Annual Report 2017

Zibra A/S

Høveltevej 67
DK-3460 Birkerød

CVR-no. 18 86 07 83
The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the company on 16 May 2018

Trine Bøgelund
Chairman of the meeting

Content

Company Information

The Company	Zibra A/S Høveltevej 67 DK-3460 Birkerød CVR-no. 18 86 07 83 Established: 28 November 2014 Registred Office: Furresø Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Niels Erik Blangstrup Zibrandtsen (Chairman) Claus Zibrandtsen Christian Læsø Jensen
Executive Board	Peter Bredgaard
Auditor	Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Weidekampsgade 6 DK-2300 Copenhagen, Denmark Postboks 1600

Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Zibra A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2017 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2017.

The Management's Review includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the review.

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

Furresø, 16 May 2018

Executive Board

Peter Bredgaard

Board of Directors

Niels Erik Blangstrup Zibrandtsen (Chairman)

Claus Zibrandtsen

Christian Læsø Jensen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Zibra A/S

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Zibra A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2017, and of the results of the Company operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exits. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Independent Auditor's Report

• Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.

• Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

• Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on Management's Review
Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 16 May 2018

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR-no. 33963556

Thomas Rosquist Andersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification number: mne31482

Nikolaj Thomsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
Identification number: mne33276

Management's Review

Main activity
The company's main activities are consulting, management and administration for Group companies.

The subsidiaries provide solutions within or adjacent to telecommunication and media industries as well as innovative initiatives related there to.

Development in the year
The income statement of the Company for 2017 shows a profit of TDKK 1.325.776, and at 31 December 2017 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 898.911.

The Management considers the result as satisfactory.

In 2017 Zibra A/S has sold its shares in GlobalConnect A/S to EQT. As part of the transaction Zibra A/S has reinvested in GlobalConnect and therefore still holds shares in the company. The transaction has had a significant impact on the annual result.

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

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2017	2016
		TDKK	TDKK
		(12 mth)	(12 mth)
Gross profit		3.050	11.088
Staff costs	1	31.358	42.391
Depreciation, amortisation and write-down		188	127
Operating profit		**-28.496**	**-31.430**
Income from investments in subsidiaries		1.346.678	24.159
Income from investments in associated companies		0	-1.332
Other financial income	2	11.162	3.315
Other financial costs	3	978	3.691
Profit before tax		**1.328.366**	**-8.979**
Tax on profit for the year	4	2.590	-7.385
Net profit for the year		**1.325.776**	**-1.594**

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Reserves for net revaluations under the equity method	-396.720	624
Retained earnings	1.722.496	-2.218
	1.325.776	**-1.594**

Proposed ekstraordinary dividend of TDKK 572.000 for the financial year after the balance sheet data.

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2017	2016
		TDKK	TDKK
Land & buildings		1.723	1.769
Plant and machinery		0	29
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		198	255
Tangible fixed assets		**1.921**	**2.053**
Investment in subsidiaries		425.939	535.094
Financial fixed assets		**425.939**	**535.094**
Fixed assets		**427.860**	**537.147**
Receivables from group companies		280.195	89.510
Deferred tax asset		7	721
Other receivables		18.300	8.322
Joint tax contribution		0	7.591
Prepayments		67	4.005
Receivables		**298.569**	**110.149**
Securities		**186.070**	**0**
Cash and cash equivalents		**19.970**	**2**
Current assets		**504.609**	**110.151**
Assets		**932.469**	**647.298**

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2017	2016
		TDKK	TDKK
Share capital		500	500
Reserves for net revaluations under the equity method		0	396.720
Retained earnings		898.411	15.915
Proposed dividend for the financial year		0	30.000
Equity	5	**898.911**	**443.135**
Other provisions for liabilities		13.470	0
Provision for liabilities	6	**13.470**	**0**
Bank & bank debt, current portion of long-term liabilities		0	114.000
Debt to financial institutions		400	42.413
Amounts due to group companies		15.255	6.811
Trade payables		2.528	2.795
Payables to shareholders and management		0	649
Joint tax contribution		176	0
Other liabilities		1.729	34.245
Deferred income		0	3.250
Current liabilities		**20.088**	**204.163**
Liabilities		**20.088**	**204.163**
Liabilities and equity		**932.469**	**647.298**
Contingencies etc.	7		
Consolidated financial statments	8		

Notes to the Financial Statements

		2017	2016
		TDKK	TDKK
		(12 mth)	(12 mth)
1	**Staff costs**		
	Wages and salaries	27.686	39.776
	Pensions	2.559	1.052
	Other social security costs	-37	61
	Other staff costs	1.150	1.501
		31.358	42.390
	Average number of employees:	14	12
2	**Other financial income**		
	Interest income from group enterprises	8.246	3.083
	Other interest income	1.355	232
	Realized/Unrealized gains on asset management	1.561	0
		11.162	3.315
3	**Other financial costs**		
	Interest expense to group enterprises	91	1.168
	Other interest expenses	880	2.369
	Exchange adjustment	7	154
		978	3.691
4	**Tax on profit for the year**		
	Calculated tax on taxable income of the year	1.881	-7.590
	Adjustment of deferred tax	714	231
	Tax adjustment relating to prior years	-5	-25
		2.590	-7.384

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 **Equity**	Share capital	Reserves for net revaluations under the equity method	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year
Equity at 1 January	500	408.813	15.915	30.000
Significant misstatement in the previous reporting	0	-12.093	0	0
Adjusted equity at 1 January	**500**	**396.720**	**15.915**	**30.000**
Ekstraordinary dividend proposed	0	0	-840.000	0
Proposed distribution of profit	0	-396.720	1.722.496	0
Dividend paid	0	0	0	-30.000
Equity at 31 December	500	0	898.411	0

6 **Other provisions for liabilities**

Other provisions are determent by uncertainty of time and amount. It is expected that the provision will decay within 5 years.

7 **Contingencies etc.**

Zibra A/S has pledged the shares in BornFiber ApS to a third party.

Joint liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The amount of corporation tax payable in the period 1st January – 21st December is disclosed in the joint tax with ZS Holding ApS. The amount of corporation tax payable in the period 22nd December – 31st December is disclosed in the Annual Report of LNZ Holding Zibra ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes.

Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

8 **Consolidated financial statments**

Zibra A/S is included in the consolidated finacial statements of:

LNZ Holding Zibra ApS
Høveltevej 67
DK-3460 Birkerød
CVR-no. 39 18 89 96

Accounting Policies

Financial Statements of Zibra A/S for 2017 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B with the adoption of rules from reporting class C.

Financial Statements are presented in DKK.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year, except for minor adjustments concerning classifications without effect on result and equity.

Zibra A/S has according to the Danish Financial Statements Act 112 omitted group financial statements.

Significant misstatements in the previous reporting period
Comparative figures have been changed in subsidiary which have been incorporated in this Financial Statements comparison figures. The cumulative effect is reflected in a decrease of the investment in Subsidiaries of TDKK 12.093 and a decrease of Equity of TDKK 12.093.

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

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

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

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

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

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

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

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

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit/loss
With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

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

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

Accounting Policies

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

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

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Income from investments in subsidiaries and associated companies
"Income from investments in subsidiaries and associated companies" in the income statement includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

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

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

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

BALANCE SHEET

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use. As regards self-manufactured assets, the cost price includes the cost of materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll and indirect production costs.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

		Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0%

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Profit or loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets is stated at the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profit or loss is recognized in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment of fixed assets
The carrying amount of intangible and tangible fixed assets together with investments, which are not measured at fair value, are valued on an annual basis for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortization and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the net realizable value is lower than the carrying amount, it is written down to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

Accounting Policies

Fixed asset investments
Investments in subsidiaries and associated companies are recognized and measured under the equity method.

Investments in subsidiaries are measured in the Balance Sheet at the proportional share of the enterprises' carrying equity value, calculated in accordance with the parent company's accounting policies with deduction or addition of unrealized intercompany profits or losses and with addition or deduction of the residual value of positive or negative goodwill.

Acquired enterprises are recognized in the consolidated financial statements under the acquisition method, reassessing all identified assets and liabilities to fair value at the acquisition date. The fair value is calculated based on acquisitions made in an active market, alternatively calculated using generally accepted valuation methods. Upon calculation of the fair value of properties used in the business a discounted cash flow model is applied based on discounted cash flow of future earnings. Operating equipment is recognized at fair value based on an assessor's opinion, built on an overall assessment of the production equipment.

Consolidated goodwill is amortized over the expected useful life determined on the basis of management's experience within the individual lines of business. Consolidated goodwill is amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of amortization which is estimated to 5 years. The period of amortization is determined based on an assessment of the acquired company's position in the market and earnings profile, and the industry-specific condition.

The total net revaluation of investments in is transferred upon the distribution of profit to "Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method" under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements.

Subsidiaries with a negative carrying equity value are measured to DKK 0 and any amounts due from these enterprises are written down by the company's share of the negative equity to the extent that it is deemed to be irrecoverable. If the carrying negative equity value exceeds accounts receivable, the residual amount is recognized under the provision for liabilities to the extent that the companies have a legal or actual liability to cover the subsidiary's deficit.

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognized and measured at amortized cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Prepayments
Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Other investments and securities
Other investments and Securities compromises listed securities and investment in similar securities which is publicly traded. Securities is measured at a fair value which is its noted price. Other Investment and securities are measured at cost if a reliable measurement of the fair value cannot be determined.

Cash
Cash comprises of bank deposits.

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

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

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

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

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

Accounting Policies

account taxation scheme are recognized in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Other provisions
Other provisions are recognized and measured as the best estimate of the costs necessary to settle the obligations.

Financial debts
Loans, such as mortgage loans and loans from credit institutions, are recognized initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortized cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognized as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Other debts are measured at amortized cost, substantially corresponding to the nominal value.

Deferred income
Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.