Grenkeleasing ApS

Marielundvej 48, 3., 2730 Herlev

CVR no. 26 91 48 41

Annual report 2015

Approved at the annual general meeting of shareholders on 25 May 2016

Chairman:

Claus Bennetsen

Claus Bennetsen
Advokat (L)
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Statement by the Executive Board

The Executive Board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Grenkeleasing ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2015.

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 Company's financial position at 31 December 2015 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2015.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Herlev, 25 May 2016
Executive Board:

Nick Hallager

Conradus Aarnink

Independent auditors' report

To the shareholders of Grenkeleasing ApS

Independent auditors' report on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Grenkeleasing ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2015, which comprise an income statement, balance sheet and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and additional requirements under Danish audit regulations. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the Company's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our audit has not resulted in any qualification.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 December 2015 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2015 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Statement on the Management's review

Pursuant to the Danish Financial Statements Act, we have read the Management's review. We have not performed any other procedures in addition to the audit of the financial statements. On this basis, it is our opinion that the information provided in the Management's review is consistent with the financial statements.

Copenhagen, 25 May 2016
ERNST & YOUNG
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No. 30 70 02 28

Henrik Barner Christiansen
statsaut. revisor

Rasmus Bloch Jespersen
statsaut. revisor

Management's review

Company details

Name	Grenkeleasing ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Marielundvej 48, 3., 2730 Herlev
CVR No.	26 91 48 41
Established	13 December 2002
Registered office	København
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Website	www.grenkeleasing.com
Executive Board	Nick Hallager Conradus Aarnink
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Osvald Helmuths Vej 4, P O Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark
Bankers	Danske Bank A/S Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB

Operating review

The Company's business review

The Company's activities comprise the establishment and administration of lease agreements.

The Company's leasing business focuses on leasing of IT products, such as PCs, notebooks, servers, monitors and peripheral devises, software, telecommunication and copier equipment, and other IT products. Almost all leases concluded to provide for full cost recovery (full payout leases). This means that the payments made by the lessee during the basic lease period, and the guaranteed residual values exceeds the acquisition price and contract costs.

Unusual matters having affected the financial statements

Going concern

The Company's operations are primarily financed via intercompany loans with the Group's financing company.

Management assesses that the current financing resources of the Company, including the renewed intercompany loan agreements described in the subsequent events section, are sufficient to finance the Company's operations at least until 31 December 2016. On this basis, Management presents the financial statements for 2015 on a going concern assumption.

Financial review

The income statement for 2015 shows a profit of DKK 5,199,423 against a profit of DKK 8,238,906 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2015 shows equity of DKK 13,654,674.

Post balance sheet events

After the balance sheet date, the Company has renewed intercompany loan agreements representing DKK 48,000 thousand of the Company's short-term liabilities. According to the new intercompany loan agreements, the DKK 48,000 thousand will fall due for payment in 2017, 2018 and 2019.

No other significant events have occurred subsequent to the financial year end.

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK	2015	2014
	Gross profit/loss	-2,767,915	100,221
4	Staff costs	-7,987,510	-7,079,246
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-107,575	-142,477
	Operating profit/loss	-10,863,000	-7,121,502
5	Financial income	27,806,340	24,277,961
6	Financial expenses	-9,893,047	-8,842,553
	Profit before tax	7,050,293	8,313,906
7	Tax for the year	-1,850,870	-75,000
	Profit for the year	5,199,423	8,238,906

	Proposed profit appropriation		
	Retained earnings	5,199,423	8,238,906
		5,199,423	8,238,906

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2015	2014
	ASSETS		
	Non-current assets		
8	**Property, plant and equipment**		
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	1,592,256	2,366,570
		1,592,256	2,366,570
	Investments		
	Lease receivables	240,418,300	199,131,280
		240,418,300	199,131,280
	Total non-current assets	242,010,556	201,497,850
	Current assets		
	Receivables		
	Lease receivables	107,154,170	91,654,866
	Other receivables	3,756,545	7,173,477
	Deferred income	233,980	113,281
		111,144,695	98,941,624
	Cash	5,659,567	2,946,381
	Total current assets	116,804,262	101,888,005
	TOTAL ASSETS	358,814,818	303,385,855

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2015	2014
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
9	Share capital	2,075,000	2,075,000
	Retained earnings	11,579,674	6,380,246
	Total equity	13,654,674	8,455,246
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	1,925,870	75,000
	Total provisions	1,925,870	75,000
	Liabilities other than provisions		
10	**Non-current liabilities other than provisions**		
	Payables to group entities	242,000,000	135,499,700
		242,000,000	135,499,700
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Trade payables	552,862	618,192
	Payables to group entities	97,594,239	156,991,316
	Other payables	3,087,173	1,746,401
		101,234,274	159,355,909
	Total liabilities other than provisions	343,234,274	294,855,609
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	358,814,818	303,385,855

1 Accounting policies
2 Going concern assumption
3 Events after the balance sheet date
11 Collateral
12 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
13 Related parties

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Grenkeleasing ApS for 2015 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act as regards reporting class B enterprises.

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

Changes have been made in the financial statements regarding the presentation and classification of items to reflect the Company's main activities. Comparative figures have been restated to reflect the presentation and classification. In the balance sheet, finance lease receivables of DKK 78,636 thousand, previously presented as other receivables have been reclassified from other receivables to lease receivables under current assets. The changes have not affected the results of operations, equity or balance sheet total.

Leases

Determination of whether an arrangement contains a lease

Whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is determined by the economic substance of the arrangement at the time the contract is concluded. It requires an assessment as to whether the fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset and whether the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. A reassessment as to whether an arrangement contains a lease is only required after the start of the lease when one of the following conditions has been met:

-There was a change in the contractual conditions, unless the change only renewed or extended the arrangement;
-A renewal option was exercised or an extension was granted, unless the term of the renewal or extension had initially been considered in the lease term;
-There was a change in determination of whether fulfillment is dependent on a specified asset; or
-There was a substantial change made to the asset.

Finance lease

Under a finance lease, all significant risks and rewards of legal ownership are transferred from the lessor to the lessee. The outstanding lease payments are thus treated by the lessor as repayments of principal and finance income. The lease payments are used to reimburse the lessor for his financial investment and to compensate him for his services. Assets from finance leases are initially recognised in the balance sheet as lease receivables at an amount equal to the net investment i.e., the present value of the residual receivables of all lease contracts existing at the end of a fical year. Lease payments are divided into interest payments and repayments in such a manner that they reflect a constant periodic rate of return for the receivable. Initial direct costs incurred in connection with the conclusion of the contract e.g., reseller commissions, are taken into consideration when calculating the net investment value. These initial direct costs are recognised in profit and loss upon occurence.

The profit from new business also includes income from lease down-payments, which is the fee paid by the lessee for the use of the lease object during the period from the transfer of the object until the issuance of the lease acceptance letter. Commissions which are not included in the net investment value of the lease receivable but are recognised in the income statement.

Operating lease

Leases, where the Company does not transfer all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to the lessee, are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in the negotiation and conclusion of an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset. These amounts are depreciated over the term of the lease agreement until the residual value is reached. Contingent rent is recognised as income in the period in which it is generated. Operating lease assets are typically recorded in the income statement as property, plant and equipment.

After the original lease has expired, the contract may be extended or a follow-up contract may be concluded. This leads to a reassessment of the lease. In cases where the criteria for an operating lease are met, the leased asset is recorded as property, plant and equipment from the start of the extension period and recognised at fair value.

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Income statement

Revenue

Income from the rendering of services is recognised as revenue as the services are rendered, implying that revenue corresponds to the market value of the services rendered in the year.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Income from the sale of lease assets is recognised when the relevant risks and rewards of the ownership of the sold goods have been transferred to the costumer. Usually it uccurs upon delivery of the goods to the costumer.

Income from sale after the basic lease contract has ended or from lease contracts prematurely terminated by mutal agreement are recorded in revenue as gains from disposals and income from sale as breached lease agreements are recorded in revenue as settlement of claims and risk provisions.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the items 'Revenue', 'Cost of sale', 'Other external expenses' and 'Other operating income' are consolidated into one item designated 'Gross profit/loss'.

Other external expenses

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

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc., made to the Company's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

The item comprises amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives are as follows:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the reporting period. Net financials comprise interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses on foreign currency transactions, amortisation of loans and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Interest income relating to lease receivables is allocated to accounting periods to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease. Please refer to the section on leases above.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Receivables

Lease receivables: Leases for non-current assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership to the Company (finance leases) are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost, corresponding to the lower of fair value and the net present value of future lease payments. In calculating the net present value of the future lease payments, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor.

Other receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective indication that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Receivables with no objective indication of individual impairment are tested for objective indication of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily composed on the basis of debtors' domicile and credit ratings in accordance with the Company's risk management policy. The objective indicators used for portfolios are determined based on historical loss experience.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Assets' comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term marketable securities which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Corporation tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Provisions for deferred tax are calculated using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between carrying amounts and tax values, with the exception of temporary differences occurring at the time of acquisition of assets and liabilities neither affecting the results of operations nor the taxable income.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

2 Going concern assumption

The Company's operations are primarily financed via intercompany loans with the Group's financing company.

Management assesses that the current financing resources of the Company, including the renewed intercompany loan agreements described in note 3, Events after the balance sheet date, are sufficient to finance the Company's operations at least until 31 December 2016. On this basis, Management presents the financial statements for 2015 on a going concern assumption.

3 Events after the balance sheet date

After the balance sheet date, the Company has renewed intercompany loan agreements representing DKK 48,000 thousand of the Company's short-term liabilities. According to the new intercompany loan agreements, the DKK 48,000 thousand will fall due for payment in 2017, 2018 and 2019.

No other significant events have occurred subsequent to the financial year.

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

	DKK	2015	2014
4	**Staff costs**		
	Wages/salaries	6,464,864	5,534,964
	Pensions	669,269	717,659
	Other social security costs	853,377	826,623
		7,987,510	7,079,246
5	**Financial income**		
	Interest income from finance lease arrangements	27,346,072	24,114,421
	Other interest income	460,268	163,540
		27,806,340	24,277,961

	DKK	2015	2014
6	**Financial expenses**		
	Interest expenses, group entities	9,866,659	8,842,553
	Other interest expenses	26,388	0
		9,893,047	8,842,553
7	**Tax for the year**		
	Deferred tax adjustments in the year	1,850,870	75,000
		1,850,870	75,000

8 **Property, plant and equipment**

DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2015	3,427,485
Additions in the year	60,074
Disposals in the year	-1,624,277
Transfer from other accounts	1,170,348
Cost at 31 December 2015	3,033,630
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2015	1,060,915
Amortisation/depreciation in the year	107,575
Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of disposals in the year	272,884
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2015	1,441,374
Carrying amount at 31 December 2015	1,592,256
Amortised over	3-5 years

Financial statements for the period 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

9 Share capital

The Company's share capital has remained DKK 2,075,000 over the past 5 years.

10 Long-term liabilities

Of the non-current liabilities other than provisions, DKK 0 fall due for payment after more than 5 years after the balance sheet date.

11 Collateral

The Company has not placed any assets as security for loans at 31 December 2015.

12 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other financial obligations

Other rent and lease liabilities:

DKK	2015	2014
Rent and lease liabilities	375,866	766,348

Rent and lease liabilities include a rent obligation totalling DKK 297 thousand in interminable rent agreements with remaining contract terms of up to one year. Furthermore, the Company has liabilities under operating leases for cars totalling DKK 79 thousand, with remaining contract terms of up to one year.

13 Related parties

Grenkeleasing ApS' related parties comprise the following:

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent's consolidated financial statements
Grenkeleasing AG	Neuer Markt 2, Baden-Baden, Germany	Neuer Markt 2, Baden-Baden

Ownership

The following shareholders are registered in the Company's register of shareholders as holding minimum 5% of the share capital:

Name	Domicile
Grenkeleasing AG	Neuer Markt 2, Baden-Baden, Germany