

The annual report has been presented and approved on the company's general meeting the

18/07/2018

Stefano Oragano
Chairman of general meeting

Annual report

1 January 2017 - 31 December 2017

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Company information

Reporting company FORTROSE HOLDINGS ApS

Bredgade 3, 3 1260 København K

CVR-nr: 30199596

Reporting period: 01/01/2017 - 31/12/2017

Statement by Management

The Management has today presented the annual report for 2017 of Fortrose Holdings ApS.

The annual report, that has not been audited, is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The management considers the requirements for audit exemption to be fulfilled.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and

financial position at 31 December 2017, and the results for the financial year 1 January – 31 December
2017. Also, we believe that the Management report contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions
referred to therein.
The annual report is submitted for adoption by the General Meeting.

Management

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Goharmalek Amir Ebrahimi

Opting out of auditing financial statements in next reporting period due to exemption

Opting out of auditing financial statements in next reporting period due to exemption

Management's Review

Primary activities

The Company's objects are to conduct trade and financial activities and any other activities in accordance with the decisions of the management board.

Financial development

The company considers the results for the year to be in line with expectation.

Restoring the share capital

The company has lost all of the share capital. The management expects the share capital to be restored through the company's operations.

Events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the year-end of the financial year that may have a significant impact on the financial position of the company.

Accounting Policies

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the regulation applying to Reporting class B.

Change in accounting policies

There is no change in accounting policies.

General about recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as and when it is earned, including recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Any costs, including depreciation, amortisation and write-down, are also recognised in the income statement.

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

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is likely that future economic benefits will not accrue to the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

The initial recognition measures assets and liabilities at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described in the following for each item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, recognising a constant yield to maturity. Amortised cost is stated at initial cost less any deductions and with addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation on the difference between cost and nominal amount.

The recognition and measurement takes into account predictable losses and risks arising before the year-end reporting and which prove or disprove matters that existed at the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of intangible and tangible fixed assets should be estimated annually to determine if there is any indication of impairment in excess of the amount reflected by normal amortisation or depreciation. If this is the case, write-down should be made to the lower recoverable amount.

The Annual Report has been prepared in EUR.

INCOME STATEMENT

Revenue

Revenue consisting of rental income is recognised in the income statement when invoiced.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise expenses incurred during the year for management and administration, depreciation and impairment losses. Also in this items are write-downs for bad debt losses.

Net financials

Financial income and financial expenses include interest, financial expenses in connection with capital leases, realised and unrealised exchange rate gains and losses of securities, loans and transactions in foreign currencies, write-down of financial assets and financial commitments, and on account transactions, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year.

Dividend from investments will be booked as income in the year the dividend is declared.

Tax for the year

The tax for the year consists of the current tax and the deferred tax for the year. The tax relating to the

results is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax directly relating to equity entries is taken directly to equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Tangible assets

Buildings are measured at cost price with reduction in depreciation. Depreciation on tangible fixed assets is calculated on a straight-line basis. No depreciation is provided on land.

The applicable depreciation rates are as follows: Land & buildings 4.13% (24 years) Furniture & fittings 7.54% (13 years)

Gains or losses by sale of tangible assets are measured as the difference between the sales price deducted with the cost of sales and the booked value at the time of sale.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost. The value will be reduced by the provision for bad debts.

Prepayment and deferred income

Prepayments stated as assets include expenses paid relating to subsequent financial years.

Dividend

Dividends that are expected to be paid during the year are shown as a separate booking in equity after decision at the annual General Meeting.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as calculated tax of taxable income for the financial year adjusted for the tax paid in previous years and paid tax on account.

Deferred tax is measured on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination against tax on future earnings or by setoff against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date would be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. A change in the deferred tax, which is a result of changes to tax rates, is recognised in the income statement with the exception of items that are taken directly to equity.

Financial debt

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds net of loan expenses incurred. In the subsequent periods the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value by using the effective yield method in order for the difference between the proceeds and the redemption value to be recognised in the income statement over the period of the loan.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost corresponding substantially to nominal value.

Translation of foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign exchange are translated at exchange rates approximating those in effect at the date of each transaction. Exchange rate adjustments arising between the transaction date rates and the rates at the date of payment are recognised under financials in the income statement. When exchange rate transactions are considered as hedging of future cash flows, the adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign exchange not settled at the balance sheet date are

translated at the average of the buy and sell exchange rates available at the close of business on the balance sheet date. Differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the transaction date rates are recognised under financials in the income statement.	

Income statement 1 Jan 2017 - 31 Dec 2017

	Disclosure	2017	2016
		EUR	EUR
Other operating income		0	99,194
Administrative expenses		-14,562	-1,276,302
Gross Result		-14,562	-1,177,108
Profit (loss) from ordinary operating activities		-14,562	-1,177,108
Other finance income		0	3,851,334
Other finance expenses		-212	-392,261
Profit (loss) from ordinary activities before tax		-14,774	2,281,965
Tax expense		0	0
Profit (loss)		-14,774	2,281,965
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		-14,774	2,281,965
Proposed distribution of profit (loss)		-14,774	2,281,965

Balance sheet 31 December 2017

Assets

	Disclosure	2017 EUR	2016 EUR
Other receivables		0	1,832,678
Receivables		0	1,832,678
Other investments		0	1,139,611
Investments		0	1,139,611
Cash and cash equivalents		0	1,139,614
Current assets		0	4,111,903
Total assets		0	4,111,903

Balance sheet 31 December 2017

Liabilities and equity

	Disclosure	2017	2016
		EUR	EUR
Contributed capital		17,000	17,000
Retained earnings		-1,186,845	-1,172,071
Total equity		-1,169,845	-1,155,071
Payables to group enterprises		356,743	4,293,096
Long-term liabilities other than provisions, gross		356,743	4,293,096
Trade payables		0	20,084
Other payables, including tax payables, liabilities other than provisions		813,102	953,794
Short-term liabilities other than provisions, gross		813,102	973,878
Liabilities other than provisions, gross		1,169,845	5,266,974
Liabilities and equity, gross		0	4,111,903

Disclosures

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The Company has no contingent liabilites and has not provided any security.