

Bisnode D&B Danmark A/S
Gyngemose Parkvej 50, 8, DK-2860 Søborg
CVR no 20 29 30 98

Annual report for 2016

Adopted at the annual general meeting
on 6 April 2017



Svend Tøttrup
Chairman

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Statement by Management on the annual report

The Executive and Supervisory Boards have today discussed and approved the annual report of Bisnode D&B Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

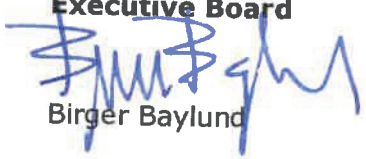
In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

In our opinion, Management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the Management's review

We recommend the adoption of the annual report at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 6 April 2017

Executive Board


Birger Baylund

Supervisory Board


Svend Tøttrup


Ina Sørensen


Birger Baylund

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Bisnode D&B Danmark A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2016, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Bisnode D&B Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("financial statements").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the 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 our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Independent auditor's report

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.
- 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 Company'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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

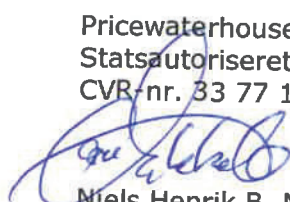
Independent auditor's report

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, 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.

Copenhagen, 6 April 2017

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR-nr. 33 77 12 31



Niels Henrik B. Mikkelsen
State Authorised Public Accountant

Company details

The Company

Bisnode D&B Danmark A/S
Gyngemose Parkvej 50, 8
DK-2860 Søborg

CVR no.: 20 29 30 98
Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December
Domicile: Søborg

Supervisory Board

Svend Tøttrup
Ina Sørensen
Birger Baylund

Executive Board

Birger Baylund

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Consolidated Annual Report

The Company is included in the group annual report of:
Bisnode AB, Box 1661, 111 96 Stockholm, Sweden

Management's review

Business activities

The Company's main activity involves doing business within collecting, processing and sale of information and other related business activities.

Business review

The Company's income statement for the year ended 31 December shows a profit of DKK 3.446.234, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2016 shows equity of DKK 19.998.104.

Significant events occurring after end of reporting period

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Gross profit		4.354.544	7.366.087
Financial income	2	278.135	815.221
Financial costs	3	-284.026	-537.188
Profit/loss before tax		4.348.653	7.644.120
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-902.419	-1.796.518
Net profit/loss for the year		3.446.234	5.847.602
Distribution of profit			
Proposed dividend for the year		15.000.000	0
Retained earnings		-11.553.766	5.847.602
		3.446.234	5.847.602

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Assets			
Trade receivables		5.553.280	5.150.059
Other receivables		0	3.045.357
Deferred tax asset		13.234	16.413
Receivables		5.566.514	8.211.829
Cash at bank and in hand		31.485.804	24.347.973
Current assets total		37.052.318	32.559.802
Assets total		37.052.318	32.559.802

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital		510.000	510.000
Retained earnings		4.488.104	16.041.870
Proposed dividend for the year		15.000.000	0
Equity		19.998.104	16.551.870
Trade payables		685.784	241.105
Payables to subsidiaries		841.122	488.975
Payables to Group		2.124.030	0
Corporation tax		1.089.426	3.472.841
Other payables		3.992.319	3.957.640
Deferred income		8.321.533	7.847.371
Short-term debt		17.054.214	16.007.932
Debt total		17.054.214	16.007.932
Liabilities and equity total		37.052.318	32.559.802
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations			

Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the year	Total
Equity at 1 January 2016	510.000	16.041.870	0	16.551.870
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-11.553.766	15.000.000	3.446.234
Equity at 31 December 2016	510.000	4.488.104	15.000.000	19.998.104

Notes

1 Staff costs

Average number of employees	0	0
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2 Financial income

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Other financial income	159	699
Exchange gains	277.976	814.522
	278.135	815.221

3 Financial costs

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Financial expenses, group entities	1.422	15
Exchange loss	282.604	537.173
	284.026	537.188

4 Tax on profit/loss for the year

Current tax for the year	954.821	1.768.892
Deferred tax for the year	3.179	27.626
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-55.581	0
	902.419	1.796.518

5 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Other contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with the group entities and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes as well as withholding taxes on interest.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Bisnode D&B Danmark A/S for 2016 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2016 is presented in DKK

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

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

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company's and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any instalments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report are presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Subscription contracts are considered delivered continuing over the subscription period. Subscription contracts include access to databases and other electronic information.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of mortgage loans and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, including changes arising from changes in tax rates, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Dividend

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability at the date of declaration by the annual general meeting.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent reporting years.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign-exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency transactions are considered cash flow hedges, the value adjustments are taken directly to equity.