data and worker and plant down time, can be very expensive. Industries with the potential to suffer significant loss from power disturbances include semiconductor and pharmaceutical manufacturing, textiles and precision machining.

Commercial Facilities. Many commercial facilities such as office buildings, hospitals, broadcast TV, and government facilities now have a large number of computers or servers. Historically, these businesses and their personal computer networks have been unprotected from power disturbances or have only been spot-protected with a small PC UPS under each person's desk. A single CleanSource UPS system can protect as few as 200 PCs more cost effectively than many small PC UPS products.

Telecommunications Market. To ensure uninterrupted service, reliable backup power is critical for wireless base stations, remote switching centers and broadband communications such as fiber-to-cable and DSL distribution. This market for back-up telecommunications power systems represented approximately \$4.0 billion in 2000. Conventional CPS systems currently satisfy market demand using a combination of gensets, lead-acid batteries and power electronics. We are currently in the early stage of developing products to address the market's needs.

Retrofit Market. Caterpillar has the largest installed base of standby generators, or generators that are not coupled with a UPS, in the world. As even a brief power outage can cause an extended shutdown of sensitive electronic equipment, many of the customers that rely on standby generators for long-term power outages can no longer afford the five to ten second outage while the generator starts and therefore need to add a UPS for short-term protection. While a lead-acid battery based UPS can be used to upgrade a standby generator into a CPS, Caterpillar sells our CleanSource UPS and does not offer a battery-based UPS. We believe that upgrading, or retrofitting, a portion of Caterpillar's approximately 300,000 installed gensets worldwide by adding our CleanSource UPS, thereby creating a CPS, represents a significant market opportunity.

6

Distributed Generation. Fuel cells, gensets and microturbines, which allow users to bypass the electric utility grid by generating power locally, represent potential markets for our CleanSource products. These distributed generation technologies currently cannot respond effectively to rapid changes in electric power demands, or loads, due to their slow response capability. CleanSource DC can absorb sharp peaks in electrical demand, allowing a relatively expensive microturbine, genset or fuel cell to be sized for the average power requirement of the customer. This combination provides a cost competitive alternative to sizing the fuel cell, genset or microturbine to handle both peak and average electrical demands. In addition, CleanSource UPS can seamlessly transfer a customer load from electric utility grid power to fuel cell, genset or microturbine standby power in the event of a utility outage.

We are also working on a VSCF system, which will allow a genset to more efficiently use the power produced by a given engine, while also improving its fuel efficiency. We expect to release products with the VSCF technology in early 2003.

Our Relationship with Caterpillar

We have established a strategic relationship with Caterpillar, granting Caterpillar the world wide right to distribute CleanSource UPS, which is marketed as "Cat[®] UPS." Caterpillar is a market leader in new genset sales and has the largest installed base of existing standby generators in the world. By offering the Cat UPS with a standby genset, Caterpillar can transform a standby power system into a CPS. The combined solution reduces maintenance cost and increases reliability relative to traditional CPS products. Moreover, because Caterpillar's product line now includes both a UPS and a genset, Caterpillar is now selling, installing and servicing a complete CPS under a single brand name. We believe that this total solution gives both Caterpillar and us a significant competitive advantage in the power quality market. Through Caterpillar's worldwide dealership and sales force network and its market reputation, we believe that we will be able to rapidly penetrate the market for our products.

UPS Development Agreement. We entered into a development agreement with Caterpillar in January 1999 for the creation and distribution of Cat UPS marketed under the Caterpillar brand name. Under the development agreement, Caterpillar provided \$5.0 million in funding to support the development of Cat UPS. As an extension of this agreement, Caterpillar in 2001 agreed to provide another \$5.0 million in funding for the development of a high power electronics platform that will complement the Cat UPS, and for VSCF technology that will enhance the performance of the genset. Development of this new product line is underway, with product shipments expected to commence in 2003.

While we retained sole ownership of the underlying flywheel energy storage technology, we jointly own with Caterpillar intellectual property associated with the integration of UPS electronics with CleanSource DC. Caterpillar or we may license to other entities the intellectual property that we jointly own without seeking the consent of the other and the licensing party will solely retain all licensing revenue generated by licensing the joint intellectual property. However, we may not license the joint intellectual property to specifically identified competitors of Caterpillar until January 1, 2007.

Distribution Agreement. We also have a distribution agreement with Caterpillar. During 2000 and 2001, we received approximately 96% and 87%, respectively, of our product revenue from Caterpillar and its dealer network under this agreement. The principal provisions of this agreement are summarized below:

- Caterpillar has semi-exclusive worldwide rights to distribute Cat UPS under the Caterpillar brand name;
- As long as Caterpillar meets minimum semi-annual sales requirements, we will not sell Cat UPS to specifically identified competitors of Caterpillar until January 1, 2007 or the termination of the distribution agreement; and
- We will provide Caterpillar the same warranty Caterpillar provides its customers procuring electric power generation products (one year from delivery).

7

Caterpillar may continue to distribute Cat UPS until January 1, 2007. At such time the agreement will continue for additional six-month periods unless either party provides to the other, within ninety days of the end of a period, written notice of its decision not to renew the distribution agreement. The agreement may also be terminated by Caterpillar if we fail to cure any material breach by us, if the Cat UPS we manufacture consistently and materially fails to meet our published specifications, or if we substantially and continuously fail to meet agreed shipment dates for products ordered by Caterpillar. Finally, either party may terminate in the event of a change in control of the other.

Our Relationship with Powerware

We have consolidated the distribution channels for our CleanSource2 DC product by establishing a strategic relationship with Powerware. We granted Powerware the semi-exclusive right to distribute the CleanSource2 DC product in North America. Powerware is a global leader in power systems technology and has a broad range of UPS products and services available worldwide. Powerware will sell and service the CleanSource2 DC product with its uninterruptible power systems, delivering an integrated battery-free power solution. Through Powerware's well established sales and service network, we believe that we will be able to more rapidly penetrate the market opportunity for battery-free power quality solutions and provide quality service to our end use customers.

Distribution Agreement. We have a distribution agreement with Powerware for the CleanSource2. This agreement was entered into on August 28, 2001, and has an initial term lasting through March 31, 2003. The principal provisions of this agreement are summarized below:

- Powerware has semi-exclusive North America distribution rights to the CleanSource2 DC with branding and marketing being joint between Powerware and Active Power;
- Powerware has committed to minimum levels of spending in marketing and sales to launch the product;
- Powerware's global service force will service the CleanSource2 DC units;
- Powerware's price from Active Power is volume dependent; and
- We will provide Powerware the same warranty Powerware provides its customers procuring power systems products.

The agreement provides for renewal terms of one year based on performance under the agreement and allows either party to terminate with 60 days notice prior to the expiration of the initial term or any renewal term.

Sales, Marketing and Support

Sales and Marketing

In the power quality industry, we believe that partnering with established companies with significant relationships and service capabilities enables us to promote the rapid adoption of our current products that otherwise would take significantly longer for wide acceptance. Our sales activity has focused principally on OEM adoption of our products through extensive OEM testing, product qualification and early product placement with select end users. We believe that focusing on product acceptance and support from OEMs provides the greatest opportunity for market penetration and sales growth with minimal resources. We employ a small, geographically dispersed sales force to develop leads and educate our OEM customers in their sales efforts. With our future product offerings, we intend to evaluate all distribution opportunities in an effort to maximize product acceptance and long-term product margin.

Our marketing efforts are currently geared toward developing and sustaining key relationships with OEMs, participating in tradeshow to promote and launch our products, and training for the salespeople within the OEM channels. We also work with OEM partners on promotional activities such as advertising development, direct mail and telemarketing strategies. We use our marketing resources to stimulate end user sales through trade press articles, participation in industry conferences and limited direct mail to specific power quality customers.

8

Service and Support

We continue to transition the primary service and maintenance of our products from our own service personnel to the OEMs who sell our current product offerings. We believe that this will reduce the need for a large end user support organization by enabling our OEMs to provide installation, service and primary support to their customers. Our service personnel will remain as a back-up for difficult situations or where no trained personnel are immediately available and will support initial applications of these products. Our customer service and support organization also provides comprehensive and on-going training programs to our OEM customers.

Our Customers

Our primary customers are OEMs. To date, our most significant OEM is Caterpillar, which distributes CleanSource UPS under its brand name. We also recently entered into a semi-exclusive arrangement with Powerware to distribute our CleanSource2 DC product and expect this relationship to accelerate the volume of CleanSource2 DC units sold. We intend to continue to evaluate selected development and distribution partnerships to develop and distribute our future products into selected markets and achieve rapid market penetration.

End use industries for our products include plastics manufacturers, hospitals, credit card processors, advanced data centers, broadcasters, semiconductor manufacturers, pharmaceutical manufacturers, and electric utilities.

During 2000 and 2001, Caterpillar and its dealer network accounted for 96% and 87%, respectively, of our total revenue. No other customer accounted for more than 1% of our revenue during 2000, or for more than 7% during 2001. Due to Caterpillar's semi-exclusive CleanSource UPS distribution rights, we anticipate that revenue from Caterpillar will comprise a majority of our revenue in 2002.

Technology

Flywheel Energy Storage System

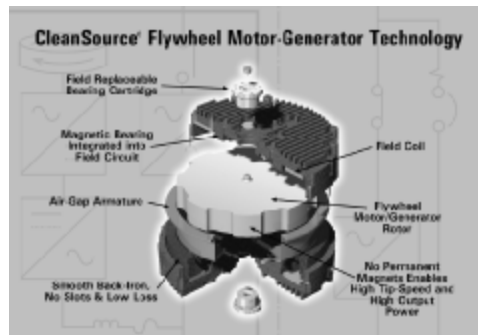
Our patented flywheel energy storage system stores kinetic energy — energy produced by motion — by spinning a compact rotor constantly in a low-friction environment. When the user requires short-term back-up power — i.e., when the electric power used to spin the flywheel fluctuates or is lost — the wheel's inertia causes it to continue spinning. The resulting kinetic energy of the spinning flywheel generates electricity for short periods. We believe that, relative to other energy storage alternatives, our system provides high quality, reliable power at the lowest cost.

Over the past 20 years, attempts at commercializing flywheel systems have been based on technology used in aerospace applications, such as satellite momentum control, that attempt to maximize the amount of stored energy with the absolute minimum system weight. Cost has been a secondary concern for such applications. As a result of these design goals, these flywheel designs require extremely high rotational speeds in excess of 50,000 rotations per minute. In order to achieve such high speeds, the flywheel must be made of expensive materials, such as composite carbon fiber. As a result, high-speed flywheel concepts require a number of expensive safety systems, including extensive inertial containment and "active" magnetic bearing systems that use sophisticated computer controls to continuously monitor the position and balance of the flywheel.

Rather than rely on the flywheel concepts developed for other applications, we focused our development efforts on providing products that meet the specific needs of the power quality and reliability market. Users requiring back-up power products want products that can deliver high quality, reliable power at the lowest cost. As a result of these needs, we developed a flywheel system that operates at significantly lower speeds, under 8,000 rotations per minute. These speeds are comparable to those of automobile engines and industrial machinery. This lower flywheel speed has allowed us to develop a lower cost design by using an inexpensive bearing system and conventional steel in place of expensive composite materials.

9

The design of our flywheel system, which is displayed below, integrates the function of a motor (which utilizes electric current from the electric utility grid to provide the energy to rotate the flywheel), flywheel rotor (which spins constantly to maintain a ready source of kinetic energy) and generator (which converts the kinetic energy of the flywheel into electricity) into a single integrated system. This integration further reduces the cost of our product and increases its efficiency.



The flywheel rotor is designed to spin in a near frictionless environment by the use of a low-cost, combination magnetic and mechanical bearing system. The friction in the spinning chamber is further reduced by the creation of a partial vacuum, which reduces the amount of air in the chamber that otherwise creates drag on the flywheel rotor. The flywheel rotor stores energy in the form of kinetic energy by constantly rotating within the vacuum container. As the flywheel rotor slows down when a user requires power, the rotor's magnetism is increased as it rotates past copper coils contained in the armature to generate constant output power. This enables the flywheel system to provide between ten and sixty seconds of electricity during power disturbances. While a lead-acid battery can typically provide back-up power for a much longer period, this capability usually is not required. Our flywheel-based system can provide ride-through, or temporary, power for the majority of power disturbances, such as voltage sags and surges, and can bridge the gap between a power outage and the time required to switch to generator power.

We have verified our flywheel design with both internal and external three-dimensional finite element analysis, as well as tests designed to determine the flywheel's safety at varying speeds. We test each flywheel rotor with stringent quality control methods. These tests have demonstrated a factor of safety consistent with common industrial machines such as large motors and generators.

The CleanSource Family of Products

Our unique flywheel energy storage system device is being used in our two currently offered products: CleanSource2 DC and CleanSource UPS. The CleanSource UPS design takes advantage of the many component similarities between the CleanSource DC and a traditional UPS system. Both products require power conversion electronics, fans for cooling, a frame for structural support, telemetry, data reporting, a user display and other overlapping functions. By combining these functions into a single system, we achieved significant cost efficiencies.

The UPS electronics we use in the CleanSource UPS product line are the latest in power semiconductor devices, using highly reliable and efficient insulated gate bipolar transistors. This results in an efficient, highly responsive power conditioning system that can protect sensitive customer power requirements from even the briefest of electric power anomalies. Tightly integrating these power electronics with our flywheel energy storage system results in an efficient, compact and cost effective UPS system.

Generator Start Enhancement

To enhance the overall system reliability of CleanSource UPS, we have patented a method to draw power from the flywheel to supply 24 volts of starting power to a genset to augment or replace the typical starter battery, which is the cause of most generator start failures. When taking advantage of this flywheel-sourced starting power, the reliability of the entire CPS solution is significantly enhanced.

Research and Development

We believe that our research and development efforts are essential to our ability to successfully deliver innovative products that address the needs of our customers as the market for power quality products evolves. Our research and development team works closely with our marketing and sales team and OEMs to define product requirements to address the specific needs of the power quality market. Our research and development expenses were \$4.4 million, \$9.9 million and \$14.9 million in 1999, 2000 and 2001, respectively. We anticipate maintaining significant levels of research and development expenditures in the future, although our research and development expenses should decrease as a percentage of sales revenue as sales volume increases. At December 31, 2001, our research, development and engineering team consisted of 81 engineers and technicians.

Manufacturing

We source all of our components from contract manufacturers to enhance our ability to scale our operations and minimize cost. This approach allows us to respond quickly to customer orders while maintaining high quality standards.

Our internal manufacturing process consists of assembly, functional testing and quality control of our products. We also test components, parts and subassemblies obtained from suppliers for quality control purposes.

We have engaged most of our suppliers in long-term agreements, but currently purchase most of our components on a purchase order basis. Although we use standard parts and components for our products where possible, we purchase a particular type of power module from Semikron International and a microprocessor from Motorola, both of whom are single source suppliers. We and our power module supplier currently maintain buffer stocks, and our microprocessor demand is covered by purchase orders for the next

two quarters. Lead times for ordering materials and components vary significantly and depend on factors such as specific supplier requirements, contract terms, the extensive production time required and current market demand for such components. We believe that we maintain enough inventory of the Motorola microprocessor to allow us to design a substitute microprocessor if we are no longer able to purchase the microprocessor from Motorola.

We have substantially expanded our manufacturing facilities and capacity in order to support our projected volume demand for our products. Although economic conditions and business levels during the second half of 2001 were slower than what is necessary for us to fully utilize our new facilities, we believe a healthier economy in 2002 and beyond will justify our increased capacity.

11

Proprietary Rights

We rely on a combination of patents and trademarks, as well as confidentiality agreements and other contractual restrictions with employees and third parties, to establish and protect our proprietary rights. We have filed over 35 patent applications before the United States Patent and Trademark Office, 30 of which have issued into patents. Additionally, we have made a concerted effort to obtain patent protection abroad for Active Power's technology by continuing to file patent applications in Europe and Asia. Our patent strategy is critical for preserving our rights in and to the intellectual property embodied in our CleanSource product line. As a manufactured, tangible device that is sold rather than licensed, the CleanSource product line does not qualify for copyright or trade secret protection. To enforce our ownership of such technology, we principally rely on the protection obtained through the patents we own, as well as state unfair competition laws. We intend to aggressively protect our patents, which would include bringing legal actions if we deem it necessary.

We own the registered trademarks CLEANSOURCE and MAKING ELECTRICITY BETTER in the United States and have applied for a trademark on our name and logo. All other trademarks, service marks or trade names referred to in this document are the property of their respective owners.

Competition

The power quality and power reliability markets are intensely competitive. The principal bases of competition are system reliability, availability, cost, including initial cost and total cost of ownership, and OEM endorsement and brand recognition.

Our CleanSource DC product competes with makers of lead-acid batteries and groups that are developing their own battery-free technologies for UPS applications. Substantially all of the sales of DC product for UPS applications are comprised of lead-acid batteries rather than battery-free technologies, such as CleanSource DC. Of the makers of battery-free products, Piller and Accumetrics are the only companies currently offering flywheel energy storage systems that directly compete with the CleanSource DC. The Piller flywheel is only available with Piller's proprietary UPS system. In the 500 kW and under power range, we believe that we have a substantial majority of the installed base of flywheel products. In the overall flywheel market, we believe that Piller and we each have approximately half of the installed flywheel units. Examples of other technologies potentially competitive with CleanSource DC include high-speed composite flywheels, ultra capacitors and superconducting magnetic energy storage. To date, however, we believe that none of these technologies has achieved a sufficient presence in our market to be considered a competitor.

The CleanSource UPS as distributed by Caterpillar competes with UPS manufacturers such as Powerware, Liebert and MGE UPS Systems, some of whom also are CleanSource DC distributors. When sold in conjunction with a standby generator, the CleanSource UPS competes with battery-free systems from Piller, Hitec and EuroDiesel. While CleanSource UPS is a new product and we therefore have not sold a significant number of units, we believe that the high efficiency, broad power range and compact footprint of the CleanSource UPS, coupled with Caterpillar's brand recognition and support, will allow us to compete successfully with these alternatives.

Employees

At December 31, 2001, we had 232 employees, with 81 engaged in research, development and engineering, 95 in manufacturing, 25 in sales, 5 in marketing and customer support, and 26 in administration, information technology and finance. None of our employees are represented by a labor union. We have not experienced any work stoppages and consider our relations with our employees to be good.

12

Risk Factors That May Affect Future Results

In addition to the other information in this Form 10-K, the following factors should be considered in evaluating Active Power and our business. These factors include, but are not limited to the potential for significant losses to continue; inability to accurately predict revenue and budget for expenses for future periods; fluctuations in revenue and operating results; overall market performance; a slowing global economy; limited product lines; inability to manufacture products of the quality necessary to be accepted in the power quality market; inability to expand our distribution channels; our dependence on our relationship with Caterpillar; inability to successfully integrate new OEM channel partners; competition; delays in research and development; inability to increase sales volumes to fully utilize our increased manufacturing capacity; inventory risks; risks of delay or poor execution from a variety of sources; limited resources; dependence upon key personnel; inability to protect our intellectual property rights; potential future acquisitions; and the volatility of our stock price. The discussion below addresses some of these factors. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of or that we currently deem immaterial also may become important factors that affect us.

We have incurred significant losses and anticipate losses for the next several quarters.

We have incurred operating losses since our inception and expect to continue to incur losses for the next several quarters. As of December 31, 2001, we had an accumulated deficit of \$80.7 million. To date, we have funded our operations principally through the sale of our stock, our product revenue and \$6.0 million in development funding payments from Caterpillar. We will need to generate significant additional revenue to achieve profitability, and we cannot assure you that we will ever realize additional revenue at such levels. We also expect to incur significant product development, sales and marketing and administrative expenses and, as a result, we expect to continue to incur losses.

Due to our limited operating history and the uncertain market acceptance of our products, we may never achieve significant revenue and may have difficulty accurately predicting revenue for future periods and appropriately budgeting for expenses.

We have generated a total of \$28.4 million in product revenue since January 1, 1998, and we have sold approximately 540 CleanSource DC and Cat UPS products. We are uncertain whether our products will achieve market acceptance such that our revenues will increase or whether we will be able to achieve significant revenue. Therefore, we have a very limited ability to predict future revenue. Our limited operating experience, the uncertain market acceptance for our products, and other factors that are beyond our control make it difficult for us to accurately forecast our quarterly and annual revenue. However, we use our forecasted revenue to establish our expense budget. Most of our expenses are fixed in the short term or incurred in advance of anticipated revenue. As a result, we may not be able to decrease our expenses in a timely manner to offset any revenue shortfall. Further, we have expanded our staff and facilities and increased our expense levels in anticipation of future revenue growth. If our revenue does not increase as anticipated, we will incur significant losses.

Our business is subject to fluctuations in operating results, which could negatively impact the price of our stock.

Our product revenue, expense and operating results have varied in the past and may fluctuate significantly in the future due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. These factors include, among others:

- the timing of orders from our customers and the possibility that these customers may change their order requirements with little or no advance notice to us;
 - the rate of adoption of our flywheel-based energy storage system as an alternative to lead-acid batteries;
 - the deferral of customer orders in anticipation of new products from us or other providers of power quality systems;
- 13
- the ongoing need for short-term power outage protection in traditional UPS systems;
 - the uncertainty regarding the adoption of our current and future products, including our recently introduced Cat UPS and CleanSource2 DC products, as well as our other products, which are currently under development; and
 - the rate of growth of the markets for our products.

Our business is dependent on the market for power quality products and the health of the overall economy, and if this market does not expand as we anticipate, if alternatives to our products are successful, or if the downturn in the economy continues to limit capital spending, our business will suffer.

The market for power quality products is rapidly evolving and it is difficult to predict its potential size or future growth rate. Most of the organizations that may purchase our products have invested substantial resources in their existing power systems and, as a result, may be reluctant or slow to adopt a new approach. Moreover, our products are alternatives to existing UPS and battery-based systems and may never be accepted by our customers or may be made obsolete by other advances in power quality technologies. Improvements may also be made to the existing alternatives to our products that could render them less desirable or obsolete. Furthermore, our business depends on capital expenditures by organizations, which tend to decrease when the U.S. or global economy slows. Our business has suffered during the recent economic slowdown, and will continue to suffer if the slowdown continues.

We have limited product offerings, and our success depends on our ability to develop in a timely manner new and enhanced products that achieve market acceptance.

We have only one principal product that has any significant operating history at customer sites, CleanSource DC, and we have only recently introduced our CleanSource2 DC and Cat UPS products. To grow our revenue, we must rely on Powerware and Caterpillar to successfully market our CleanSource2 DC and Cat UPS products, respectively, and we must develop and introduce to the market new products and product enhancements in a timely manner. Even if we are able to develop and commercially introduce new products and enhancements, they may not achieve market acceptance. This would substantially impair our revenue prospects.

Failure to expand our distribution channels and manage our distribution relationships could impede our future growth.

The future growth of our business will depend in part on our ability to expand our existing relationships with OEMs, to identify and develop additional channels for the distribution and sale of our products and to manage these relationships. As part of our growth strategy, we intend to expand our relationships with OEMs and to develop relationships with new OEMs. We will also look to identify and develop relationships with additional partners that could serve as distributors for our products. Our inability to successfully execute this strategy and to reduce our reliance on Caterpillar could impede our future growth.

We are heavily dependent on our relationship with Caterpillar. If our relationship is unsuccessful, our business and revenue will suffer.

If our relationship with Caterpillar is not successful, or if Caterpillar's distribution of our Cat UPS product is not successful, our business and revenue could suffer. Pursuant to a development agreement, Caterpillar has provided us with \$6.0 million in funding through December 31, 2001, to support the development of our Cat UPS product and other development efforts. In exchange for this payment, Caterpillar received co-ownership of the proprietary rights in this product. Either Caterpillar or we may license to other entities the intellectual property that we jointly own without seeking the consent of the other and the licensing party will solely retain all licensing revenue generated by licensing this intellectual property. However, we may not license the joint intellectual property to

14

specifically identified competitors of Caterpillar until January 1, 2007. Caterpillar may terminate this agreement at any time by giving us 90 days' advance written notice. We also have a distribution agreement with Caterpillar. During 2000 and 2001, our business level with Caterpillar and its dealer network accounted for 96% and 87% of our product revenue, respectively. Pursuant to the distribution agreement with Caterpillar, they are the exclusive distributor, subject to limited exceptions, of our Cat UPS product. Caterpillar is not obligated to purchase any Cat UPS units.

We depend on a limited number of OEM customers for the vast majority of our revenue and service and support functions. The loss or significant reduction in orders, or the failure to provide adequate service and support to the end users of our products, from any key OEM customer, particularly Caterpillar and Powerware, would significantly reduce our revenue.

We rely on OEMs as a primary distribution channel because they are able to sell our products to a large number of end user organizations. We further rely on our OEMs to provide service and support to the end users of our products because they have the experience and personnel to perform such activities. We believe that the use of OEM channels will enable our products to achieve broad market penetration, while we devote a limited amount of our resources to sales, marketing and customer service and support. Our operating results in the foreseeable future will continue to depend on sales to a relatively small number of OEM customers, primarily Caterpillar. For example, in 2000 and 2001, our volume of business with Caterpillar and its dealer accounted for 96% and 87% of our product revenue, respectively. Therefore, the loss of our key OEM customer, Caterpillar, or a significant reduction in sales to Caterpillar and its dealers, would significantly reduce our revenue. We have granted Caterpillar semi-exclusive worldwide rights to distribute our Cat UPS product, provided that they meet minimum annual sales requirements. We have also granted Powerware semi-exclusive distribution rights to our CleanSource2 DC product in North America. These restrictions will further increase our dependence upon Caterpillar and Powerware. However, neither Caterpillar nor Powerware is obligated to purchase any Cat UPS or CleanSource2 DC units, respectively, under these agreements.

We have no experience manufacturing our products in the quantities we expect to sell in the future.

To be financially successful, we will have to manufacture our products in commercial quantities at acceptable costs while also preserving the quality levels achieved in manufacturing these products in more limited quantities. This presents a number of technological and engineering challenges for us. We have not previously manufactured our products in high volume. We do not know whether or when we will be able to develop efficient, low-cost manufacturing capability and processes that will enable us to meet the quality, price, engineering, design and product standards or production volumes required to successfully manufacture large quantities of our products. Even if we are successful in developing our manufacturing capability and processes, we do not know whether we will do so in time to meet our product commercialization schedule or to satisfy the requirements of our customers.

We have expanded our manufacturing facility based on our forecasted sales volumes in the future. If we do not achieve these forecasted sales volumes, we will underutilize our manufacturing capacity and our business will suffer.

We recently completed a 127,000 square foot facility used for manufacturing and testing our three-phase product line, including the Cat UPS and CleanSource2 DC products. In order for us to fully utilize the capacity of the facility and spread out its associated overhead, we must achieve significantly higher sales volumes. If we do not reach our forecasted sales volumes, our revenues will suffer as will our ability to reach profitability.

15

Quality problems relating to one or more of our new or existing products could negatively impact the market's acceptance of our products and cause us to miss our revenue goals.

Because of the nature of the power quality and reliability market, quality problems attributable to the CleanSource2 DC or Cat UPS product lines could significantly affect the market's perception of our technology and slow or limit their acceptance. This would substantially impair our revenue prospects. Moreover, quality problems for our product lines could cause us to delay or cease shipments of products, or recall products, thus impairing our revenue or cost targets.

We are subject to increased inventory risks and costs because we outsource the manufacturing of components of our products in advance of binding commitments from our customers to purchase our products.

To assure the availability of our products to our OEM customers, we outsource the manufacturing of components prior to the receipt of purchase orders from OEM customers based on their forecasts of their product needs. However, these forecasts do not represent binding purchase commitments, and we do not recognize revenue for such products until the product is shipped to the OEM. As a result, we incur inventory and manufacturing costs in advance of anticipated revenue. As demand for our products may not materialize, this product delivery method subjects us to increased risks of high inventory carrying costs, obsolescence and excess, and

may increase our operating costs. In addition, we may from time to time make design changes to our products, which could lead to obsolescence of inventory.

We depend on sole source and limited source suppliers for certain key components, and if we are unable to buy these components on a timely basis, our delayed ability to deliver our products to our customers may result in reduced revenue and lost sales.

We purchase a power module and a microprocessor for our products from sole sources. As a result, if our suppliers receive excess demand for their products, we may receive a low priority for order fulfillment as large volume customers will receive priority. If we are delayed in acquiring components for our products, the manufacture and shipment of our products also will be delayed. We are, however, trying to enter into long-term agreements with our sole suppliers and other key suppliers, using a rolling sales volume forecast to stabilize component availability. Our power module supplier currently maintains a buffer stock and, our microprocessor demand is covered by purchase orders for the next two quarters. Lead times for ordering materials and components vary significantly and depend on factors such as specific supplier requirements, contract terms, the extensive production time required and current market demand for such components. Some of these delays may be substantial. As a result, we purchase these components in large quantities to protect our ability to deliver finished products. If we overestimate our component requirements, we may have excess inventory, which will increase our costs. If we underestimate our component requirements, we will have inadequate inventory, which will delay our manufacturing and render us unable to deliver products to customers on scheduled delivery dates. If we are unable to obtain a component from a supplier or if the price of a component has increased substantially, we may be required to manufacture the component internally, which will result in delays. Manufacturing delays could negatively impact our ability to sell our products and could damage our customer relationships.

We depend on key personnel to manage our business and develop new products in a rapidly changing market, and if we are unable to retain our current personnel and hire additional personnel, our ability to develop and sell our products could be impaired.

We believe our future success will depend in large part upon our ability to attract and retain highly skilled managerial, engineering and sales and marketing personnel. In particular, due to the relatively early stage of our business, we believe that our future success is highly dependent on Joseph F. Pinkerton, III, our founder, chairman of the Board and chief executive officer, to provide continuity in the execution of our growth plans. While we have severance arrangements in place with Mr. Pinkerton and with David S. Gino, our chief operating officer and chief financial officer, we do not

16

have long-term employment agreements in place with any of our employees. The loss of the services of any of our key employees, the inability to attract or retain qualified personnel in the future or delays in hiring required personnel, particularly engineers and sales personnel, could delay the development and introduction of, and negatively impact our ability to sell, our products.

We have hired some of our employees from our current customers and from some of our competitors, which could damage our customer relationships and expose us to potential litigation.

There is a limited supply of skilled employees in the power quality industry. We have hired some of our current employees from our customers and our competitors. As a result, some of our current customers might begin to view us as competitors in the future, and one or more of our competitors could file lawsuits against us alleging the infringement of their trade secrets and other intellectual property. Although we do not believe we have infringed upon the intellectual property of our competitors, such lawsuits could divert our attention and resources from our business operations.

We are a relatively small company with limited resources compared to some of our current and potential competitors, and competition within our markets may limit our sales growth.

The markets for power quality and power reliability are intensely competitive. There are many companies engaged in all areas of traditional and alternative UPS and backup systems in the United States and abroad, including, among others, major electric and specialized electronics firms, as well as universities, research institutions and foreign government-sponsored companies. There are many companies that are developing flywheel-based energy storage systems and flywheel-based power quality systems. We also compete indirectly with companies that are developing other types of power technologies, such as superconducting magnetic energy storage, ultra-capacitors and dynamic voltage restorers.

Many of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories, significantly greater resources, broader name recognition and a larger customer base than we have. As a result, these competitors may have greater credibility with our existing and potential customers. They also may be able to adopt more aggressive pricing policies and devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products than we can to ours, which would allow them to respond more quickly than us to new or emerging technologies or changes in customer requirements. In addition, some of our current and potential competitors have established supplier or joint development relationships with our current or potential customers. These competitors may be able to leverage their existing relationships to discourage these customers from purchasing products from us or to persuade them to replace our products with their products. Increased competition could decrease our prices, reduce our sales, lower our margins, or decrease our market share. These and other competitive pressures could prevent us from competing successfully against current or future competitors and could materially harm our business.

If we are unable to protect our intellectual property, we may be unable to compete.

Our products rely on our proprietary technology, and we expect that future technological advancements made by us will be critical to sustain market acceptance of our products. Therefore, we believe that the protection of our intellectual property rights is, and will

continue to be, important to the success of our business. We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws and restrictions on disclosure to protect our intellectual property rights. We also enter into confidentiality or license agreements with our employees, consultants and business partners and control access to and distribution of our software, documentation and other proprietary information. Despite these efforts, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or otherwise obtain and use our products or technology. Monitoring unauthorized use of our products is difficult, and we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken will prevent unauthorized use of our technology, particularly in foreign countries where applicable laws may not protect our proprietary rights as fully as in the United States. In addition, the measures we undertake may not be sufficient to adequately protect our

17

proprietary technology and may not preclude competitors from independently developing products with functionality or features similar to those of our products.

Our efforts to protect our intellectual property may cause us to become involved in costly and lengthy litigation, which could seriously harm our business.

In recent years, there has been significant litigation in the United States involving patents, trademarks and other intellectual property rights. Although we have not been involved in intellectual property litigation, we may become involved in litigation in the future to protect our intellectual property or defend allegations of infringement asserted by others. Legal proceedings could subject us to significant liability for damages or invalidate our intellectual property rights. Any litigation, regardless of its outcome, would likely be time consuming and expensive to resolve and would divert management's time and attention. Any potential intellectual property litigation also could force us to take specific actions, including:

- cease selling our products that use the challenged intellectual property;
- obtain from the owner of the infringed intellectual property right a license to sell or use the relevant technology or trademark, which license may not be available on reasonable terms, or at all; or
- redesign those products that use infringing intellectual property or cease to use an infringing trademark.

Any acquisitions we make could disrupt our business and harm our financial condition.

Although we are not currently negotiating any material business or technology acquisitions, as part of our growth strategy, we intend to review opportunities to acquire other businesses or technologies that would complement our current products, expand the breadth of our markets or enhance our technical capabilities. We have no experience in making acquisitions. Acquisitions entail a number of risks that could materially and adversely affect our business and operating results, including:

- problems integrating the acquired operations, technologies or products with our existing business and products;
- potential disruption of our ongoing business and distraction of our management;
- difficulties in retaining business relationships with suppliers and customers of the acquired companies;
- difficulties in coordinating and integrating overall business strategies, sales and marketing, and research and development efforts;
- the maintenance of corporate cultures, controls, procedures and policies;
- risks associated with entering markets in which we lack prior experience; and
- potential loss of key employees.

We may require substantial additional funds in the future to finance our product development and commercialization plans.

Our product development and commercialization schedule could be delayed if we are unable to fund our research and development activities or the development of our manufacturing capabilities with our revenue, cash on hand and proceeds from our initial public offering. We expect that our current cash and investments, together with our other available sources of working capital, will be sufficient to fund development activities for at least 24 months. However, unforeseen delays or difficulties in these activities could increase costs and exhaust our resources prior to the full commercialization of our products under development. We do not know whether we will be able to secure additional funding, or funding on terms acceptable to us, to continue our operations as

18

planned. If financing is not available, we may be required to reduce, delay or eliminate certain activities or to license or sell to others some of our proprietary technology.

Provisions in our charter documents and of Delaware law, and provisions in our agreements with Caterpillar, could prevent, delay or impede a change in control of our company and may depress the market price of our common stock.

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws could have the effect of discouraging, delaying or preventing a merger or acquisition that a stockholder may consider favorable. We also are subject to the anti-takeover laws of the State of Delaware, which may further discourage, delay or prevent someone from acquiring or merging with us. In addition, our agreement with Caterpillar for

the distribution of CleanSource UPS provides that Caterpillar may terminate the agreement in the event we are acquired or undergo a change in control. The possible loss of our most significant customer could be a significant deterrent to possible acquirors and may substantially limit the number of possible acquirors. All of these factors may decrease the likelihood that we would be acquired, which may depress the market price of our common stock.

Our stock price may be volatile.

Since our IPO in August 2000, we have experienced significant volatility in our stock price. The market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly in response to numerous factors, some of which are beyond our control, including the following:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results;
- changes in financial estimates by securities analysts or our failure to perform in line with such estimates;
- changes in market valuations of other technology companies, particularly those that sell products used in power quality systems;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant technical innovations, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- introduction of technologies or product enhancements that reduce the need for flywheel energy storage systems;
- the loss of one or more key OEM customers; and
- departures of key personnel.

Terrorist attacks have contributed to economic instability in the United States; continued terrorist attacks, war or other civil disturbances could lead to further economic instability and depress our stock price.

On September 11, 2001, the United States was the target of terrorist attacks of unprecedented scope. These attacks have caused instability in the global financial markets, and have contributed to volatility in the stock prices of United States publicly traded companies, such as Active Power. These attacks may lead to armed hostilities or to further acts of terrorism and civil disturbances in the United States or elsewhere, which may further contribute to economic instability in the United States and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Item 2. PROPERTIES.

As of December 31, 2001, our corporate headquarters facility, which houses our administrative, advanced development, engineering, information systems, marketing, sales and service and support groups, consists of approximately 27,550 square feet in Austin, Texas. We lease our corporate headquarters facility pursuant to a lease agreement that expires in March 2003. Our manufacturing facility of approximately 105,000 square feet is also located in Austin, Texas. Our manufacturing

19

facility will increase to approximately 127,000 square feet by the end of the lease term in May 2005. The total monthly lease payments due under all our facility leases are approximately \$116,000. Our total monthly lease payments will increase to approximately \$126,000 when we initially occupy the entire facility.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

We are not party to any legal proceedings.

Item 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

We did not submit any matters to the vote of our stockholders during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2001.

20

PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

Our common stock has been quoted on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "ACPW" since our initial public offering on August 7, 2000. Prior to the initial public offering, there had been no public market for our common stock. The following table lists the high and low per share closing sales price for our common stock as reported by the Nasdaq National Market for the periods indicated:

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2001

First Quarter

Second Quarter

Third Quarter
Fourth Quarter
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2000
Third Quarter (from August 7, 2000)
Fourth Quarter

As of March 1, 2002, there were 40,878,426 shares of our common stock outstanding held by 836 stockholders of record.

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain any earnings for use in our business and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Future dividends, if any, will be determined by our board of directors.

During the fourth quarter of 2001, we issued an aggregate of 115,696 shares of our common stock pursuant to exercises of stock options that were granted prior to August 7, 2000 with exercise prices ranging from \$0.07 to \$1.97 per share. These issuances were deemed exempt from registration under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 in reliance upon Rule 701 thereunder and appropriate legends were affixed to the share certificates issued in each such transaction.

On December 13, 2001, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of one preferred share purchase right for each outstanding share of its common stock. The dividend was paid on December 26, 2001 to the stockholders of record at the close of business on that date. Each right entitles the registered holder to purchase from the Company one unit consisting of one one-thousandth of a share of its Series A Junior Participating preferred stock of the Company, at a price of \$40.00 per unit.

The rights generally will be exercisable only if a person or group acquires beneficial ownership of 15% or more of the Company's common stock or announces a tender or exchange offer which results in a person owning 15% or more of the Company's common stock. The Company will generally be entitled to redeem the rights at \$0.01 per right at any time until 10 days, subject to extension, after a public announcement that a 15% position in the Company's common stock has been acquired. The Rights expire on December 26, 2011. For a more complete description of the terms of the rights, please see the rights agreement, dated as of December 13, 2001 by and between the Company and Equiserve Trust N.A., as rights agent, filed as an exhibit to Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 13, 2001.

21

Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following tables set forth our selected financial data. The data for the three years ended December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999 have been derived from the audited financial statements appearing elsewhere in this document. The data for the years ended December 31, 1998 and 1997 have been derived from audited financial statements not appearing in this document. You should read the selected financial data set forth below in conjunction with our financial statements and the notes thereto, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and other financial information appearing elsewhere in this document.

Results of Operation:

	Year ended December 31,				
	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Revenues:					
Product revenue	\$21,562	\$4,872	\$1,047	\$915	\$138
Development contract	1,000	—	5,000	—	—
Total revenue	\$22,562	\$4,872	\$6,047	\$915	\$138
Operating expenses:					
Cost of product revenue	25,796	7,966	3,006	1,238	158
Cost of development contract	283	—	2,935	—	—
Research, development and engineering	14,930	9,864	1,506	4,045	2,598
Selling, general & administrative	11,684	6,205	3,972	1,925	1,264
Amortization of deferred stock compensation	4,003	6,692	1,631	—	—
Total operating expenses	56,696	30,727	13,050	7,208	4,020
Operating loss	(34,134)	(25,855)	(7,003)	(6,294)	(3,882)
Interest income/expense, net	6,190	4,363	421	305	144
Change in fair value of warrants with redemption rights	—	(1,562)	(3,614)	—	—
Other income (expense)	(18)	(50)	8	10	—

Net loss	\$ (27,962)	\$ (23,104)	\$ (10,188)	\$ (5,979)	\$ (3,738)
Preferred stock dividends, accretion, & conversion	—	19,079	29,660	2,789	826
Net loss to common stockholders	\$ (27,962)	\$ (42,183)	\$ (39,848)	\$ (8,767)	\$ (4,564)
Net loss per share, basic & diluted	\$ (0.70)	\$ (1.92)	\$ (3.98)	\$ (0.90)	\$ (0.48)
Shares used in computing net loss per share, basic & diluted	39,781,031	21,928,874	10,009,554	9,789,407	9,589,462

Balance Sheet Data:

	Year ended December 31,				
	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
	(thousands)				
Cash, cash equivalents and investments	\$112,105	\$146,209	\$26,265	\$7,536	\$4,340
Working capital	83,060	136,972	26,394	8,008	4,565
Total assets	139,376	156,132	28,366	9,734	5,921
Long-term obligations, less current portion	—	—	—	55	170
Redeemable convertible preferred stock	—	—	54,235	24,575	11,786
Total stockholders' equity	131,730	152,389	(30,338)	(15,524)	(6,742)

22

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements appearing elsewhere in this Form 10-K. This report contains forward-looking statements, within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, that involve risks and uncertainties. Among the important factors which could cause actual results to differ materially include: the potential for significant losses to continue; inability to accurately predict revenue and budget for expenses for future periods; fluctuations in revenue and operating results; overall market performance; a slowing global economy; limited product lines; inability to manufacture products of the quality necessary to be accepted in the power quality market; inability to expand our distribution channels; our dependence on our relationship with Caterpillar; inability to successfully integrate new OEM channel partners; competition; delays in research and development; inability to increase sales volumes to fully utilize our increased manufacturing capacity; inventory risks; risks of delay or poor execution from a variety of sources; limited resources; dependence upon key personnel; inability to protect our intellectual property rights; potential future acquisitions; and the volatility of our stock price. The discussion below addresses some of these factors. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of or that we currently deem immaterial also may become important factors that affect us.

Overview

We design, manufacture and market power quality products that provide the consistent, reliable electric power required by today's digital economy. We believe that we are the first company to commercialize a flywheel energy storage system that provides a highly reliable, low-cost and non-toxic replacement for lead-acid batteries used in conventional power quality installations. Leveraging our expertise in this technology and in conjunction with Caterpillar, the leading maker of engine generators for the power reliability market, we have developed a battery-free power quality system, which is marketed under the Caterpillar brand name (Cat UPS). Our products are sold for use in the facilities of companies in many different industries that all share a critical need for reliable, high-quality power, such as plastic manufacturers, semiconductor manufacturers, hospitals, credit card processing centers, broadcasters, advanced data centers, and electric utilities.

Since 1996, we have focused our efforts and financial resources primarily on the design and development of our CleanSource line of power quality products and on establishing effective OEM channels to market our products. As of December 31, 2001, we had generated an accumulated deficit of \$80.7 million and expect to continue to sustain operating losses for the next several quarters. We initially funded our operations primarily through sales of shares of our preferred stock, which have resulted in gross proceeds of approximately \$42.6 million. We believe the proceeds from our August 2000 initial public offering, approximately \$138.4 million net of commissions and issuance costs, together with cash balances on hand prior to August 2000 will be sufficient to meet our capital requirements through at least the next 24 months. Our cash and investments position at December 31, 2001 was \$112.1 million.

Since our inception, a small number of customers have accounted for the majority of our annual sales. During 1999, our four largest customers accounted for 89% of our sales, with our largest customer, Caterpillar and its dealer network, accounting for 39%. In 2000 and 2001, our business level with Caterpillar and its dealer network grew substantially, accounting for 96% and 87%, respectively, of our revenue due to the commercial introduction of the CleanSource UPS product line. We expect to continue to be dependent on a few OEM customers, primarily Caterpillar, for the majority of our sales for the foreseeable future.

Since the commercial release of our second generation product line, CleanSource UPS, in May 2000 under the Caterpillar brand name, and a growing market demand for power quality equipment, the demand for our products has increased significantly. To address this growth in demand and to position us for anticipated future growth, we have increased the scale of our operations in the following ways:

- Expanded our manufacturing facilities and added manufacturing personnel to address increases in product demand;
- Increased our personnel levels in product development and engineering to accelerate time to market on new products and enhance existing product lines; and
- Added sales, service and marketing personnel to support our OEM customers and accelerate our other sales efforts.

Although these efforts have increased our operating expenses, we believe they will enable us to realize significant revenue growth.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company believes the following represent its critical accounting policies:

Revenue Recognition

Active Power recognizes product revenue when title transfers and our obligations are complete, usually when a unit is shipped. Active Power recognizes product revenue related to units shipped for evaluation by the customer at the time of customer acceptance of the unit. Development funding revenue is recognized as we achieve development milestones specified in the respective agreements.

Bad Debt

Active Power estimates an allowance for doubtful accounts based on factors related to the credit risk of each customer. Credit losses have not been significant to date. If the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

Inventories

Active Power states inventories at the lower of cost or replacement cost, with cost being determined on a standard cost basis, which does not differ materially from actual cost. If actual future demand or market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-downs may be required.

Warranty Costs

The Company provides for the estimated cost of product warranties at the time revenue is recognized. While the Company engages in product quality programs and processes, the Company's warranty obligation is affected by product failure rates, material usage and service delivery costs incurred in correcting a product failure. Should actual product failure rates, material usage or service delivery costs differ from estimates, revisions to the estimated warranty liability may be required.

Results of Operations

Comparison of 2001, 2000, and 1999

Product revenue. Product revenue primarily consists of sales of our CleanSource power quality products. Sales increased \$16.7 million, or 343%, to \$21.6 million in 2001 from \$4.9 million in 2000. Sales increased \$3.9 million, or 365%, to \$4.9 million in 2000 from \$1.0 million in 1999. Both the 2001 and 2000 increases are attributable to a growing market acceptance of our products and ramp up in the sales of our CleanSource UPS product line, with initial sales of this new product line beginning in the fourth quarter of 1999. During 2001 we sold 382 of our quarter-megawatt flywheel units versus 118 in 2000 and 24 in 1999.

24

Development contract revenue. Development contract revenue primarily consists of funding paid to Active Power by Caterpillar. In 1999 Active Power and Caterpillar entered into an agreement to develop the Cat UPS. As part of that agreement Caterpillar provided \$5 million in funding for the successful completion of several development milestones. In September 2001 we signed an extension to our development agreement with Caterpillar to expand the Cat UPS product line. The extension calls for an additional \$5.0 million in funding upon successful completion of certain development milestones. In December 2001 we completed the first milestone and collected \$1.0 million.

Cost of product revenue. Cost of goods sold includes the cost of component parts of our product that are sourced from suppliers, personnel, equipment and other costs associated with our assembly and test operations, shipping costs, and the costs of manufacturing support functions such as logistics and quality assurance. Cost of goods sold increased \$17.8 million, or 223%, to \$25.8 million in 2001 from \$8.0 million in 2000. Cost of goods sold increased \$5.0 million, or 165%, to \$8.0 million in 2000 from \$3.0 million in 1999. Both the 2001 and 2000 increases were primarily attributable to increases in the volume of product sold and an increase in our manufacturing capacity to support an increase in sales volume and an anticipated further increase in demand for our products. Although the absolute dollar amounts of our cost of goods sold increased significantly year over year, we achieved substantial improvements in our gross margin in each period. These improvements are a result of supplier cost reductions associated with higher volume, changes in our supplier base, engineering design savings, and leverage gained from higher production volumes. In anticipation of future demand for our products, we have significantly expanded our manufacturing capacity by increasing our manufacturing facilities and production personnel, which has increased our fixed manufacturing expense base. This increase will adversely impact our gross margins until production volumes increase enough to cover these added costs. While our variable product margin (sales less materials and direct labor) was positive in 2001, our overall product margin was negative due, in large part, to the underutilization of our indirect manufacturing costs. Over time we believe gross margins will improve as our product volumes

increase, and we achieve greater economies of scale in production and in purchasing component parts, and introduce engineering design savings.

Cost of development contract. Cost of development contract primarily consists of engineering expenses incurred in relation to the joint development process with Caterpillar, through which we receive development funding. In 2001, we incurred \$283,000 in development contract expenses. We had no development contract expenses in 2000, and in 1999 development contract expenses were \$2.9 million. The margins we achieve in our development funding activities can vary considerably depending on the difficulty of each development milestone, the level of contract development we purchase from third parties, and level of materials purchased.

Research and development. Research and development expense primarily consists of compensation and related costs of employees engaged in research, development and engineering activities, third party consulting and development activities, as well as an allocated portion of our occupancy costs. Research and development expense increased \$5.0 million, or 51%, to \$14.9 million in 2001 from \$9.9 million in 2000. Research and development expense increased \$8.4 million, or 555%, to \$9.9 million in 2000 from \$1.5 million in 1999. The increase in research and development expense was primarily due to the increased product development of CleanSource UPS and other products, including our high power Cat product line extension, CleanSource2 DC and HIT 6 products. We believe that research and development expense will decrease over the next few quarters as we phase down spending on our HIT 6 development. Although many of the internal resources committed to this project will be redirected to other new product initiatives, the external funding associated with the HIT 6 development will be eliminated, thereby reducing our overall spending levels. We believe that research and development expenses will decrease as a percentage of sales overtime as revenues increase.

Selling, general and administrative. Selling, general and administrative expense is primarily comprised of compensation and related costs for sales, service, marketing and administrative personnel, selling and marketing expenses, professional fees and for product warranty and bad debt costs and reserves. Selling, general and administrative expense increased approximately \$5.5 million,

25

or 88%, to \$11.7 million in 2001 from \$6.2 million in 2000. Selling, general and administrative expense increased approximately \$2.2 million, or 56%, to \$6.2 million in 2000 from \$4.0 million in 1999. In 2000, we increased personnel in our sales and service organizations in order to support our OEM channel partners and to address opportunities for sales of our CleanSource UPS product line. The increase of 2001 expenses over 2000 were principally due to a full year of higher administrative expenses as a public company and increased personnel in our sales, service and marketing organizations to support our main OEM channel partner's sales and service ramp up of the Cat UPS product line. We believe that selling, general and administrative expense will increase in future periods as we add sales, marketing and service personnel to position us for anticipated sales growth.

Amortization of deferred stock compensation. Deferred stock compensation is a non-cash expense that reflects the difference between the exercise price of option grants to employees and the estimated fair value determined subsequently by us of our common stock at the date of grant. We are amortizing deferred stock compensation as an operating expense over the vesting periods of the applicable options, which resulted in amortization expense of \$4.0 million, \$6.7 million and \$1.6 million in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. We expect the amortization expense to decrease after 2001, as the options for which we are amortizing this expense become fully vested, and to a smaller extent as some employees to whom these options were granted leave the company and any unvested options are canceled.

Interest income/expense. Interest income net of interest expense increased \$1.8 million, or 42%, to \$6.2 million in 2001 from approximately \$4.4 million in 2000. Interest income net of interest expense increased \$3.9 million, or 936%, to \$4.4 million in 2000 from approximately \$421,000 in 1999. The increase in 2001 is principally due a higher post-IPO cash balance for an entire year as compared to the five months of 2000 with a post-IPO cash increase. The significant increase in 2000 is primarily due to increases in our average cash, cash equivalent and investment balances associated with the approximately \$138.4 million raised as part of our August 2000 initial public offering.

Change in fair value of warrants. Due to the redemption feature of warrants we had outstanding until the initial public offering, we recorded a liability associated with the fair value of the warrants on the balance sheet and recorded changes in fair value of the warrants in earnings. We calculated the fair value of the warrants using a Black-Scholes pricing model. In 1999 and 2000 the fair value of the underlying common stock increased substantially, resulting in an increase in the warrant value and corresponding non-cash expense. No such expenses were incurred in 2001.

Preferred stock dividends, accretion and conversion. We recorded non-cash charges of \$19.1 million in 2000 and \$7.7 million in 1999 associated with our redeemable preferred stock to reflect dividend rights and accretion to redemption value. In 1999, we issued Series E convertible preferred stock at a lower price than subsequently determined by the board of directors totaling a \$22.0 million discount. All of our preferred stock was converted to common at August 8, 2000.

Income Tax Expense. As of December 31, 2001, our accumulated net operating loss carryforward was \$70.2 million and our research and development credit carryforwards were approximately \$1.2 million. We anticipate that all of this loss carryforward amount will remain available for offset against any future tax liabilities that we may incur; however, because of uncertainty regarding our ability to use these carryforwards, we have established a valuation allowance for the full amount of our deferred tax assets.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal sources of liquidity as of December 31, 2001 consisted of \$112.1 million of cash and investments. We have primarily funded our operations through our initial public offering in August 2000, resulting in net proceeds of \$138.4 million, sales of shares of our preferred stock, which have resulted in gross proceeds of approximately \$42.6 million, as well as \$6 million in development funding received from Caterpillar since 1999. Cash used in operating activities in 2001 was \$22.5 million, a \$7.2 million

increase from the \$15.3 million used in 2000. Cash used in operating activities in 2000 was \$15.3 million, a \$12.7 million increase from the \$2.6 million used in 1999. The

26

increased level of cash usage in both years is primarily attributable to a higher level of product development, the expansion of our manufacturing operations and sales activities and an increase in our inventory levels to support both actual and anticipated revenue growth.

Capital expenditures were \$15.2 million, \$4.4 million and \$598,000 in 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively. Our expenditures in 2001 were primarily focused on increasing our manufacturing capacity, including several new product test lines and leasehold improvements for our new manufacturing facility. Capital spending in 2000 was primarily related to expanding our engineering lab's test capacity and capability, test equipment, market demonstration units, and general computer and office equipment. We expect to spend \$3 to \$5 million in 2002 on additional engineering lab equipment and improvements, demonstration units, and general computer equipment and software for manufacturing, engineering and administrative purposes.

We believe our existing cash balances at December 31, 2001 will be sufficient to meet our capital requirements through at least the next 24 months, although we might elect to seek additional funding prior to that time. Beyond the next 24 months, our capital requirements will depend on many factors, including the rate of sales growth, the market acceptance of our products, the timing and level of development funding, the rate of expansion of our sales and marketing activities, the rate of expansion of our manufacturing facilities, and the timing and extent of research and development projects. Although we are not a party to any agreement or letter of intent with respect to a potential acquisition, we may enter into acquisitions or strategic arrangements in the future, which could also require us to seek additional equity or debt financing.

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Our interest income is sensitive to changes in the general level of U.S. interest rates, particularly since the majority of our investments are in short-term instruments. We believe that our investment policy is conservative, both in terms of the average maturity of investments that we allow and in terms of the credit quality of the investments we hold. We estimate that a 1% decrease in market interest rates would decrease our interest income by \$1.1 million. Because of the short-term nature of the majority of our investments, we do not believe a 1% decline in interest rates would have a material effect on their fair value.

We invest our cash in a variety of financial instruments, including bank time deposits, and taxable variable rate and fixed rate obligations of corporations, municipalities, and local, state and national government entities and agencies. These investments are denominated in U.S. dollars.

Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

The information required by this item is included in Part IV, Item 14(a)(1) and (2).

Item 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None.

27

PART III

ITEM 10. Executive Officers of the Registrant.

The following table sets forth certain biographical information concerning our current executive officers:

Name	Age	Position(s)
Joseph F. Pinkerton, III	38	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
David S. Gino	43	Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer and
James A. Balthazar	48	Vice President of Sales and Marketing

Joseph F. Pinkerton, III, our founder, has served as our Chief Executive Officer, President and director since August 1992. He was elected Chairman of the Board in December 2001. Mr. Pinkerton formed the company in 1992 as Magnetic Bearing Technologies, Inc. Shortly after founding the company, Mr. Pinkerton patented the world's first room temperature magnetic bearing capable of operating without electronic controls. Since then, he has brought together a team of experienced engineers, developed a revolutionary flywheel device and filed over 30 patent applications covering magnetic bearings, flywheel systems and rotating electric machinery. In 1996, the company's name was changed to Active Power, Inc. Prior to founding Active Power, Pinkerton was a principal with Fundamental Research Company (FRC), in Walled Lake, Michigan. While at FRC, Pinkerton completed two joint research projects with the University of Texas at Austin and was awarded a patent for a novel electrical generator. Mr. Pinkerton received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Physics from Albion College, Albion, MI in association with Columbia University, New York, N.Y.

David S. Gino has served as Chief Financial Officer, Vice President of Finance and Secretary since December 1999. In December 2001, he took on the additional role of Chief Operating Officer. From August 1995 to November 1999, Mr. Gino was the Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President of Finance of DuPont Photomasks, Inc. (DPI), a public semiconductor component manufacturer. Mr. Gino led DPI through a period of rapid growth, numerous acquisitions, its initial public offering and secondary public financing. Prior to joining DPI, Mr. Gino held a number of financial and business management positions with The DuPont Company's semiconductor materials, imaging systems and printing and publishing businesses. Mr. Gino holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics from the University of California at Santa Barbara and an M.B.A. from the University of Phoenix.

James A. Balthazar has served as our Vice President of Marketing since October 1996. In February 2002, Mr. Balthazar was promoted to Vice President of Sales and Marketing. Mr. Balthazar is responsible for worldwide sales, service and marketing activities at Active Power, including market development, channel development and product marketing activities. Prior to joining Active Power, Mr. Balthazar held various management positions, including Vice President of Marketing, during his 12-year tenure at Convex Computer Corporation, a public supercomputer manufacturer in Richardson, Texas. While at Convex, Mr. Balthazar assisted in its growth from a small private company to an over \$250 million company, which was purchased by Hewlett Packard in 1995. Mr. Balthazar has a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Maryland, College Park and a M.S. in theoretical and applied mechanics from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Further information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement under the sections captioned "Matters to be Considered at Annual Meeting—Proposal One: Election of Directors" and "Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934."

28

ITEM 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement under the sections captioned "Executive Compensation and Other Information" and "Certain Transactions."

ITEM 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement under the section captioned "Ownership of Securities."

ITEM 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement under the section captioned "Certain Transactions."

29

PART IV

ITEM 14. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules, and Reports on Form 8-K.

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this 10-K:

1. Financial Statements. The following financial statements of Active Power, Inc. are filed as a part of this Form 10-K on the pages indicated:

Report of Independent Auditors
Financial Statements:
Balance Sheets
Statements of Operations
Statements of Stockholders' Equity
Statements of Cash Flows
Notes to Financial Statements
2. Exhibits.

Exhibit

Number Description

- | Number | Description |
|--------|---|
| 3.1* | Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Active Power's IPO Registration Statement on Form S-1 (SEC File No. 333-36946) (the "IPO Registration Statement")) |
| 3.2* | Amended and Restated Bylaws (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the IPO Registration Statement) |
| 4.1* | Specimen certificate for shares of Common Stock (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the IPO Registration Statement) |

- 4.2* Rights Agreement, dated as of December 13, 2001, between the Active Power and Equiserve Trust N.A., which includes the form of Certificate of Designation for the Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock as Exhibit A, the form of Rights Certificate as Exhibit B and the Summary of Rights to Purchase Series A Preferred Stock as Exhibit C (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Active Power's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 13, 2001).
- 10.1* Form of Indemnity Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the IPO Registration Statement)
- 10.2* Active Power, Inc. 2000 Stock Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the IPO Registration Statement)
- 10.3* Active Power, Inc. 2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the IPO Registration Statement)
- 10.4* Second Amended and Restated Investors' Rights Agreement by and between Active Power, Inc. and certain of its stockholders (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to the IPO Registration Statement)
- 10.6+* Phase II Development and Phase III Feasibility Agreement by and between Active Power, Inc. and Caterpillar Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.6 to the IPO Registration Statement)
- 10.7* Credit Terms and Conditions by and between Active Power, Inc. and Imperial Bank (filed as Exhibit 10.7 to the IPO Registration Statement)
- 10.8* Security and Loan Agreement by and between Active Power, Inc. and Imperial Bank (filed as Exhibit 10.8 to the IPO Registration Statement)
- 10.9* Lease Agreement by and between Active Power, Inc. and Braker Phase III, Ltd. (filed as Exhibit 10.9 to the IPO Registration Statement)

30

Exhibit Number	Description
----------------	-------------

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 10.10* | First Amendment to Lease Agreement by and between Active Power, Inc. and Braker Phase III, Ltd. (filed as Exhibit 10.10 to the IPO Registration Statement) |
| 10.11* | Second Amendment to Lease Agreement by and between Active Power, Inc. and Braker Phase III, Ltd. (filed as Exhibit 10.11 to the IPO Registration Statement) |
| 10.12* | Third Amendment to Lease Agreement by and between Active Power, Inc. and Braker Phase III, Ltd. (filed as Exhibit 10.12 to the IPO Registration Statement) |
| 10.13* | Fourth Amendment to Lease Agreement by and between Active Power, Inc. and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (filed as Exhibit 10.13 to the IPO Registration Statement) |
| 10.14* | Fifth Amendment to Lease Agreement by and between Active Power, Inc. and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (filed as Exhibit 10.14 to the IPO Registration Statement) |
| 10.15* | Sublease Agreement by and between Active Power, Inc. and Video Associates Laboratories, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.15 to the IPO Registration Statement) |
| 10.16* | Employee offer letter (including severance arrangements) from Active Power, Inc. to David S. Gino (filed as Exhibit 10.16 to the IPO Registration Statement) |
| 10.17* | Lease Agreement by and between Active Power, Inc. and BC12 99, Ltd. (filed as Exhibit 10.17 to Active Power's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001) |
| 10.18* | Sixth Amendment to Lease Agreement by and between Active Power, Inc. and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (filed as Exhibit 10.18 to the IPO Registration Statement (the "2000 10-K")) |
| 10.19* | Seventh Amendment to Lease Agreement by and between Active Power, Inc. and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (filed as Exhibit 10.19 to the IPO Registration Statement) |
| 10.20*† | Distributor Agreement by and between Active Power and Powerware Corporation dated October 28, 2001 (filed as Exhibit 10.20 to the IPO Registration Statement (November 2001 10-Q)) |
| 10.21*† | Master Sourcing Agreement by and between Active Power and General Electric Company (through its Digital Energy business unit) |
| 10.22†† | Phase II & Phase III Purchase Agreement by and between Active Power, Inc. and Caterpillar Inc. dated as of [September 1, 2001] |
| 10.23†† | Phase III Product Development Agreement by and between Active Power, Inc. and Caterpillar Inc. dated as of [September 1, 2001] |
| 23.1 | Consent of Ernst & Young LLP |
| 24.1 | Power of Attorney, pursuant to which amendments to this Form 10-K may be filed, is included on the signature page contained in Part III of this Form 10-K |

* Incorporated by reference to the indicated filing.

† Confidential treatment previously granted.

†† Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment.

31

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ACTIVE POWER, INC.

By: /s/ JOSEPH F. PINKERTON, III

Joseph F. Pinkerton, III,

*Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer*

Power of Attorney

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below hereby severally constitutes and appoints, Joseph F. Pinkerton, III and David S. Gino, and each or any of them, his true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, each with the power of substitution and resubstitution, for him in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that each said attorney-in-fact and agent, or his substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Name	Title
<hr/> /s/ JOSEPH F. PINKERTON, III <hr/> Joseph F. Pinkerton, III	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer)
<hr/> /s/ DAVID S. GINO <hr/> David S. Gino	Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial and accounting officer)
<hr/> /s/ RICHARD E. ANDERSON <hr/> Richard E. Anderson	Director
<hr/> /s/ RODNEY S. BOND <hr/> Rodney S. Bond	Director
<hr/> /s/ ERIC L. JONES <hr/> Eric L. Jones	Director
<hr/> /s/ JAN H. LINDELOW <hr/> Jan H. Lindelow	Director
<hr/> /s/ TERRENCE L. ROCK <hr/> Terrence L. Rock	Director

32

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The Board of Directors

Active Power, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Active Power, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Active Power, Inc. at December 31, 2001 and 2000, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Austin, Texas

January 15, 2002

F-1

**ACTIVE POWER, INC.
BALANCE SHEETS**

(Thousands, except share and per share amounts)

ASSETS

Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents
Short-term investments
Accounts receivable, net
Inventories, net
Prepaid expenses and other

Total current assets

Property and equipment, net

Long-term investments

Total assets

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable
Accrued expenses

Total liabilities

Stockholders' equity:

1992 Preferred Stock — \$.001 par value, \$.50 redemption value:

420,000 shares designated; \$210,000 liquidation value; zero and 420,000 shares issued and outstanding in 2001 and 2000, respectively

Preferred Stock, par value \$.001 per share; 25,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding

Common Stock — \$.001 par value; 400,000,000 shares authorized; 40,646,766 and 39,043,166 shares issued and

outstanding in 2001 and 2000, respectively

Treasury stock, at cost; 34,599 shares

Deferred stock compensation

Additional paid-in capital

Accumulated deficit

Other accumulated comprehensive income

Total stockholders' equity

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity

See accompanying notes.

F-2

ACTIVE POWER, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Thousands, except share and per share amounts)

Revenues:

Product revenue
Development contract

Total revenue

Operating expenses:

Cost of product revenue (excludes deferred stock compensation amortization of \$466 in 2001
and \$698 in 2000)

Cost of development contract

Research and development (excludes deferred stock compensation amortization of \$1,030 in 2001 and \$1,636 in 2000)

Selling, general & administrative (excludes deferred stock compensation amortization of \$2,507
in 2001 and \$4,358 in 2000)

Amortization of deferred stock compensation

Total operating expenses

Operating loss

Interest income

Interest expense

Change in fair value of warrants with redemption rights

Other income (expense)

Net loss

Cumulative undeclared dividends on preferred stock

Accretion on redeemable convertible preferred stock to redemption amounts

Beneficial conversion feature on preferred stock issuance

Net loss to common stockholders

Net loss per share, basic & diluted

Shares used in computing net loss per share, basic & diluted

Comprehensive income (loss):

Net loss

Unrealized gain/loss — investments

Comprehensive income (loss)

See accompanying notes.

F-3

ACTIVE POWER, INC.
STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Thousands)

	1992		Common Stock		Treasury S
	Preferred Stock		Number of Shares	Par Value	Number of Shares
	Number of Shares	Par Value	Number of Shares	Par Value	Number of Shares
Balance at December 31, 1998	420	\$—	10,047	\$10	35
Exercise of stock options	—	—	740	1	—

Warrants issued for services	—	—	—	—	—
Preferred stock issuance costs	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred stock compensation	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization of deferred stock compensation	—	—	—	—	—
Accretion of redeemable convertible preferred stock to redemption amount	—	—	—	—	—
Cumulative dividends on redeemable convertible preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 1999	420	—	10,787	11	35
Exercise of stock options	—	—	1,497	2	—
Exercise of warrants	—	—	432	—	—
Deferred stock compensation	—	—	—	—	—
Amortization of deferred stock compensation	—	—	—	—	—
Accretion of redeemable convertible preferred stock to redemption amount	—	—	—	—	—
Cumulative dividends on redeemable convertible preferred stock	—	—	—	—	—
Conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock to common stock	—	—	17,462	17	—
Net proceeds from initial public offering	—	—	8,900	9	—
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2000	420	—	39,078	39	35
Exercise of stock options	—	—	1,098	2	—
Repurchase of Exercised Stock Options	—	—	(13)	—	—
Exercise of warrants	—	—	432	—	—
Employee purchase of ESPP shares	—	—	86	—	—
Amortization of deferred stock compensation	—	—	—	—	—
Redemption of 92 Preferred Stock	(420)	—	—	—	—
IPO issuance costs	—	—	—	—	—
Unrealized Gain/Loss — Investments	—	—	—	—	—
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2001	—	\$—	40,681	\$41	35

See accompanying notes.

F-4

**ACTIVE POWER, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(Thousands)

Operating activities

Net loss

Adjustment to reconcile net loss to cash used in operating activities:

Depreciation expense

Loss on disposal of assets

Warrants issued for services

Amortization of deferred stock compensation

Changes in fair value of warrants with redemption rights

Unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments

Changes in operating assets and liabilities:

Accounts receivable, net

Inventories, net

Prepaid expenses and other assets

Accounts payable

Accrued expenses
Other non-current liabilities

Net cash used in operating activities

Investing activities

Net maturity (purchase) of short-term investments
Purchases of property and equipment

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities

Financing activities

Payments on notes payable
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock
Proceeds from issuance of convertible preferred stock, net of issuance costs
Redemption of 92 Preferred Stock
Net proceeds from exercise of warrants

Net cash provided by financing activities

Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period

Cash and cash equivalents, end of period

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:
Interest paid

See accompanying notes.

F-5

ACTIVE POWER, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2001
(Thousands)

1. Organization

Active Power, Inc. was founded in 1992 for the purpose of developing and commercializing advances in the field of electromechanics. Prior to 2000, Active Power devoted efforts principally to research and development, pursuing patent protection for intellectual property, successful production of initial prototypes, raising capital and pursuing markets for our flywheel-based power quality and energy storage products. In 2000 and 2001, the size and scope of our operations expanded considerably. We raised our level of new product development, increased our manufacturing capabilities and capacity, and added resources in sales and service to strengthen our distribution channels.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

Active Power recognizes product revenue when title transfers and our obligations are complete, usually when a unit is shipped. Active Power recognizes product revenue related to units shipped for evaluation by the customer at the time of customer acceptance of the unit. Development funding revenue is recognized as we achieve development milestones specified in the respective agreements.

Shipping and Handling Costs

The Company classifies shipping and handling costs as cost of goods sold.

Cash Equivalents

Active Power considers liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Short-Term and Long-Term Investments

Short-term and long-term investments consist of debt securities with readily determinable fair values. Active Power accounts for highly liquid investments with maturities greater than three months but less than one year at date of acquisition as short-term investments. Active Power classifies short-term and long-term investments as available-for-sale. The carrying amount of Active Power's short-term and long-term investments approximates fair value.

F-6

ACTIVE POWER, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
December 31, 2001
(Thousands)

Short term and long term investments at December 31, 2001 consist of the following:

	<u>Carrying Value</u>
Corporate Notes	\$9,588,743
Corporate Bonds	5,088,236
Foreign Debt Securities	1,535,288
Medium Term Notes	13,525,229
U.S. Government Agencies	1,966,520
	<u>\$31,704,016</u>

The carrying value by contractual maturity, is shown below:

Due in one year or less	\$ 0
Due after one year through five years	31,704,016
	<u>\$31,704,016</u>

Inventories

Active Power states inventories at the lower of cost or replacement cost, with cost being determined on a standard cost basis, which does not differ materially from actual cost.

Inventories, before reserves, consist of the following:

Raw materials
Work in process
Finished goods
Evaluation units

The following table summarizes the changes in inventory reserves:

Balance at December 31, 1998	\$262,4
Additions charged to costs and expenses	549,2
Write-off of inventory	
Balance at December 31, 1999	811,7
Additions charged to costs and expenses	63,1
Write-off of inventory	
Balance at December 31, 2000	874,8
Additions charged to costs and expenses	733,1
Write-off of inventory	1,037,2
Balance at December 31, 2001	\$570,7

In 2000 we increased our inventory reserve to recognize the potential obsolescence of approximately \$700,000 in CleanSource 1 DC inventory that was at risk once our next generation CleanSource 2 DC product line was commercialized. After the successful launch of our CleanSource 2 DC in September of 2001 we wrote off the vast majority of our CleanSource 1 DC inventory.

F-7

ACTIVE POWER, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2001

(Thousands)

Property and Equipment

Active Power carries property and equipment at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Active Power depreciates property and equipment using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets (generally three to eight years).

Other Liabilities

The Company's other liabilities are made up of the following significant components at December 31:

Compensation and Benefits Accruals
Accrued Warranty Liability
State Tax Accruals
Other Accrued Expenses

Patent Application Costs

Active Power has not capitalized patent application fees and related costs because of uncertainties regarding net realizable value of the technology represented by the existing patent applications and ultimate recoverability. All patent costs have been expensed through December 31, 2001.

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

As allowed by the Financial Accounting Standards Board's ("FASB") Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, Active Power accounts for its stock compensation arrangements with employees under the provisions of the Accounting Principles Board's Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees. Deferred stock-based compensation is amortized utilizing the accelerated method prescribed in FASB Interpretation No. 28 over the vesting period, which is generally four years.

Income Taxes

Active Power accounts for income taxes in accordance with the FASB's Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. Statement No. 109 prescribes the use of the liability method whereby deferred tax asset and liability account balances are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the

enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

Segment Reporting

Active Power's chief operating decision maker allocates resources and assesses the performance of its power management product development and sales activities as one segment.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject Active Power to concentrations of credit risk consist of short-term investments and trade receivables. Active Power's short-term investments are

F-8

ACTIVE POWER, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 31, 2001

(Thousands)

placed with high credit quality financial institutions and issuers. Active Power performs limited credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and generally does not require collateral. Active Power estimates an allowance for doubtful accounts based on factors related to the credit risk of each customer. Credit losses have not been significant to date.

The following table summarizes the changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts receivable:

Balance at December 31, 1998
Additions charged to costs and expenses
Write-off of uncollectible accounts
Balance at December 31, 1999
Additions charged to costs and expenses
Write-off of uncollectible accounts
Balance at December 31, 2000
Additions charged to costs and expenses
Write-off of uncollectible accounts
Balance at December 31, 2001

The following customers accounted for a significant percentage of Active Power's total revenue as follows:

Customer

A
B
C
D
E
F

Economic Dependence

The Company is heavily dependent on its relationship with Caterpillar. If this relationship is unsuccessful, the business and revenue will suffer. The loss or significant reduction in orders from Caterpillar, or the failure to provide adequate service and support to the end-users of our products by Caterpillar, would significantly reduce our revenue. Our operating results in the foreseeable future will continue to depend on sales to a relatively small number of OEM customers, primarily Caterpillar.

Advertising Costs

Active Power expenses advertising costs as incurred. These expenses were not material in 2001, 2000 or 1999.

Net Loss Per Share

Active Power computes loss per share in accordance with the FASB's Statement No. 128, Earnings Per Share, and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 98 ("SAB 98"). Under Statement No. 128 and SAB 98, basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Diluted loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive common share equivalents outstanding. Active Power's calculation of diluted loss per share excludes shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants and employee stock options because inclusion would be antidilutive.

F-9

ACTIVE POWER, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
December 31, 2001
(Thousands)

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net loss per share:

Net loss to common stockholders
Basic and diluted:
 Weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding

Weighted-average shares of common stock subject to repurchase

Shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share

Basic and diluted net loss per share

3. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following at December 31:

Equipment

Demonstration units

Computers and purchased software

Furniture and fixtures

Technology License

Leasehold improvements

Accumulated depreciation

4. Stockholders' Equity and Preferred Stocks

At December 31, 1999, Active Power had 10,420,000 shares of \$0.001 par value preferred stock authorized and 8,152,084 shares outstanding. Upon closing of the initial public offering in August 2000, all outstanding shares of Series A, B, C, D and E redeemable convertible preferred stock were converted into an aggregate of 17,461,883 shares of the Company's common stock. At December 31, 2001, Active Power has 25,420,000 shares of preferred stock authorized and no shares outstanding.

1992 Preferred Stock

The 1992 Preferred Stock was redeemed by Active Power in December 2001 as approved by the Board of Directors. The redemption price of the 1992 Preferred Stock was \$0.50 per share, resulting in a total redemption amount of \$210,000.

F-10

ACTIVE POWER, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) December 31, 2001 (Thousands)

Stock Split

In March 2000, Active Power reincorporated in Delaware. In conjunction with the reincorporation, all of the \$0.01 par value shares held by the common and preferred stockholders were automatically converted into two \$0.001 par value shares of the corresponding common or preferred stock of the Delaware corporation. On July 13, 2000, Active Power's Board of Directors approved a 2.16-for-1 common stock split in the form of a dividend of 1.16 shares of common stock for each share of common stock outstanding on July 20, 2000. All share and per share amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes have been restated to reflect the reincorporation and stock split as if they had taken place at the inception of Active Power.

Warrants

In November 1999, Active Power issued warrants to purchase 432,000 shares of Common Stock to two purchasers of the Series E Preferred Stock in conjunction with the placement of preferred stock and strategic alliance agreements with those stockholders. The warrants held by both holders were exercised during 2001. The warrants had exercise prices of \$5.25 per share, and were fully vested, non-forfeitable and exercisable upon issuance. Active Power estimated the fair value of the warrants using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions: expected volatility of 50%, expected life of 1 year, expected dividend yield of 0%, and risk-free rate of 6%. Active Power expensed the estimated fair value of these warrants of approximately \$1.4 million in 1999.

Stock Option Agreements

Active Power has reserved 5,321,595 shares of its Common Stock for issuance under its 2000 Stock Incentive Plan. The options are immediately exercisable upon grant and vest over periods ranging from immediate to four years. Active Power has repurchase rights for unvested shares purchased by optionees. At December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999, 260,552, 321,245, and 217,957 shares, respectively, that were purchased by optionees remained unvested and subject to repurchase.

A summary of Common Stock option activity during the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999 is as follows:

Outstanding at December 31, 1998

Granted
Exercised
Canceled

Outstanding at December 31, 1999

Granted
Exercised
Canceled

Outstanding at December 31, 2000

Granted
Exercised
Canceled

Outstanding at December 31, 2001

At December 31, 2001, 2,232,035 shares were available for future grants.

F-11

ACTIVE POWER, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
December 31, 2001
(Thousands)

The following is a summary of options outstanding and exercisable as of December 31, 2001:

Range of Exercise Prices

\$.07 – \$.09
\$.10 – \$.49
\$.50 – \$ 2.00
\$ 4.00 – \$ 6.99
\$ 7.00 – \$24.99
\$25.00 – \$68.50

Stock options vested as of December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999 were 1,044,107, 1,274,526, and 1,458,112, respectively.

Prior to our initial public offering in August 2000, 2,377,404 of the stock options granted to employees had exercise prices below the fair value determined subsequently by the board of directors of the underlying shares of Common Stock on the date of grant. As a result, Active Power recorded unearned stock compensation of \$15,842,671. Of this amount, \$1,631,068, \$6,692,173, and \$4,002,913 was amortized to non-cash compensation during 1999, 2000 and 2001, respectively. The remaining unearned compensation will be recognized as non-cash compensation over the remaining vesting period of the options of approximately 2 years.

Pro forma information regarding net loss is required by Statement No. 123, and has been determined as if Active Power had accounted for its employee stock options under the fair value method of Statement No. 123. The fair value for these options was estimated at the date of grant using a minimum value option pricing model until the date of the initial public offering and the Black-Scholes option pricing model thereafter, with the following assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate
Weighted-average expected life of the options
Dividend rate
Assumed volatility
Weighted average fair value of options granted:
Exercise price equal to fair value of stock on date of grant
Exercise price less than fair value of stock on date of grant

F-12

ACTIVE POWER, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
December 31, 2001
(Thousands)

For purposes of pro forma disclosure, the estimated fair value of the options is amortized to expense over the options' vesting period. Active Power's pro forma information under Statement No. 123 follows:

Pro forma stock-based compensation expense
Pro forma net loss
Pro forma net loss to common stockholders
Pro forma basic and diluted loss per share

Option valuation models incorporate highly subjective assumptions. Because changes in the subjective assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of Active Power's employee stock options. Because the determination of fair value of all employee stock options granted after such time as Active Power becomes a public entity will include an expected volatility factor and because, for pro forma disclosure purposes, the estimated fair value of Active Power's employee stock options is treated as if amortized to expense over the options' vesting period, the effects of applying Statement No. 123 for pro forma disclosures are not necessarily indicative of future amounts.

Common stock reserved at December 31, 2001 consists of the following:

For issuance under the 1993/2000 Stock Option Plan

Stockholders' Rights Plan

On December 13, 2001, the Company's Board of Directors declared a dividend of one right for each outstanding share of the Company's common stock to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 26, 2001. Each right entitles the registered holder to purchase from the Company a unit consisting of one one-hundredth of a share of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, at a purchase price of \$40.00 per unit, subject to adjustment.

5. Income Taxes

As of December 31, 2001, the Company had federal net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$70,215,000 and research and development credit carryforwards of approximately \$1,202,000. The net operating loss and credit carryforwards will expire beginning in 2019, if not utilized.

Utilization of the net operating losses may be subject to a substantial annual limitation due to the "change of ownership" provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. The annual limitation may result in the expiration of net operating losses before utilization.

F-13

ACTIVE POWER, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
December 31, 2001
(Thousands)

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's deferred taxes as of December 31 are as follows:

Deferred tax assets:

Capital expenses

Warrants

Reserves and allowances

Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards

Total deferred tax assets

Valuation allowance for net deferred tax assets

Net deferred taxes

The Company has established a valuation allowance equal to the net deferred tax asset due to uncertainties regarding the realization of deferred tax assets based on the Company's lack of earnings history. The valuation allowance increased by approximately \$15,249,000 during 2001. Approximately \$6,217,000 of the valuation allowance relates to tax benefits for stock option deductions included in the net operating loss carryforward, which when realized, will be allocated directly to contributed capital to the extent the benefits exceed amounts attributable to deferred compensation expense.

The Company's provision for income taxes differs from the expected tax expense (benefit) amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate of 34% to income before taxes due to the following:

Federal statutory rate

State taxes, net of federal benefit

Non-cash compensation expense

Permanent items and other

Change in deferred tax items

6. Commitments

Active Power leases its office and manufacturing facilities under operating lease agreements. The office space and manufacturing facilities leases are noncancelable and obligate Active Power to pay taxes and maintenance costs. In addition, Active Power leases certain equipment such as copiers and phone systems under noncancelable leases.

F-14

ACTIVE POWER, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued) December 31, 2001 (Thousands)

Future minimum payments under these leases at December 31, 2001 are as follows:

2002

2003

2004

2005

Total future minimum lease payments

Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000, and 1999 was \$1,668,278, \$489,597, and \$353,502 respectively.

7. Employee Benefit Plan

In 1996, Active Power established a 401(k) Plan that covers substantially all full-time employees. Company contributions to the plan are determined at the discretion of the Board of Directors and vest ratably over five years of service starting after the first year of employment. Active Power did not contribute to this plan in 2001, 2000, and 1999.

8. Development Funding

During January 1999, Active Power entered into a contract development agreement with Caterpillar, Inc. In accordance with the agreement, Caterpillar provided funding to allow Active Power to accelerate development of its products in a certain market application in exchange for Caterpillar obtaining exclusive marketing rights for the product in that application. The exclusive marketing rights are subject to Caterpillar meeting specified minimum orders of the product. The two companies share ownership of the resulting intellectual property. Active Power completed the contract in 1999 and collected the full \$5,000,000 development funding specified in the contract, which it recognized as it achieved the product performance milestones specified in the agreement. As an extension of this agreement, Caterpillar in 2001 agreed to provide another \$5.0 million in funding for the development of a high power electronics platform that will complement the Cat UPS and a VSCF technology that will enhance the performance of the genset. Development of this platform is continuing at Active Power as of December 31, 2001, and product shipments are expected to commence in 2003.

9. Geographic Information

Revenues for the year ended December 31 were as follows:

United States
 Foreign countries
 Total

Revenues from foreign countries above represent shipments to customers located primarily in Europe. Active Power has no property, plant or equipment located outside the United States.

F-15

Supplementary Financial Information (Unaudited)

	Year Ended December 31, 2000				Year Ended December 31, 2001			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	First	Second	Third	Fourth
	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter	Quarter
Total revenue	\$182	\$679	\$1,343	\$2,668	\$5,107	\$6,732	\$6,219	\$4,504
Total margin (loss)	(339)	(497)	(742)	(1,516)	(1,406)	(540)	(666)	(908)
Net loss	(4,857)	(6,208)	(5,789)	(6,250)	(6,715)	(6,849)	(7,360)	(7,041)
Cumulative undeclared dividends on preferred stock	(849)	(849)	(355)	—	—	—	—	—
Accretion on redeemable convertible preferred stock to redemption amounts	(6,383)	(7,329)	(3,314)	—	—	—	—	—
Net loss to common stockholders	\$(12,089)	\$(14,386)	\$(9,458)	\$(6,250)	\$(6,715)	\$(6,849)	\$(7,360)	\$(7,041)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	\$(1.15)	\$(1.26)	\$(0.35)	\$(0.16)	\$(0.17)	\$(0.17)	\$(0.18)	\$(0.17)

Non-cash charges associated with redeemable preferred stock were recorded to reflect dividend rights and accretion to redemption value prior to conversion to common stock immediately prior to the Company's initial public offering.

PHASE II & PHASE III PURCHASE AGREEMENT

1. Products Covered by Agreement. This Agreement concerns the purchase and sale of the PHASE II and PHASE III PRODUCTS as defined in **Exhibit E** (hereinafter called "Product"), manufactured to the Specifications.

2. Purchase and Sale of Product. Seller will, to the extent properly and accurately forecasted and ordered by Buyer as provided in the next paragraph, use commercially reasonable efforts to supply the Products to Buyer. Buyer will purchase ninety percent (90%) of Buyer's and its Affiliates' ("Affiliate" means any company of which Buyer holds a greater than fifty percent (50%) ownership interest) requirements for Product. It is understood that Buyer will not purchase [****] from Seller. [****] Seller understands that Buyer makes no guarantee as to the quantity of Product it will require, however, Buyer agrees that it will undertake the Phase II activities set forth in **Exhibit A** ("Phase II Activities").

Buyer's initial forecasted annual requirements will be attached hereto as **Exhibit B** as of September 1, 2001. Buyer agrees to update the annual forecast (four [4] quarters) on a quarterly basis. Such forecast of such requirements provided to Seller by Buyer shall be non-binding, and Seller acknowledges that it shall not be entitled to and shall not rely on such forecasts/estimates as binding commitments unless they are expressly stated as such by Buyer in writing. Seller shall not be obligated to supply Buyer with more than one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the initial projection for a particular quarter, unless agreed to in writing. Buyer's forecasts and orders shall reflect its good-faith expectations of customer demand and Buyer shall act in a commercially reasonable manner to schedule orders to avoid creating production capacity problems for Seller.

3. Exclusive Caterpillar Rights. For a period of seven (7) years from the Effective Date of this Agreement, and provided this Agreement has not been terminated, ACTIVE POWER agrees not to license any PROGRAM INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY nor ACTIVE POWER's BACKGROUND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY that is solely developed for a Product, to [****]. The parties shall review and update **Exhibit C** from time to time or upon either party's request. Before the end of such seven-year period, ACTIVE POWER will, at CATERPILLAR's option, discuss the possibility of a mutually agreeable extension of such FIELD OF USE exclusivity. During such seven-year period, if any, and provided this Agreement has not been terminated, ACTIVE POWER shall, at CATERPILLAR's option and provided that CATERPILLAR [****]. However, nothing contained in this Agreement, shall restrict ACTIVE POWER with respect to making, using, selling, marketing, licensing or exploiting products other than Product.

[****]

4. Price Containment. Both Seller and Buyer are committed to controlling and reducing costs, and both recognize that effective cost control is of the essence to this Agreement. While this Agreement is in effect, Seller will maintain a cost control and reduction program with respect to Product, and will review costs on a regular basis for progress toward the objective of maintaining or reducing Seller's prices to Buyer. A constant interaction between Buyer's and Seller's engineering personnel is essential. All documented mutually agreed cost savings, through the efforts of Buyer or Seller, will be shared on a 50/50 basis. Any cost savings gained without the efforts of Buyer and not mutually agreed to in writing will be owned by Seller. Any cost increases must be documented and approved by Buyer.

5. Product Prices. The OEM Prices and volume earned discounts are as shown in **Exhibit E**. [****] Seller and Buyer agree to renegotiate prices and discounts as necessary or appropriate to respond to market conditions. After eighteen (18) months from the Effective date of this Agreement, **Exhibit E** may

****Confidential treatment has been requested for the portions of this agreement marked by asterisks. Omitted material for which confidential treatment has been requested has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.****

be modified from time to time upon sixty (60) days written notice from the Seller; provided, however, that Buyer may terminate this Agreement within thirty (30) days after receipt of notice of such price increase if such increase is unacceptable to Buyer. Seller agrees and acknowledges that should such prices exceed the lowest Product prices provided to any other customer of Seller purchasing Product at similar (or reduced) volume levels and making only similar or reduced commitments (including, but not limited to, time commitments), such prices to Buyer shall be automatically adjusted to reflect any lower pricing provided to such other customers.

6. Product Training and Support.

a. In order to provide sufficient warranty support for the Product, Buyer's service training personnel will successfully complete Seller's certified training course in order to become competent to a level equivalent to Seller's certified service technicians. Seller shall provide such training for up to five (5) scheduled classes and for a maximum of ten (10) students per class. Such training shall be given at Seller's facilities free of charge for the first five (5) scheduled classes of the term of this Agreement and at Seller's published prices for any remaining training. Buyer shall be responsible for its own travel expenses as incurred for such training at Seller's facilities.

b. Seller will provide sales and marketing support to Buyer's key dealers, as requested and identified by Buyer and agreed to by the Seller.

7. Term. The initial term of this Agreement shall be seven (7) years, commencing as of January 1, 2000, (the "Effective Date"). This Agreement shall automatically be extended for additional terms of six (6) months each unless either party gives written notice to terminate at least three (3) months prior to the end of the initial term or any additional term, or unless otherwise terminated pursuant to the provisions hereof.

8. Warranty.

a. Seller warrants that each Product shall be in conformity with the Specifications and shall be free from defects in material and workmanship.

b. Except as provided below, Seller will provide Buyer with the same warranty, under the same terms and conditions (including, without limitation, disclaimers), as Buyer provides to its customers procuring electric power generation products (as attached as **Exhibit F**); provided, however, that Seller's warranty to Buyer shall be for a one-year period from the date of delivery to the end-user, notwithstanding any longer warranty period in Buyer's warranty. If Buyer performs travel labor (up to four hours), Seller shall reimburse such documented, customary and reasonable expenses incurred by Buyer on behalf of the Product provided such labor is performed by an employee of Buyer or one of its dealers that has been competently trained with respect to the Product. A quarterly written statement of Buyer's actual costs for providing warranty services to its customers, including notice of specific Product failures, and summary information on the causes of such failure, will be sent by Buyer to Seller.

c. Within twelve (12) months from the Effective Date of this Agreement, Buyer shall inventory and maintain appropriate spares to provide its standard level of service.

d. Claims or Buyer's "Product Improvement Programs" (PIP), "Product Support Programs" (PSP), "Extended Warranty" and other policy actions are to be negotiated on a case-by-case basis by both parties and documented in writing as signed by both parties. Participation in these programs will be based on an amount mutually agreed to by Seller and Buyer.

2

THE FOREGOING WARRANTIES SHALL BE SELLER'S SOLE LIABILITY WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCTS.

9. Indemnification. Except to the extent covered by the indemnity from Buyer below, Seller agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold Buyer harmless against and from all claims, demands, liabilities, loss, damage, cost, and expense, of whatsoever nature paid to a third party or incurred in the defense (i) arising from a claim that the Product infringes on intellectual property right of a third party or (ii) arising from the injury or death of any person or loss or damage to property directly due to, any defect of design, material, or workmanship of Product or failure of Product to conform with the Specifications, provided Seller is promptly notified of any and all such threats, claims or proceedings related thereto and given reasonable assistance and the opportunity to assume sole control over defense and settlement; Seller shall not be responsible for any settlement it does not approve of in writing. The indemnity provided in this Section shall be Buyer's sole and exclusive remedy for any claim of infringement related to the Product.

Buyer agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold Seller harmless against and from all claims, demands, liabilities, loss, damage, cost, and expense, of whatsoever nature paid to a third party or incurred in the defense of a claim arising on account of Buyer's (i) misrepresentation of the Product or providing unauthorized representations or warranties to its customers, (ii) modifications to the Product or (iii) negligence or other fault of products or services of Buyer.

10. Indemnity Restrictions. SELLER MAKES NO WARRANTY OR REPRESENTATION WITH RESPECT TO, (a) determining whether the Product will achieve the results desired by Buyer or any third person, (b) selecting, procuring, installing, operating and maintaining complementary equipment to insure correct operation of the Product, and (c) ensuring the accuracy of any configuration design or implementation that utilizes the Product. In the event of any alteration or attachment to the Product not authorized by Seller, Seller shall have no liability or responsibility to Buyer for: (a) any hardware, software, equipment, or services provided by any persons other than Seller; (b) the proper functioning of the Product if the alteration or attachment is the cause of the malfunction; or (c) damage caused by any alteration or attachment to the Product.

11. Insurance. Seller agrees to keep in full force and effect, at its sole expense, during the term of this Agreement and for a period of ten (10) years thereafter, at least the insurance coverage described below with insurance companies acceptable to Buyer. The limits set forth are minimum limits and shall not be construed to limit Seller's liability. All cost and deductible amounts shall be for the sole account of Seller. All policies required by Buyer pursuant to this Agreement shall name Buyer as an additional insured (per ISO Endorsement #CG 2026 or its equivalent) and waive subrogation rights in favor of Caterpillar. All policies required shall also be designated as primary coverage to any similar coverage carried by Caterpillar.

Seller shall not provide Product hereunder until all insurance as required hereunder has been obtained, and certificates have been submitted to and accepted by Buyer.

The required coverage shall be: Commercial General Liability Insurance (Occurrence Coverage) including products, completed operations, contractual liability coverage of indemnities contained in this contract, with a minimum combined single limit of liability of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) for each occurrence for bodily injury and property damage. Such policy shall contain provisions that provide at least thirty (30) days prior written notice of any cancellation, non-renewal, or reduction in coverage to Buyer. Seller shall deliver Certificates of Insurance in a form satisfactory to Buyer evidencing the existence of such policy.

3

12. Termination by Buyer. Buyer may terminate this Agreement at any time, in the event:

a. Quality - Products consistently and materially fail to meet the Specifications as defined herein or as hereafter agreed to by Buyer and Seller, or fails to achieve status as a Caterpillar certified supplier within twenty-four (24) months of the Effective Date of this Agreement.

b. Delivery - Seller is substantially and continuously failing to meet Buyer's Firm Orders with respect to mutually agreed shipment dates. Seller shall provide to Buyer a written schedule of Seller's standard lead times for delivery of Products from the date Orders are accepted by Seller. Such schedule for lead times shall be updated by Seller on a regular basis to reflect any modifications thereto.

c. Competitiveness - Seller fails to be responsive to the marketplace or fails to remain competitive on a worldwide basis with other manufacturers of comparable parts in terms of price.

d. Default Generally - Material default by Seller in any material obligation hereunder owed by Seller to Buyer.

Notwithstanding the above, Buyer may terminate pursuant to Subsections (a), (b), (c) or (d) above only if Seller has failed to cure such default within sixty (60) days after written notice thereof has been received by Seller.

13. Termination by Seller. Seller may terminate this Agreement at any time in the event Buyer breaches this Agreement and fails to cure such breach within sixty (60) days (or ten days in the case of non-payment) after written notice thereof has been received by Buyer.

14. Licenses. As between the parties, Seller shall own all rights, title and interest in and to the Product except as otherwise provided in the "Phase II Development and Phase III Feasibility Study Agreement" and the "Phase III Development Agreement." In the event that this Agreement is terminated by Buyer pursuant to Section 12(b) and only while Buyer remains in full compliance with the provisions of this Agreement prior to termination and following termination as such surviving provisions shall apply, Seller hereby grants to Buyer, effective as of such termination date, a nonexclusive, worldwide, royalty-bearing license (including the right to sublicense to Buyer's Affiliates) to make, have made, use and/or sell Product. The foregoing license shall only be effective for the eighteen (18) months beginning with the date of termination, and Buyer shall pay a royalty of one thousand two hundred fifty dollars (\$1,250) per delivered megajoule per published rating by Seller for each Phase II Product. The same shall apply to Phase III Product, except that Buyer shall pay a royalty of thirteen dollars (\$13) per kVA for each Phase III Product.

Each of Buyer and Seller grant to the other party an irrevocable, perpetual, nonexclusive, worldwide, royalty-free license (including the right to sublicense to such other party's Affiliates) to make, have made, use, sell and otherwise exploit during and/or after the term of this Agreement any modifications, improvements, inventions, know-how, ideas or suggestions made with respect to the other party's Confidential Information by such party's employees who have had access to such Confidential Information. If something ceases to be considered Confidential Information, licenses granted with respect thereto while such information was deemed Confidential Information, will be unaffected.

15. Parts Support. During the term of this Agreement or following any termination hereof, other than termination by Seller due to a breach by Buyer, Seller shall provide, or at its option cause to be provided, such quantities of parts to Buyer as Buyer may request from time to time for a period of five (5) years from the date of the last customer shipment made by Seller under this Agreement of the applicable Product release, at a price not to exceed Seller's then-current prices provided to other customers under

4

similar terms and conditions, provided such parts are reasonably and commercially available to Seller. If for any reason Seller is unable to provide parts to Buyer pursuant to its obligations under this Section 15, Seller grants to Buyer a nonexclusive, perpetual, worldwide royalty bearing license to make, have made, use and/or sell such parts utilizing Seller's proprietary designs. The foregoing license is subject to a royalty of six percent (6%) of the applicable price set forth in Seller's most current Catalog Spares Pricing List.

16. Use of Other Supply Sources. Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent Buyer from seeking other sources for alternatives to the Product to the extent Seller's production capacity continuously and substantially fails to meet Buyer's Firm Orders.

17. Change in Ownership and Control. During the life of this Agreement, if there is a change in the ownership and control of either party, the other party shall have the option of terminating this Agreement immediately by giving written notice thereof within ten (10) days of being notified of the occurrence of such change of control; provided that if a party provides advance notice of a bona fide proposed change of control (including the identity of the principal owners after such change of control occurs) the other party will within ten (10) days provide written notification to the first party as to whether it will exercise such termination right if the change of control occurs. For purposes of this Section 17, a change in the ownership and control of either Buyer or Seller or a parent company of either party shall be deemed to have occurred if and only if and when any one or more persons (excluding existing investors) acting in concert individually or jointly is or becomes a beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of securities representing more than fifty percent (50%) of the combined voting power of all then outstanding securities of Seller or Buyer or the parent company of either party.

18. Shipping Instructions/Terms and Conditions. Orders will be placed under Buyer's blanket purchase order(s). This Agreement shall supersede Buyer's standard purchase order terms (other than the terms under the following sections: "Work on Buyer's Premises" and "Property Furnished to Seller by Buyer", which terms shall be deemed to be incorporated herein by reference and made a part hereof) or any terms stated in any acknowledgment forms or other forms utilized by Seller or Buyer. Such orders shall specify the quantity, part number and description, unit price, requested ship date, destination, and Buyer's freight carrier and account number with the carrier. Orders shall be subject to acceptance by Seller ("Firm Orders"). No modification to this Agreement will be stated on an order. All Products shall be shipped F.O.B. Seller's facility in Austin, Texas. Title and risk of loss to Product shall pass to Buyer upon delivery to the carrier at the F.O.B. point. Buyer shall designate a carrier. Any special freight charges shall be Seller's responsibility if necessary to meet not more than one hundred fifteen percent (115%) of Buyer's projected quarterly requirements.

19. Inspection. Product is subject to Buyer's inspection, testing and approval. Buyer, at its option, may reject or refuse to accept any Product which does not meet the requirements of the warranty set forth herein. Buyer's right to reject shall expire one (1) year

after the date of shipment. Prior to returning any Product, Buyer shall notify Seller of its intent to reject, and Seller may within thirty (30) days correct any such defect. Items rejected by Buyer will be returned to Seller at Seller's expense, and Seller agrees to refund to Buyer any payments (including but not limited to shipment expense) made by Buyer for such Product. Payment by Buyer for any Product shall not be deemed an acceptance thereof. Acceptance of any Product shall not relieve Seller from any of its obligations, representations or warranties hereunder or with respect thereto.

20. Prices and Payments. Prices set forth in **Exhibit E** do not include installation, freight and handling charges, or applicable taxes, and Buyer shall be responsible for all such charges and taxes with respect to the Products and the shipment thereof. All payments shall be made by Buyer in accordance with the terms of Buyer's then-current standard settlement schedule. All payments due hereunder shall be

5

paid to Seller in United States dollars in the United States. Unless Buyer furnishes a proper exemption certificate, Buyer shall be charged for all taxes, however designated, levied or based on this Agreement or the Product.

21. Force Majeure. Neither Buyer nor Seller shall be liable for any delay in or failure of performance of their respective obligations hereunder if such performance is rendered impossible or impracticable by reason of fire, explosion, earthquake, accident, breakdown, strike, drought, embargo, war, riot, act of God or public enemy, an act of governmental authority, agency or entity, shortage of raw materials, or other contingency, delay, failure or cause, beyond the reasonable control of the part whose performance is affected, irrespective of whether such contingency is specified herein or is presently occurring or anticipated by either party. Upon the occurrence of any event covered by this provision, Seller and Buyer shall make every effort to continue to maintain as much as possible the supplier-customer relationship established under this Agreement. However, in the event Buyer or Seller is unable to meet its obligations hereunder because of the conditions described above and such inability continued for a period of two (2) months, the other party shall have the right to terminate this Agreement upon thirty (30) days prior written notice.

22. Assignment/Applicable Law. Except to an entity that acquires all or substantially all the business or assets of a party, this Agreement is not assignable by either party without the written consent of the other party and will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York without regard to the conflict of laws provisions thereof.

23. Entire Agreement. This Agreement and the Exhibits hereto constitute the entire agreement and understanding between the parties with respect to the subject matters herein and therein, and supersede and replace any prior agreements and understandings whether oral or written, between them with respect to such matters. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, it is understood that this Agreement supersedes and replaces the Phase II Purchase Agreement which superseded and replaced the Phase II Purchase Agreement Terms and Conditions attached as **Exhibit B** to the Phase II Development and Phase III Feasibility Study Agreement dated as of January 22, 1999. Any additional or different terms of any related purchase order, confirmation, acknowledgment, shipping instruction form or similar form of Buyer or Seller even if signed by the parties after the date hereof, shall have no force or effect.

24. Waiver. The provisions of this Agreement may be waived, altered, amended, or repealed in whole or in part only upon the written consent of all parties to this Agreement. The waiver by either party of any breach of this Agreement shall not be deemed or construed as a waiver of any other breach, whether prior, subsequent or contemporaneous, of this Agreement.

25. Severability. Invalidation of any of the provisions contained herein, or the application of such invalidation thereof to any person, by legislation, judgment or court order shall in no way affect any of the other provisions hereof or the application thereof to any other person, and the same shall remain in full force and effect, unless enforcement as so modified would be unreasonable or grossly inequitable under all the circumstances or would frustrate the purposes hereof.

26. Counterparts. Section headings contained herein are for ease of reference only and shall not be given substantive effect. This Agreement may be signed in one or more counterparts, each to be effective as an original.

6

27. Limitation of Liability. NEITHER PARTY SHALL BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THIS AGREEMENT, OR BUYER'S COST OF PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES.

28. Confidential Information.

a. In connection with work under this Agreement, a party ("TRANSMITTING PARTY") may deliver PROPRIETARY INFORMATION relating directly to the business or technology of the other party ("RECEIVING PARTY"). The RECEIVING PARTY may not use the PROPRIETARY INFORMATION except as necessary to perform its obligations under this Agreement, will protect the confidentiality of the PROPRIETARY INFORMATION with at least the same degree of care as it protects its own confidential information, and will not disclose any such PROPRIETARY INFORMATION without the express written consent of the TRANSMITTING PARTY. "PROPRIETARY INFORMATION" includes any process, system, formula, pattern, model, device compilation, or other information: (i) not known by the RECEIVING PARTY prior to this Agreement or known by the RECEIVING PARTY prior to this Agreement but having restriction on its use or disclosure; and (ii) not generally known by others (unless so known through some fault of the RECEIVING PARTY). PROPRIETARY INFORMATION does not include knowledge, skills or information which is generally known in Seller's or Buyer's trade or profession.

b. Each party agrees that it will neither (i) disclose to the other party or any of its employees information in confidence belonging to a third party; nor (ii) knowingly, in the performance of the work hereunder, produce anything that embodies information

under confidential restriction, or is covered by a patent, patent application, copyright, trade secret, or other intellectual property right owned by a third party.

c. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as preventing either party from independent development, provided that PROPRIETARY INFORMATION is handled in accordance with paragraph 28(a).

d. Should the RECEIVING PARTY be required to disclose PROPRIETARY INFORMATION by governmental or judicial order, the RECEIVING PARTY will give the TRANSMITTING PARTY prompt notice of any such order and will comply with any protective order imposed on such disclosure.

29. Compliance with Laws. Both parties represent that they have complied, and during the performance of this Agreement, will continue to comply with the provisions of all applicable laws and regulations from which liability may accrue to the other party for any violation thereof.

30. Confidentiality. Except with respect to potential investors and/or acquirers, the terms of this Agreement as well as its existence shall be kept confidential and not disclosed by either party without the express written consent of the other party.

[Signature page follows.]

7

The parties have caused this Agreement to be signed in duplicate by their duly-authorized representatives.

ACTIVE POWER, INC.

By: /s/ Joseph F. Pinkerton
Name: Joseph F. Pinkerton
Title: President & CEO

CATERPILLAR, INC.

By: /s/ Jim Parker
Name: Jim Parker
Title: Director of Electric Power

By: /s/ Paul Pearson
Name: Paul Pearson
Title: Purchasing Manager
Date: October 12, 2001

EXHIBIT A

PHASE II & PHASE III MARKETING ACTIVITIES

- Buyer will conduct a product launch with appropriate marketing subsidiaries and dealers.
- Buyer will create appropriate sales binder for above training or launch.
- Buyer will effect pricing and price list literature for the program for all appropriate worldwide marketing subsidiaries and dealers.
- Buyer will announce product to dealers.
- Buyer will effect a Caterpillar Product News announcement.
- Buyer will create product brochures for product promotion.
- Buyer will create product specification sheets.
- Buyer will enter appropriate performance and specifications into its online Technical Marketing Information (TMI) systems.
- Buyer will make adequate technical drawings available to its dealers.
- Buyer will effect a public product announcement of the phase II product that will include reference to the new Caterpillar UPS product and its use of the Active Power flywheel energy storage system.
- Buyer will create a product promotional video.
- Buyer will include the product where appropriate in its marketing/specification software.
- Buyer will promote the product internally to its worldwide marketing subsidiaries.
- Buyer will effect the above in all languages deemed appropriate by Buyer.

Implementation of the foregoing Marketing Activities is dependent upon Buyer receiving adequate product and technical information from Seller

EXHIBIT B

Forecast (to be provided as of September 1, 2001)

EXHIBIT C

BUYER'S COMPETITOR LIST

[****]

Confidential treatment has been requested for the portions of this agreement marked by asterisks. Omitted material for which confidential treatment has been requested has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

EXHIBIT D

MINIMUM PURCHASE COMMITMENT

[****]

Confidential treatment has been requested for the portions of this agreement marked by asterisks. Omitted material for which confidential treatment has been requested has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

EXHIBIT E

[****]

Confidential treatment has been requested for the portions of this agreement marked by asterisks. Omitted material for which confidential treatment has been requested has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

PHASE III PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

This DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT ("Agreement") is effective as of September 1, 2001 ("Effective Date"), by and between Active Power, 11525 Stonehollow Drive, Suite 110, Austin, Texas 78758("ACTIVE POWER") and Caterpillar Inc., 100 N.E. Adams Street, Peoria, Illinois 61629-6490 ("CATERPILLAR").

1. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this AGREEMENT, the following definitions shall apply:

- a) "AFFILIATE" means any company, corporation, partnership or other business entity, which is more than fifty percent (50%) or more owned, directly or indirectly, by a party to this AGREEMENT.
- b) "BACKGROUND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY" shall be all INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY incorporated into the PHASE III PRODUCT other than that which is defined as PROGRAM INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.
- c) "FIELD OF USE" shall mean earth-moving equipment, construction equipment, mining equipment, forestry equipment, engines, engine generator sets, agricultural equipment, paving equipment, components for all such equipment and all reasonable extensions thereof which are mutually agreed in writing by the parties hereto.
- d) "INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY" includes, without limitation, inventions, whether or not patentable, copyrights, computer software and accompanying documentation, specifications, know how and original works of authorship. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY includes PROPRIETARY INFORMATION.
- e) "PROGRAM INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY" means INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY that is created, made, conceived or reduced to practice in performance of work under the PROGRAM (identified as PROGRAM INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY in the box on the right side of **Exhibit E** to this Agreement). ACTIVE POWER agrees to review with CATERPILLAR prior to ACTIVE POWER developing any product rated below 300kVA that uses PROGRAM INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, as shown in **Exhibit E**.
- f) "PROGRAM" shall mean the efforts of CATERPILLAR or ACTIVE POWER to develop PHASE III PRODUCTS. PHASE III PRODUCTS are those products identified as such in **Exhibit E** to the Phase II and Phase III Purchase Agreement and expressly do not include any product rated at less than 300 kVA.

2. PROGRAM

This Agreement governs Phase III development. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Agreement and subject to the restrictions in the PHASE I Purchase Agreement and PHASE II & Phase III Purchase Agreement, nothing contained herein shall preclude ACTIVE POWER from selling or otherwise disposing of products other than PHASE II OR PHASE III PRODUCTS.

EXHIBIT 10.23

a) PHASE III

- (i) The parties shall cooperate to develop PHASE III PRODUCT as defined on **Exhibit E** to the Phase II & Phase III Purchase Agreement. ACTIVE POWER shall be responsible for the design and development of the PHASE III PRODUCT, except that CATERPILLAR shall be responsible for the design and development of [****]. The PHASE III PRODUCT specification and requirements are detailed in **Exhibit A** ("Specifications").
- (ii) The parties will cooperate with one another to design, develop and test the PHASE III PRODUCT for possible use with CATERPILLAR generator sets. ACTIVE POWER will make one prototype that conforms with the Specifications. If the parties mutually agree on any changes to the Specifications during the development process, such changes shall be incorporated into the Specifications and be attached to, and become part of, this Agreement. The parties will test this prototype, at a mutually, reasonably agreed upon site, for compliance with the Specifications (except for the Specification relating to reliability target) stated in **Exhibit A**. Each party will document and report to the other party the results of such tests performed on such prototype together with any comments concerning design changes, further development, and the like. CATERPILLAR will accept or reject the PHASE III PRODUCT prototype within sixty (60) calendar days after testing begins at the site selected by CATERPILLAR (however, if CATERPILLAR fails to indicate a testing location within sixty (60) days after ACTIVE POWER has completed Milestone 2 (as set forth in **Exhibit C**), the testing site shall be ACTIVE POWER's site in Austin Texas); failure to give notice of acceptance or rejection will constitute acceptance. CATERPILLAR may reject the PHASE III PRODUCT only if it fails in some respect to meet the Specifications (except for the Specification relating to reliability target) stated in **Exhibit A**. If CATERPILLAR properly rejects the PHASE III PRODUCT, ACTIVE POWER may correct the failures and when it believes that it has made the necessary corrections and has notified CATERPILLAR, the parties will again test the PHASE III prototype and the acceptance/rejection/correction provisions above shall be reapplied until the PHASE III PRODUCT is accepted; provided, however, if a correction to a deliverable that is rejected by CATERPILLAR for failure to meet a Specification (except for the Specification relating to reliability target) set forth in **Exhibit A** is not accepted, Caterpillar may terminate this Agreement. The day on which CATERPILLAR accepts the PHASE III PRODUCT shall be deemed the "Acceptance Date". After the Acceptance Date, CATERPILLAR may purchase additional prototypes at a price per prototype defined by the pricing for Phase III Product in **Exhibit B**. Any prototypes shall be provided to CATERPILLAR on an "AS IS" basis.

(iii) Within ninety (90) days following the Acceptance Date, CATERPILLAR shall have the option of purchasing such PHASE III PRODUCTS pursuant to the provisions of the Phase II & Phase III Purchase Agreement specified in **Exhibit B** hereto. In the event of conflict between this Agreement and the Phase II & Phase III Purchase Agreement, this Agreement shall control. Caterpillar may exercise such Phase III Purchase Option by providing written notice to Active Power of such exercise within the aforesaid 90-day period. ACTIVE POWER will cooperate with CATERPILLAR during reliability testing to meet the reliability targets.

3. PHASE III COSTS

a) Unless otherwise stated in this Agreement or later mutually agreed to in writing specifically referencing this Agreement, each party will bear its own costs incurred in the PROGRAM.

2

** Confidential treatment has been requested for the portions of this agreement marked by asterisks. Omitted material for which confidential treatment has been requested has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.**

b) CATERPILLAR agrees to pay ACTIVE POWER for co-ownership of PROGRAM INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY the sum of \$5,000,000 (five million dollars). The payments shall be made in installments, each installment being due and payable upon the objective satisfaction of each of the five milestones in the payment schedule listed in **Exhibit C** ("Milestones"). Other than the payments specified above, CATERPILLAR shall not be responsible for any other payments or funding, and ACTIVE POWER shall bear all its costs for participating in this Program, or any part thereof. CATERPILLAR shall bear its own costs for participating in this program, or any part thereof.

c) Upon receipt of ACTIVE POWER'S correct itemized invoice(s) and after objective satisfaction of each Milestone, CATERPILLAR will pay ACTIVE POWER in accordance with such invoice.

d) ACTIVE POWER will contribute at least \$5,000,000 in kind to the design, development and testing of the PHASE III PRODUCT, as shown in quarterly reports and documents to CATERPILLAR. CATERPILLAR may suspend its payments if such quarterly reports and documents are not of sufficient detail to allow CATERPILLAR to reasonably ascertain the specifics of such ACTIVE POWER contributions, including amounts of payments and descriptions of work performed.

e) ACTIVE POWER will provide quarterly status reports to CATERPILLAR relating to the pursuit and achievement of the Milestones.

4. CONFIDENTIALITY

a) In connection with work under this Agreement, a party ("TRANSMITTING PARTY") may deliver PROPRIETARY INFORMATION relating directly to the PHASE III development to the other party ("RECEIVING PARTY"). The RECEIVING PARTY may not use the PROPRIETARY INFORMATION except for work performed according to this Agreement, will protect the confidentiality of the PROPRIETARY INFORMATION with at least the same degree of care as it protects its own confidential information and will not disclose any such PROPRIETARY INFORMATION, without the express written consent of the TRANSMITTING PARTY. "PROPRIETARY INFORMATION" includes any process, system, formula, pattern, model, device compilation, or other information: (i) not known by the RECEIVING PARTY prior to this Agreement or known by the RECEIVING PARTY prior to this Agreement but having restriction on its use or disclosure; and (ii) not generally known by others (unless so known through some fault of the RECEIVING PARTY). PROPRIETARY INFORMATION does not include knowledge, skills or information which is generally known in ACTIVE POWER'S or CATERPILLAR'S trade or profession.

b) Each party agrees that it will neither (i) disclose to the other party or any of its employees information in confidence belonging to a third party; nor (ii) knowingly in the performance of the work hereunder produce anything that embodies information under confidential restriction, or is covered by a patent, patent application, copyright, trade secret, or other intellectual property right owned by a third party.

c) Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as preventing either party from independent development, provided that PROPRIETARY INFORMATION is handled in accordance with paragraph 4(a).

3

d) Should the RECEIVING PARTY be required to disclose PROPRIETARY INFORMATION by governmental or judicial order, the RECEIVING PARTY will give the TRANSMITTING PARTY prompt notice of any such order and will comply with any protective order imposed on such disclosure.

5. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

a) BACKGROUND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY shall remain the property of the party who created, made, conceived and reduced it to practice.

b) All PROGRAM INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY shall be jointly owned by the parties and may be exploited and/or nonexclusively licensed by either party without further consent or accounting to the other party. With respect to all rights and ownership in such PROGRAM INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, the parties will mutually discuss whether to obtain or maintain such rights, including, without limitation, any patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, PROPRIETARY INFORMATION, and any

other proprietary rights therein, and if one refuses to take any such joint action requested by the other, the other may proceed at its own expense; no such action will change the foregoing ownership provision. A party will execute all documents the other may request for such purposes and to otherwise assist the other (at the other's expense) for such purposes.

c) Each of CATERPILLAR and ACTIVE POWER grant to the other party an irrevocable, perpetual, nonexclusive, worldwide, royalty free license (including the right to sublicense to such other party's Affiliates) to make, have made, use, sell and otherwise exploit during and/or after the term of this Agreement any modifications, improvements, inventions, know how, ideas or suggestions made with respect to the other party's PROPRIETARY INFORMATION by such party's employees who have had access to such PROPRIETARY INFORMATION. If something ceases to be considered PROPRIETARY INFORMATION, licenses granted with respect thereto while such information was deemed PROPRIETARY INFORMATION, will be unaffected.

d) Except as provided in this Agreement or the Exhibits, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as a grant of, or agreement to grant, to either party any licenses under intellectual property rights of the other party, regardless of whether they are dominant of or subordinate to those provided herein.

6. LICENSING JOINTLY OWNED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

a) Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties, all licensing revenues generated by licensing PROGRAM INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY to third parties shall be retained by the licensor of such PROGRAM INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.

b) In the event that one party chooses to enforce PROGRAM INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY rights against a third party, the other party shall be given the opportunity to join in such enforcement prior to its commencement and in the event the other party chooses to join, both parties shall equally share all costs, including attorneys' fees and share equally all revenues generated by the enforcement, including licensing fees, if any. If the other party chooses not to join such enforcement, such party shall nevertheless reasonably cooperate with the one party in such enforcement (at the other party's expense), including joining as a nominal party subject to indemnification by such party, but will not be entitled to any proceeds of such enforcement activity.

4

7. NOTICES

All notices and invoices pursuant to this Agreement shall reference this Agreement and be given in writing to the respective party at its address designated below or to such other address as may be substituted in writing by that party to the other. All notices shall be deemed to be fully given and received if sent by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested.

Notice to ACTIVE POWER:

Active Power, Inc.

Attn: Bill Kainer

11525 Stonehollow Drive, Suite 110

Austin, Texas 78758

Notices to CATERPILLAR:

Caterpillar Inc.

Attn: Purchasing Manager Caterpillar Electric Power

Route 29 - P.O. Box 610

Mossville, Illinois 61552

8. INDEMNIFICATION

Each party shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless the other party, its directors, officers, employees and agents, from all third party (including a party's employees) claims, demands, liabilities, loss, damage, and expense, including costs, and reasonable litigation expenses and counsel fees incurred in connection therewith, arising out of injury to or death of any person or damage to property proximately caused by the indemnifying party's gross negligence or willful acts or omissions which arise in connection with the performance of work hereunder while the indemnifying party is on premises of the other party. Such indemnity shall be provided subject to (a) prompt written notifications of any and all such threats, claims, or proceedings related thereto and the other party giving reasonable assistance to the indemnifying party in the defense thereof, (b) the indemnifying party having sole control of the defense and all related settlement negotiations, and (c) such indemnifications shall be limited in the case of real or tangible property to the reduction in value or replacement cost of such property.

9. WARRANTY

Each party warrants its right to enter into this AGREEMENT. Warranties for production units of PHASE III PRODUCTS shall be as set forth in **Exhibit B**.

10. TERM AND TERMINATION

a) This PROGRAM shall become effective on the Effective Date of this Agreement and shall remain in effect unless terminated in writing by both parties.

b) CATERPILLAR may terminate ACTIVE POWER's work under this Agreement by giving ACTIVE POWER ninety (90) days written notice in which event ACTIVE POWER shall be (i) reimbursed only for work performed and expenses reasonably incurred prior to receipt of such notice and (ii) entitled to immediate payment of the amount associated with the next milestone. In no event shall the total amount paid to ACTIVE POWER exceed the price agreed to herein.

c) Upon termination of this Agreement, Paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of this Agreement shall survive.

5

d) If the Agreement is terminated and upon and in accordance with the written reasonable request of either party (provided such written request is given within a reasonable period of time after such termination), but except for information covered by the rights granted in Paragraph 5, the other party shall promptly return or destroy any tangible information (including all copies thereof except as noted below) provided under the PROGRAM by the requesting party. However the other party's counsel may retain in a secure location one copy each of such tangible information and use them only for ensuring compliance with the obligations of Paragraph 5.

11. RELATIONSHIP

Nothing herein is to imply an agency, joint venture or partner relationship between the parties.

12. ASSIGNMENT AND GOVERNING LAW

Except to an entity that acquires all or substantially all the business or assets of a party, this Agreement is not assignable by either party without the written consent of the other party, which shall not be unreasonably withheld, and will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, without regard to the conflict of laws provisions thereof.

13. ENTIRE UNDERSTANDING

This Agreement and the Exhibits hereto constitute the entire agreement and understanding between the parties with respect to the subject matters herein and therein, and shall supersede and replace any conflicting terms and conditions set forth in any purchase order, prior agreement, quotation, proposal, correspondence, or oral discussion relating to the subject matter hereof. This Agreement may only be amended by a writing signed by both parties, which makes specific reference to the provision(s) of this Agreement being modified. Should any provision of this Agreement be held invalid, illegal, or unenforceable, the validity of the remaining provisions shall not be affected by such holding. This AGREEMENT shall be binding upon the heirs, successors, and/or legal representatives of the parties.

14. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

NEITHER PARTY SHALL BE LIABLE FOR (I) ANY SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THIS AGREEMENT OR (II) CATERPILLAR'S COST OF PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES.

6

The parties have caused this Agreement to be signed in duplicate by their duly authorized representatives on the Effective Date.

ACTIVE POWER, INC. CATERPILLAR INC.

By: /s/ Joseph F. Pinkerton By: /s/ Jim Parker
Name: Joseph F. Pinkerton Name: Jim Parker
Title: President & CEO Title: Director of Electric Power
Date: September 12, 2001 Date: October 18, 2001

CATERPILLAR INC.
By: /s/ Paul Pearson
Name: Paul Pearson
Title: Purchasing Manager
Date: October 12, 2001

EXHIBIT A

PRELIMINARY SPECIFICATIONS FOR PHASE III PRODUCT

[****]

** Confidential treatment has been requested for the portions of this agreement marked by asterisks. Omitted material for which confidential treatment has been requested has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.**

EXHIBIT B

PURCHASE OF PHASE II & PHASE III PRODUCT TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The terms and conditions of the Phase II & Phase III Purchase Agreement are attached hereto and shall be incorporated herein by reference.

EXHIBIT C

PAYMENT MILESTONES

[****]

** Confidential treatment has been requested for the portions of this agreement marked by asterisks. Omitted material for which confidential treatment has been requested has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.**

EXHIBIT D

CATERPILLAR'S COMPETITOR LIST

[****]

** Confidential treatment has been requested for the portions of this agreement marked by asterisks. Omitted material for which confidential treatment has been requested has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.**

EXHIBIT E

PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

[****]

** Confidential treatment has been requested for the portions of this agreement marked by asterisks. Omitted material for which confidential treatment has been requested has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.**

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

We consent to the incorporation by reference in (i) the Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-43248) and (ii) the Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-56122) pertaining to the 2000 Stock Incentive Plan and 2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan of Active Power, Inc. of our report dated January 15, 2002, with respect to the financial statements of Active Power, Inc. included in the Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended December 31, 2001.

Austin, Texas

March 12, 2002