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Anlama 3 ApS

Slotsmarken 11 2970 Hørsholm Central Business Registration No 32087442

Annual report 2016

Chairman of the general meeting

The annual general meeting adopted the annual report on 24.05.2017

Name: Niels Torben Munck

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Entity details

Entity

Anlama 3 ApS Slotsmarken 11 2970 Hørsholm

Central Business Registration No: 32087442

Registered in: Hørsholm

Financial year: 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016

Board of Directors

Michael Vinther, Chairman Amer Ramzan Niels Torben Munck

Executive Board

Niels Torben Munck

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Weidekampsgade 6 Postboks 1600 0900 København C

Statement by Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Anlama 3 ApS for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016.

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 31.12.2016 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016.

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.

Hørsholm, 03.04.2017

Executive Board

Niels Torben Munck

Board of Directors

Michael Vinther Chairman Amer Ramzan

Niels Torben Munck

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Anlama 3 ApS Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Anlama 3 ApS for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016, 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 31.12.2016 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016 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 exits. 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.

København, 03.04.2017

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Central Business Registration No: 33963556

Stinus Tschentscher Andersen statsautoriseret revisor

Management commentary

Primary activities

Anlama 3 ApS' primary activites is to posses shares in other companies and hereby connected activites.

Development in activities and finances

The 2016 financial result is a loss of DKK 1.292 t.kr. The balance shows a sum of DKK 43,275 t.kr and an equity of DKK 28.708 t.kr.

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.

Income statement for 2016

		2016	2015
	Notes	DKK	DKK'000
Gross profit		21.186	(89)
Income from investments in group enterprises		0	(4.359)
Other financial income	1	36.813	31
Financial expenses from group enterprises		(534.584)	(546)
Other financial expenses	2	(800.009)	0
Profit/loss before tax		(1.276.594)	(4.963)
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	(15.684)	149
Profit/loss for the year		(1.292.278)	(4.814)
Proposed distribution of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		(1.292.278)	(4.814)
		(1.292.278)	(4.814)

Balance sheet at 31.12.2016

	2016	2015
Notes	DKK	DKK'000
	42.134.004	42.134
	42.134.004	42.134
	42.134.004	42.134
	0	1.765
	138.848	0
	1.001.806	0
	0	155
	1.140.654	1.920
	1	0
	1 140 655	4 020
	1.140.655	1.920
	43.274.659	44.054
	Notes	Notes DKK 42.134.004 42.134.004 42.134.004 0 138.848 1.001.806 0 1.140.654 1

Balance sheet at 31.12.2016

	Notes	2016 DKK	2015 DKK'000
	Notes	DRK	<u> </u>
Contributed capital		375.000	375
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method		22.819.574	22.820
Retained earnings		5.513.148	6.805
Equity		28.707.722	30.000
Payables to group enterprises		14.560.437	13.996
Other payables		6.500	58
Current liabilities other than provisions		14.566.937	14.054
Liabilities other than provisions		14.566.937	14.054
Equity and liabilities		43.274.659	44.054
Claims of creditor subordinated to other creditors	4		
Contingent liabilities	5		

Statement of changes in equity for 2016

	Contributed capital DKK	revaluation according to the equity method DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity				
beginning of year	375.000	22.819.574	6.805.426	30.000.000
Profit/loss for	0	0	(1.292.278)	(1.292.278)
the year Equity end				
of year	375.000	22.819.574	5.513.148	28.707.722

Notes

	2016	2015
	DKK	DKK'000
1. Other financial income		
Other financial income	36.813	31
	36.813	31_
	2016	2015
	DKK	DKK'000
	DKK	<u> </u>
2. Other financial expenses		
Interest expenses	9	0
Remission of debt etc	800.000	0
	800.009	0
	2016	2015
	2016	2015
	<u>DKK</u>	DKK'000
3. Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Tax on current year taxable income	0	(149)
Change in deferred tax for the year	15.684	0
	15.684	(149)

4. Claims of creditor subordinated to other creditors

Indkøb DK have made a resignation statemant to Anlama 3 ApS, and have confirmed not to demand its finacial receivable back beside what Anlama 3 ApS can pay, and still be in going koncern.

5. Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement in which Anlama Holding ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities. The total known net liability of the jointly taxed entities under the joint taxation arrangement is evident from the administration company's financial statements.

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 enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

Changes in accounting policies

The company have changed accounting policies as a consequence of the new Danish Financial Statement. The company's subsidary was in previously annual reports recognised at fair value, calculated by a discounted cashflow. The company is using the rules for modification in the regulation, by recognise the fair value, year-end 2015, as cost price in early 2016.

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.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue is recognized when invoiced and includes invoiced sales. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for stationery and office supplies, etc.

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.

Accounting policies

Other financial income

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

Financial expenses from group enterprises

Financial expenses from group enterprises comprise interest expenses etc from payables to group enterprises.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, 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.

The Entity is jointly taxed with the parent company. The current Danish 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 measured at cost and are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Receivables

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

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.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Accounting policies

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.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Other financial liabilities

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