BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

Cubisol A/S

Smakkedalen 6, 2820 Gentofte

CVR no. 29 91 99 09

Annual report for 2016

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 17.03.17

Kaare Rubak
Dirigent

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The English part of this parallel document in Danish and English is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text. In the event of disputes or misunderstandings arising from the interpretation of the translation, the Danish language version shall prevail.

Company information etc.

The company

Cubisol A/S
Smakkedalen 6
2820 Gentofte
Tel.: 39 97 04 80
Fax: 39 97 01 01
Registered office: Gentofte
CVR no.: 29 91 99 09
Founded: 14. september 2006
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Kaare Rubak

Board Of Directors

Ole Anton Gulsvik, chairman
Søren Borup Nørgaard, member
Henrik Hyldahn, member

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Bank

Nordea Erhvervsfilial København

Parent company

EMS Seven Seas AS, Strandveien 37, 1366 Lysaker, 0219 Bærum, Norge

Statement of the Board of Directors and Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.16 - 31.12.16 for Cubisol A/S.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.16 and of the results of the the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.16 - 31.12.16.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, March 17, 2017

The Executive Board

Kaare Rubak

The Board Of Directors

Ole Anton Gulsvik Chairman	Søren Borup Nørgaard	Henrik Hyldahn

Independent auditor's report

To the capital owner of Cubisol A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Cubisol A/S for the financial year 01.01.16 - 31.12.16, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, inclusive of accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.16 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.16 - 31.12.16 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 regarding the 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, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the internal control as the 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 International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing 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.

- 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.

Aarhus, March 17, 2017

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Lars Thruesen	Niels Christian Boll
Registered Public Accountant	State Authorized Public Accountant

Primary activities

The company's activities comprise of delivering IT services and hosting to companies in Denmark and abroad.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.16 - 31.12.16 shows a profit/loss of USD 57,181 against USD 184,466 for the period 01.01.15 - 31.12.15. The balance sheet shows equity of USD 2,405,148.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note		2016 USD	2015 USD
	Gross profit	**630.754**	**731.689**
1	Staff costs	-576.975	-569.414
	Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**53.779**	**162.275**
	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs of property, plant and equipment	-6.804	-8.433
	Profit/loss before net financials	**46.975**	**153.842**
2	Financial income	157.175	296.452
3	Financial expenses	-111.157	-207.850
	Profit/loss before tax	**92.993**	**242.444**
4	Tax on profit or loss for the year	-35.812	-57.978
	Profit/loss for the year	**57.181**	**184.466**

Proposed appropriation account

Proposed dividend for the financial year	1.051.881	0
Retained earnings	-994.700	184.466
Total	**57.181**	**184.466**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.16 USD	31.12.15 USD
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	12.353	13.082
5	**Total property, plant and equipment**	**12.353**	**13.082**
	Total non-current assets	**12.353**	**13.082**
	Work in progress	878.519	0
	Total inventories	**878.519**	**0**
	Trade receivables	33.072	48.592
	Receivables from group enterprises	1.366.097	2.399.598
	Deferred tax asset	21.217	42.581
	Income tax receivable	25.820	0
	Other receivables	19.741	24.365
	Prepayments	0	6.385
	Total receivables	**1.465.947**	**2.521.521**
	Cash	**1.059.961**	**520.177**
	Total current assets	**3.404.427**	**3.041.698**
	Total assets	**3.416.780**	**3.054.780**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.16 USD	31.12.15 USD
	Contributed capital	183.146	183.146
	Retained earnings	1.170.121	2.164.821
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	1.051.881	0
	Total equity	**2.405.148**	**2.347.967**
	Trade payables	77.445	227.265
	Payables to group enterprises	713.874	0
	Income taxes	0	48.122
	Other payables	220.313	431.426
	Total short-term payables	**1.011.632**	**706.813**
	Total payables	**1.011.632**	**706.813**
	Total equity and liabilities	**3.416.780**	**3.054.780**

6 Contingent liabilities
7 Charges and security
8 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in USD	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.16 - 31.12.16				
Balance as at 01.01.16	183.146	2.164.821	0	2.347.967
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-994.700	1.051.881	57.181
Balance as at 31.12.16	183.146	1.170.121	1.051.881	2.405.148

Notes

	2016 USD	2015 USD

1. Staff costs

Wages and salaries	526.788	502.811
Pensions	39.597	59.240
Other social security costs	10.590	7.363
Total	576.975	569.414
Average number of employees during the year	7	7

2. Financial income

Interest, group enterprises	25.199	96.822
Foreign currency translation adjustments	131.976	199.630
Total	157.175	296.452

3. Financial expenses

Other interest expenses	7.692	10.493
Foreign currency translation adjustments	103.465	197.357
Total	111.157	207.850

	2016 USD	2015 USD

4. Tax on profit or loss for the year

Current tax for the year	14.448	62.886
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	21.364	-4.908
Total	35.812	57.978

5. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in USD	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Cost as at 01.01.16	958.661
Additions during the year	6.075
Disposals during the year	-31.838
Cost as at 31.12.16	932.898
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01.01.16	-945.580
Depreciation during the year	-6.803
Depreciation of and impairment losses on disposed assets for the year	31.838
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.16	-920.545
Carrying amount as at 31.12.16	12.353

6. Contingent liabilities

	31.12.16 USD	31.12.15 USD
Total contingent liabilities	13.000	12.000

The company has entered into a tenancy agreement with six monts´ notice, equivalent to a total of USD 13.000.

7. Charges and security

The company has not provided any other security over assets.

8. Related parties

Controlling influence:	Basis of influence
EMS Seven Seas AS, Strandveien 37, 1366 Lysaker, 0219 Bærum, Norge	100% ownership

9. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for reporting class C medium-sized.

Change in accounting policies

The company has changed its accounting policies in the following areas:

Presentation of income/expenses in the income statement

The company has reclassified expenses associated with payroll bought from group companies in the income statement as management believes that this will provide a fairer presentation. Comparative figures have been restated in accordance with the new accounting policy. The change means that staff costs are reduces by TUSD 2.303 in 2016 and TUSD 1.057 in 2015. The change is reverse in gross profit. The change in accounting policy has no impact on the net profit or loss for the year, equity or balance sheet total.

The company has implemented amendments to the Danish Financial Statements Act, see act no. 738 amending the Danish Financial Statements Act of 1 June 2015 (*lov nr. 738 om ændring af årsregnskabsloven m.v. af 1. juni 2015*). This includes new and amended disclosure and presentation requirements and amendments to provisions on recognition, measurement and classification. Amendments to provisions on recognition and measurement as well as classification are as follows:

Reassessment of residual values of property, plant and equipment

Previously, residual values of property, plant and equipment with limited useful lives were

9. Accounting policies - continued -

determined at the date of acquisition of the asset. In future, an annual revaluation of the residual values of property, plant and equipment must be carried out. In accordance with section 4 of the provisional executive order (Overgangsbekendtgørelsen), the residual values of property, plant and equipment will initially be reassessed in 2016 by way of a change in accounting policies. Comparative figures have not been restated. The change in accounting policy has no impact on the net profit or loss or equity for 2016.

Comparative figures for 2015 have been restated in accordance with the new accounting policies in the balance sheet, income statement and notes to the extent that transitional provisions have not been applied in the implementation of act no. 738 amending the Danish Financial Statements Act of 1 June 2015. Comparative figures have not been restated for the change in accounting policies for revaluation of assets at fair value with recognition of value adjustments in equity. The accumulated effect of the change in accounting policies at the beginning of the financial year have been recognised in equity. The tax effect of the change has also been recognised directly in equity.

The change in accounting policies have no impact of USD on the profit or loss before tax, the balance sheet total and the equity for 2015 and 2016.

Except for the areas mentioned above, the accounting policies have been applied consistently with the previous year.

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 depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, 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, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

9. Accounting policies - continued -

The annual report is presented in USD. The exchange rate is 7,05 as at 31.12.16 and 6,83 as at 31.12.15.

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue and cost of sales and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

9. Accounting policies - continued -

Income from the sale of services is recognised as delivery takes place. Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises cost of sales for the year measured at cost plus any changes in inventories, including write-downs to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

The amortisation and depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation and amortisation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated/amortised according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful life, year	Residual value, per cent
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3	0

The basis of depreciation/amortisation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation/amortisation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

9. Accounting policies - continued -

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation/amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets

9. Accounting policies - continued -

or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost calculated according to the FIFO principle. Inventories are written down to the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of manufactured finished goods and work in progress is determined as the value of direct material and labour costs. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and the expected development in the selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

9. Accounting policies - continued -

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Equity

The proposed dividend for the financial year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

Current and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.