

PNC Holding ApS
Hørskædden 18
2630 Taastrup
Central Business Registration No
29830177

Annual report 2017/18

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 30.11.2018

Chairman of the General Meeting



Name: Carsten Helt

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Entity details

Entity

PNC Holding ApS
Hørskættens 18
2630 Taastrup

Central Business Registration No: 29830177

Registered in: Taastrup, Danmark

Financial year: 01.07.2017 - 30.06.2018

Executive Board

Carsten Helt
Olof Patrik Nilsson

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
Postboks 1600
0900 København C

Statement by Management on the annual report

The Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of PNC Holding ApS for the financial year 01.07.2017 - 30.06.2018.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 30.06.2018 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.07.2017 - 30.06.2018.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Taastrup, 30.11.2018

Executive Board



Carsten Helt



Olof Patrik Nilsson

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of PNC Holding ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PNC Holding ApS for the financial year 01.07.2017 - 30.06.2018, 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 Entity's financial position at 30.06.2018 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.07.2017 - 30.06.2018 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 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Independent auditor's report

- 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 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 the management commentary

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.

Independent auditor's report


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, 30.11.2018

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Central Business Registration No: 33963556



Bill Haudal Pedersen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification number (MNE) mne30131

Management commentary

Primary activities

The purpose of the company is to own shares in other companies.

Development in activities and finances

The Company result for 2016/17 is considered satisfactory.

Outlook

Whilst we are expecting a market at the same level as this year, increases in revenue and expanding profitability remain our top priorities and we will be executing against and investing in IT, people and operations to achieve these goals.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

	Number	Nominal value DKK'000	Share of contributed capital %
Treasury shares			
Holding of treasury shares:			
Share Capital	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5,0</u>
	11	11	5,0

Income statement for 2017/18

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2017/18</u> <u>DKK'000</u>	<u>2016/17</u> <u>DKK'000</u>
Gross loss		(35)	(43)
Income from investments in group enterprises		7.585	1.351
Other financial income		11	0
Other financial expenses		<u>(4)</u>	<u>0</u>
Profit/loss before tax		7.557	1.308
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1	<u>992</u>	<u>311</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>8.549</u>	<u>1.619</u>
Proposed distribution of profit/loss			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		5.000	1.000
Transferred to reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method		6.585	1.351
Retained earnings		<u>(3.036)</u>	<u>(732)</u>
		<u>8.549</u>	<u>1.619</u>

Balance sheet at 30.06.2018

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2017/18 DKK'000</u>	<u>2016/17 DKK'000</u>
Investments in group enterprises		11.316	5.266
Deferred tax		0	32
Fixed asset investments	2	<u>11.316</u>	<u>5.298</u>
Fixed assets		<u>11.316</u>	<u>5.298</u>
Receivables from group enterprises		2.833	2.833
Income tax receivable		2.125	389
Receivables		<u>4.958</u>	<u>3.222</u>
Cash		<u>31</u>	<u>18</u>
Current assets		<u>4.989</u>	<u>3.240</u>
Assets		<u>16.305</u>	<u>8.538</u>

Balance sheet at 30.06.2018

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2017/18</u> <u>DKK'000</u>	<u>2016/17</u> <u>DKK'000</u>
Contributed capital	3	225	225
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method		9.786	3.736
Retained earnings		(3.314)	(327)
Proposed dividend		5.000	1.000
Equity		<u>11.697</u>	<u>4.634</u>
Deferred tax		2.470	2.358
Non-current liabilities other than provisions		<u>2.470</u>	<u>2.358</u>
Payables to group enterprises		1.354	1.354
Income tax payable		662	70
Other payables		122	122
Current liabilities other than provisions		<u>2.138</u>	<u>1.546</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		<u>4.608</u>	<u>3.904</u>
Equity and liabilities		<u>16.305</u>	<u>8.538</u>
Contingent liabilities	4		
Related parties with controlling interest	5		

Statement of changes in equity for 2017/18

	Contributed capital DKK'000	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method DKK'000	Retained earnings DKK'000	Proposed dividend DKK'000
Equity beginning of year	225	3.736	(327)	1.000
Dividends from treasury shares	0	0	49	(49)
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	(951)
Exchange rate adjustments	0	(535)	0	0
Profit/loss for the year	0	6.585	(3.036)	5.000
Equity end of year	225	9.786	(3.314)	5.000
				Total DKK'000
Equity beginning of year				4.634
Dividends from treasury shares				0
Ordinary dividend paid				(951)
Exchange rate adjustments				(535)
Profit/loss for the year				8.549
Equity end of year				11.697

Notes

	2017/18	2016/17
	DKK'000	DKK'000
1. Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Tax on current year taxable income	(1.136)	(387)
Change in deferred tax for the year	144	92
Adjustment concerning previous years	0	(16)
	(992)	(311)

	Investments in group enterprises DKK'000	Deferred tax DKK'000
2. Fixed asset investments		
Cost beginning of year	1.530	32
Disposals	0	(32)
Cost end of year	1.530	0
Revaluations beginning of year	3.736	0
Exchange rate adjustments	(535)	0
Share of profit/loss for the year	7.585	0
Dividend	(1.000)	0
Revaluations end of year	9.786	0
Carrying amount end of year	11.316	0

Investments in group enterprises comprise:

Emporium Partners ApS, Taastrup, 100 %

Emporium Services ApS, Taastrup, 100 %

eeTrader ApS, Taastrup, 55 %

	Number	Par value DKK'000	Nominal value DKK'000
3. Contributed capital			
Share Capital	225	1.000	225
	225		225

Notes

4. Contingent liabilities

The Entity serves as an administration company in a joint taxation arrangement. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable from the financial year 2013 for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and from 1 July 2012 also for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividends for these entities.

5. Related parties with controlling interest

The following parties have significant influence over PNC Holding ApS

Helt Holding ApS, Denmark, Parent

Hollis 2 Ltd., United Kingdom, Parent

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B.

With the exception of the changes mentioned below, the accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Consolidated financial statements

This year, the Company has decided to apply the exemption clause in section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, for which reason no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

When recognising foreign subsidiaries and associates that are independent entities, the income statements are translated at average exchange rates for the months that do not significantly deviate from the rates at the transaction date. Balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Goodwill is considered belonging to the independent foreign entity and is translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising out of the translation of foreign subsidiaries' equity at the beginning of the year at the balance sheet date exchange rates as well as out of the translation of

Accounting policies

income statements from average rates to the exchange rates at the balance sheet date are classified directly as equity.

Exchange adjustments of outstanding accounts with independent foreign subsidiaries, which are considered part of the total investment in the subsidiary in question are classified directly as equity.

When recognising foreign subsidiaries that are integral entities, monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate at the time of acquisition or the time of any subsequent revaluation or write-down. The items of the income statement are translated at the average rates of the months; however, items deriving from non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rates applicable to the relevant non-monetary items.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

Income from investments in group enterprises

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises the pro rata share of the individual enterprises' profit/loss after full elimination of intra-group profits or losses..

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises dividends etc received on other investments, interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets as well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Accounting policies

The Parent is jointly taxed with all Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The current income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the enterprises' equity value plus or minus unamortised goodwill and plus or minus unrealised intra-group profits or losses.

Group enterprises with negative equity value are measured at DKK 0. Any receivables from these enterprises are written down to net realisable value based on a specific assessment. If the Parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the relevant enterprise, and it is probable that such obligation is imminent, a provision is recognised that is measured at present value of the costs deemed necessary to incur to settle the obligation.

Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in group enterprises is transferred to Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method under equity.

Goodwill is calculated as the difference between cost of the investments and fair value of the pro rata share of assets and liabilities acquired. Goodwill is amortised straight-line over its estimated useful life, which is fixed based on the experience gained by Management for each business area. Useful life is determined based on an assessment of whether the enterprises are strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile and whether the amount of goodwill includes intangible resources of a temporary nature that cannot be separated and recognised as separate assets. If the useful life cannot be estimated reliably, it is fixed at 10 years. Useful lives are reassessed annually. The amortisation periods used are 20 years.

Investments in group enterprises are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value of assets is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Income tax payable or receivable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Accounting policies

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

Treasury shares

Acquisition and selling prices and dividends for treasury shares are classified directly as equity under retained earnings. Gains and losses on sale are not recognised in the income statement. Capital reduction by cancellation of treasury shares reduces the contributed capital by an amount corresponding to the nominal value.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.