

ANNUAL REPORT
1 June 2016 - 31 May 2017

Comapping A/S
Galionsvej 37
1437 København K

CVR nr. 30723228

Submitter:
Sønderup I/S
Statsautoriserede revisorer
Jyllandsgade 9
4100 Ringsted

**Presented and approved at the company's ordinary
general meeting 31 October 2017**



Chairman
Jakob Juul Christensen



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Management's Statement on the Annual Report

The management have today considered and approved the annual report for Comapping A/S for the financial year 1 June 2016 to 31 May 2017.

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

In the managements opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 May 2017 and of its financial performance for the financial year 1 June 2016 to 31 May 2017.

We recommend the annual report for approval at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 31 October 2017

Executive Board



Asger Kunuk Alstrup Palm

Board of Directors:



Ulrik Juul Christensen



Vladimir Ufnarovski



Asger Kunuk Alstrup Palm

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Comapping A/S

Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Comapping A/S for the financial year 1 June 2016 - 31 May 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies, for the Company. 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 Company's financial position at 31 May 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 June 2016 - 31 May 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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 rules and 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 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 of accounting information taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

Independent Auditor's Report

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.
- * 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Ringsted, 31 October 2017

SØNDERUP I/S
statsautoriserede revisorer
CVR 31824559



Tom Sønderup
State Authorised Public Accountant

Accounting principles applied

The annual report for Comapping A/S 2016/17 has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act for class B companies with optional rules of class C.

The income statement is presented by type of expenditure and the balance sheet is presented in account from. The measurement currency used is Danish kroner. All other currencies are considered foreign currency.

The accounting principles were applied consistently with the principles of last year's financial reporting.

General information on recognition and measurement

Income is recognized in the income statement as earned, including any value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Furthermore, all costs, including amortisation/depreciation and write-downs, are recognized in the income statement.

Assets are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company, and the value of the liabilities can be measured reliably.

The first recognition measures assets and liabilities at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities will be measured individually in respect of each accounting item as described below.

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 statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 (1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the first item in the income statement is the gross profit. The item gross profit is the result of revenue, cost of sales, other external cost and other operating income.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognized in the income statement as performed, if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. Revenue is recognized ex. VAT and net of discounts in connection with the sale. Revenue corresponds to the market value of the work in progress (production method).

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and expenses comprise items of a secondary nature in relation to the company's core business.

Accounting principles applied

Other external costs

Other external cost comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertising, administration etc.

Financial items

Financial income and expenses are recognized in the income statement with the amounts relating to the financial year. The financial items comprise interest income and expense, realized and unrealized exchange rate, gains and losses resulting from transactions in foreign currencies and surcharges and refunds regarding corporation tax.

Tax for the year

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

Balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Development projects are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and write-down. Development projects are amortized straight-line over its expected economical life which is estimated at 10 years.

Earnings or loss on disposal of intangible fixed assets is calculated as the difference between the sales price less sales costs and the book value at the time of sale. Profit and losses are entered in the income statement under other operating income and -costs.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortized cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value. Value is reduced by provisions for bad debts.

Dividend

Proposed dividend for the financial year is recognized as a separate component of the equity. Proposed dividends are recognized as a liability at the time of adoption.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax assets are recognized in the balance sheet as tax calculated on the taxable income allocated with the current tax rate, and adjusted for tax on prior years taxable income and prepaid taxes.

Deferred tax is measured by the liability method concerning temporary differences between the carrying value and tax value of assets and liabilities, calculated based on the planned use of the assets and settlement of the obligation, respectively.

Accounting principles applied

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carry-forward, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realisable, either through elimination in tax on future earnings or through offsetting in deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at their net realisation values.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applicable in pursuance of the legislation in force on the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to become payable as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to change in tax rates is recognized in the income statement.

Liabilities

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

Conversion of foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognized in the income statement as a financial income or expense. If the foreign exchange position is considered to hedge future cash flows, the unrealised exchange adjustments are recognized directly in the equity.

Accounts receivable, payable and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the balance sheet date are converted at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the balance sheet date and the receivable or payable is recognized in the income statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are converted at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.

Income statement 1 June - 31 May

Note	2016/17	2015/16
Gross profit	-65.247	15.291
1. Depreciation and write-downs	-55.880	-53.047
OPERATING PROFIT	-121.127	-37.756
Financial expenses to group companies	-722	-718
Other financial costs	-1.660	-2.329
PROFIT/-LOSS BEFORE TAX	-123.509	-40.803
Tax for the year	27.172	8.976
NET PROFIT/-LOSS FOR THE YEAR	-96.337	-31.827
Appropriation of profit		
Retained earnings	-96.337	-31.827
Total appropriation	-96.337	-31.827

Balance sheet 31 May

Note	2016/17	2015/16
ASSETS		
Completed development projects	215.896	271.776
Total intangible fixed assets	215.896	271.776
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS		
	215.896	271.776
Deferred tax assets	73.484	46.312
Other receivables	823	0
Total receivables	74.307	46.312
Cash funds	41.512	52.370
Total cash funds	41.512	52.370
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	115.819	98.682
TOTAL ASSETS	331.715	370.458

Balance sheet 31 May

Note	2016/17	2015/16
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
2. Equity		
Share capital	500.000	500.000
Retained earnings	-236.319	-139.981
TOTAL EQUITY	263.681	360.019
Suppliers of goods and services	9.261	9.568
Payables to group companies	58.773	0
Other payables	0	871
Total short-term liabilities	68.034	10.439
TOTAL LIABILITIES	68.034	10.439
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	331.715	370.458
3. Main activity		

Noter

	2016/17	2015/16
1. Depreciation and write-downs		
Depreciation and write-downs of fixed assets	55.880	53.047
Total depreciation and write-downs	55.880	53.047
2. Equity		
Share capital		
Beginning of year	500.000	500.000
End of year	500.000	500.000
Retained earnings		
Beginning of year	-139.982	-108.154
Transferred from net profit	-96.337	-31.827
End of year	-236.319	-139.981
Dividend		
Equity end of year	263.681	360.019

3. Main activity

The company's main activity is production, trade, services and consultancy.