



Atos IT Solutions and Services A/S

Company reg. no. 33 05 10 34

**Annual report for the period
1 January 2016 – 31 December 2016**

(7th financial year)

The annual report has been submitted and approved on the company's ordinary general assembly
the ~~31/5~~ 2017



Chairman of the meeting

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The board of directors and the executive board have today presented the annual report of Atos IT Solutions and Services A/S for the period of 1 January 2016 - 31 December 2016 (now referred to as Atos).

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

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual report provides a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities, the financial position, and the results of the company's activities and cash-flow for the financial period 1 January 2016 – 31 December 2016.

The Management review contains in our opinion a true and fair review of the development of the company's operations and financial matters and net income, and the company's financial position. Furthermore it is our opinion that the management review includes a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that the company faces.

Management's statement

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Taastrup 16 May 2017

Executive board:



Peter Michael Olet
Vermehren-Poulsen

CEO



Harmen Adriaan Kes

CFO



Peter Franciscus 't Jong
Chairman

Board of directors



Lambertus Joannes van
de Ven



Peter Michael Olet
Vermehren-Poulsen

To the shareholders of Atos IT Solutions and Services A/S

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Atos IT Solutions and Services A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2016, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2016 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 below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report including an 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 may arise

due to fraud or error and may be considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the annual accounts

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ∞ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ∞ Obtain an understanding of the 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 by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- ∞ Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

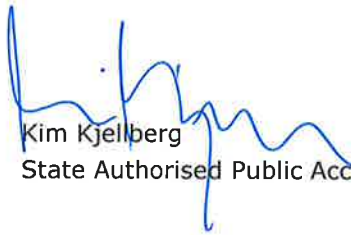
Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Copenhagen, 3/5-2017

Grant Thornton
State Authorized Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36



Michael Beuchert
State Authorised Public Accountant



Kim Kjellberg
State Authorised Public Accountant

Company

Atos IT Solutions and Services A/S
Dybendalsvænget 3
Klovtofte
2630 Taastrup

Telephone: 43 54 17 00
Homepage: www.atos.net

Company reg. no.: 33 05 10 34
Date of establishment: 1. July 2010
Domicil: Taastrup
Financial year: 1 January – 31 December

**Board
of directors**

Peter Franciscus 't Jong (chairman)
Lambertus Joannes van de Ven
Peter Michael Olet Vermehren-Poulsen

**Executive
Board**

Peter Michael Olet Vermehren-Poulsen (CEO)
Harmen Adriaan Kes (CFO)

Auditors

Grant Thornton
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Stockholmsgade 45
2100 København Ø

Key figures

DKK `000	2016 12 mth	2015 12 mth	2014 12 mth	2013 12 mth	2012 12 mth
Income statement:					
Net turnover	434.399	522.799	523.866	538.078	385.466
Gross (loss) profit	48.704	7.385	3.715	31.361	54.427
Operating (loss) profit	6.784	-41.640	-58.469	-35.498	-21.396
Net financials	-5.867	-335	-8.456	4.134	-1.077
Net (loss) profit for the year	917	-48.905	-88.219	-26.121	-19.275
Balance sheet:					
Total assets	181.575	340.748	317.812	297.363	251.907
Equity	75.007	73.337	75.232	21.963	12.974
Cash flow from:					
Operating activities	908	27.086	-40.508	-5.213	-10.798
Investment activities	-6.284	-3.633	-17.834	-29.809	-45.573
Of this, investments in intangible and tangible fixed assets represent	6.284	3.633	17.834	29.809	45.573
Financing activities	-105.928	70.842	122.216	97.711	62.647
Employees:					
Average number of full-time employees	134	181	237	277	206

Key figures

Gross margin	11,2%	1,4%	0,7%	5,4%	14,1%
Profit margin	1,6%	-7,9%	-11%	-6,1%	-5,5%
Result					
Equity ratio	41%	22%	24%	7,4%	5,2%
Return on equity	1,2%	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.

*) The key figures have been laid out in accordance with the publication "Anbefalinger & Nøgletal 2015" ("Recommendations & Key Figures 2015") published by the Danish Association of Finance Analysts. As to definitions, please see the section on accounting policies used.

Principal activities

Atos IT Solutions and Services A/S (former Siemens IT Solutions and Services A/S) delivers Consulting & Technology Services, Systems Integration and Managed Services on the Danish market.

With its deep technology expertise and industry knowledge, it works with clients across the following market sectors: Manufacturing, Retail & Services; Public sector, Healthcare & Transports; Financial Services; Telecoms, Media & Technology; Energy & Utilities.

We strive to create the firm of the future. We believe that bringing together people, business & technology is the way forward. At Atos, we embrace this journey, striving to remain the trusted partner that delivers digital empowerment to our clients.

Development in activities and financials

In 2016 the company continued on the path of continuous performance improvement and finalized the year in a net profit. As in 2015, in 2016 the company continued programs to improve efficiency and customer satisfaction.

Equity and income statement of 2015, has been corrected with KDKK -4.002 due to intercompany cost received in 2016, pertaining to 2015.

The net turnover for 2016 declined compared to 2015 due to ending projects.

Due to the nature of the business, 2016 showed increase of financial expenses due to exchange rate loss.

Atos had on average 134 employees in 2016.

Knowledge resources

The Atos group is committed to developing and deploy new and innovative digital solutions to address our customers' challenges.

It is a key parameter for competitive advantage to have the right competencies and knowledge-resources. Atos has a large number of highly specialized employees, and emphasizes ongoing training and development to maintain this level.

Atos' knowledge-resources are shared worldwide.

Atos is committed to increasing the Atos GreatPlaceToWork Trust Index® reflecting employee's satisfaction to Top 10% Industry benchmark.

Knowledge resources

It is a key parameter for competitive advantage to have the right competencies and knowledge-resources. Atos has a large number of highly specialized employees, and emphasizes ongoing training to maintain this level.

In the Atos group great emphasis is made on developing new and highly specialized solutions to address our customers' challenges.

Atos' knowledge-resources are shared worldwide.

Corporate social responsibility and diversity

Atos Denmark is using the same set of corporate values as the parent company uses.

We refer to the following link where the report for the company's responsibility report for 2016 can be found.

<https://labrador.cld.bz/Atos-Registration-Document-2016/52>

Expectations for the future

The company is an active player in bidding for large outsourcing deals in the Nordics and committed to grow on the back of winning deals in 2017 securing further growth in the years to come. Based on improvements in delivery, it is believed that further growth in net income will be achieved in 2017.

External revenue target is to be in the top 8 of It-service providers in Denmark.
Profitability target is to meet the gross margin requirement of the Atos Group.

Events after the year end closing

There have not been any events after the year ends closing, which significantly could influence the company's financial position.

The annual report for Atos is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class C enterprises (large enterprises). Adjustment of errors KDKK -4.002, has impacted income statement KDKK -4.002, and equity KDKK -4.002, in 2015.

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, including depreciation, write down, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement are recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is likely to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is likely to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

Translation of foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in income statement account as a financial item.

Debtors, creditors, and other monetary items in foreign currency, which are not settled at the date of the balance sheet, are translated by using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of establishment of the receivable or the payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and financial expenses.

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction.

Income statement

Net turnover

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.

Work in progress on contract work is recognised concurrently with the progress of the production. Thus the net turnover corresponds to the sales value of the completed productions of the year (percentage of completion). The net turnover is recognised when the total income and costs of the contract and the percentage of completion on the balance sheet date can be determined reliably, and when it is likely that the financial benefits will be received by the company.

The company has one geographic and one business segment, and segment information is therefore not disclosed in the financial statements.

Production costs

The production costs comprise costs, including salaries, wages and depreciations, which are incurred in order to achieve the net turnover of the year. These costs include direct and indirect costs for raw materials and consumables, salaries and wages, rent and leasing, and depreciations on the production plant.

Furthermore, the production costs comprise research costs, development costs which do not meet the criteria for capitalisation, and depreciation of capitalised development costs.

Additionally, write down in connection with expected losses on contracts are recognised.

Sales cost

The sales costs comprise costs which have been incurred for sales of goods sold during the year and for sales campaigns carried out during the year.

Administration costs

Administration costs comprise costs which have been incurred during the year for management and administration of the company, including costs for the administrative staff, the executive board, offices, stationery and office supplies, and depreciation.

Net financials

Net financials comprise interest income and interest costs, realised and unrealised capital profits and losses concerning transactions in foreign currency, amortising of financial assets and liabilities, and additions and reimbursements of interest concerning tax payment. Net financials are recognised with the amounts concerning the financial year.

Interest and other costs concerning loans for financing the production of intangible and tangible fixed assets and concerning the production period are not recognised in the cost of the fixed asset.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax of the year comprises the current tax of the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The balance sheet

Tangible fixed assets

Machinery, and other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and write down.

The basis of depreciation is cost with deduction of expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset.

The cost comprises the acquisition cost and costs directly attached to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use. As regards assets of own production, the cost comprises costs for materials, components, deliveries from sub-suppliers, direct wages expenditure, and indirect production costs.

Depreciation takes place on a straight-line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	<u>Useful life</u>	<u>Residual value</u>
Machinery	5-10 years	0-20 %
Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	3-5 years	0-20 %

Profit or loss deriving from the sales of tangible fixed assets is recognised as the difference between the sales price reduced by the selling costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the profit and loss account under other operating income / expenses.

The company's total liabilities concerning operational leasing and rent agreements are recognised under contingencies etc.

Write down of fixed assets

The booked values of intangible as well as tangible fixed assets are subject to annual reviews in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by depreciation.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets respectively. Write down takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the booked value.

The recoverable value is equal to the value of the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is the highest. The value in use is determined as the present value of the expected net income deriving from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, write down takes place at the net realisable value.

Work in progress

Work in progress is measured at the market value of the work performed. The market value is measured on basis of the percentage of completion on the balance sheet date and the total expected income from the individual work in progress.

When the market value of a contract cannot be determined reliably, the sales value is measured at the costs incurred or at the net realisable value, if this is lower.

The individual work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet under debtors or liabilities, depending on the net value of the sales price with deduction of prepayments and amounts invoiced on account.

Costs in connection with sales work and the achievement of contracts are recognised in the profit and loss account when incurred.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Equity - dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under the equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the general meeting.

Corporate tax and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carry-over, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by setoff in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax regulations and tax rates which with the legislation of the balance sheet date will be prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to become a current tax.

Other provisions

Provisions comprise expected costs for loss on work in progress, restructurings, etc. Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or actual liability which is due to a previous event and when it is likely that the settlement of the liability will result in expenditure of the financial resources of the company.

If the settlement of the liability is expected to take place in some remote future, provisions are measured at the net realisable value or at fair value.

When it is likely that the total costs will exceed the total income of work in progress for the account of others, provisions are made for the total loss expected on the contract. Provisions are recognized as costs under production costs.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds with the deduction of transaction costs incurred. In following periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value by use of the effective interest. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other liabilities comprising debts to suppliers, subsidiaries, and associates and other debts are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Deferred income

Received payments concerning income during the following years are recognised under deferred income.

The key figures

The key figures have been laid out in accordance with the publication "Anbefalinger & Nøgletal 2015" ("Recommendations & Key Figures 2015") published by the Danish Association of Finance Analysts.

The key figures in the survey appear as follows:

Gross margin

$$\frac{\text{Gross results} \times 100}{\text{Net turnover}}$$

Profit margin (EBIT margin)

$$\frac{\text{Results from primary activities (EBIT)} \times 100}{\text{Net turnover}}$$

Equity share

$$\frac{\text{Equity less minority interests, closing balance} \times 100}{\text{Total liabilities, closing balance}}$$

Return on equity

$$\frac{\text{Results} \times 100}{\text{Average equity exclusive of minority interests}}$$

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the cash flow of the company for the year, divided in cash flows deriving from operating activities, investment activities, and financing activities respectively, the changes in the liabilities, and the available funds at the beginning and the end of the year respectively.

Cash flow from operating activities

Cash flow from operating activities are calculated as the results for the year adjusted for non-cash operating items, the change in the working capital, and corporate tax paid.

Cash flow from investment activities

Cash flow from investment activities comprises payments in connection with the acquisition and sale of enterprises and activities and payments related to the acquisition and sale of fixed assets.

Cash flow from financing activities

Cash flow from financing activities comprises changes in the size or the composition of the share capital and the costs in this connection. Furthermore, these activities comprise borrowings, instalments on interest-bearing debt, and payment of dividend to the shareholders.

Cash

Cash comprises cash at hand and short-term securities which without any difficulties can be converted into cash on which only an insignificant risk of value changes exists.

Income statement
for the year 2016

Note	2016 DKK	2015 DKK '000
Revenue	434.398.565	522.799
Production costs	-385.694.396	-515.414
GROSS PROFIT	48.704.169	7.385
Sales costs	-21.719.524	-24.865
Administrative costs	-20.200.719	-24.160
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE FINANCIAL ITEMS	6.783.926	-41.640
3 Financial income	244.415	3
4 Financial expenses	-6.111.020	-338
PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE TAX	917.321	-41.975
5 Tax on profit/loss for the year	0	-6.930
6 NET PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR	917.321	-48.905

Balance Sheet
at 31 December 2016

		ASSETS	
Note		2016 DKK	2015 DKK '000
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	18.281.357	19.509
7	Total property, plant and equipment	18.281.357	19.509
	TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	18.281.357	19.509
8	Deposits	1.308.647	1.665
	Financial assets	1.308.647	1.665
	Trade receivables	17.444.985	50.734
9	Work in progress	2.958.958	6.438
	Receivables from group enterprises	6.963.456	2.733
	Other receivables	1.039.450	5.113
10	Prepayments	4.489.898	8.297
	Total receivables	32.896.747	73.315
	Cash	129.088.000	246.259
	TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	161.984.747	319.574
	TOTAL ASSETS	181.574.751	340.748

Balance / Balance Sheet
pr. 31. december 2016 / at 31 December 2016

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2016	2015
Note		DKK	DKK '000
	Share capital	10.000.000	10.000
	Retained earnings	65.006.864	63.337
	Proposed dividends for the financial year	0	0
	TOTAL EQUITY	75.006.864	73.337
11	Provisions	4.180.000	13.693
	PROVISIONS	4.180.000	13.693
	Credit institutions	0	105.928
	Debt to affiliated companies	22.000.695	19.658
9	Received prepayments from customers	3.489.309	790
	Trade payables	38.980.917	78.990
	Other payables	30.191.738	45.479
	Deferred revenue	7.725.228	2.873
	Total short-term liabilities other than provisions	102.387.887	253.718
	TOTAL LIABILITIES OTHER THAN PROVISIONS	102.387.887	253.718
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	181.574.751	340.748
1	Uncertainties in estimates and judgements		
14	Contingent assets and liabilities, etc.		
15	Related parties		

Equity

at 31 December 2016

Share capital	Share capital DKK	Capital contribution	Retained earnings	Proposed distribution of the profit	Hedging	Total
1st January 2015						
Share premium	10.000.000	0	65.232.885	0	0	75.232.885
Reserve - dividends						
Additional paid in capital- without stock based comp.		0	47.008.521	-47.008.521		0
Hedging position						
Retained earnings	0	0	-48.904.622	47.008.521	0	-1.896.101
Share capital						
1st January 2016	10.000.000	0	63.336.784	0	0	73.336.784
Share premium	0	0	0	0		0
Reserve - dividends	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additional paid in capital- without stock based comp	0		0	0	0	0
Hedging position	0		0	0	752.759	752.759
Retained earnings	0	0	917.321	0	0	917.321
Share capital						
31st December 2016	10.000.000	0	64.254.105	0	752.759	75.006.864

Specification of movements
in equity

Financial year	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Share capital-					
beginning of year	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	500.000
Capital increase	0	0	0	0	9.500.000
Capital decrease	0	0	0	0	0
Share capital, end of year	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000

The Sharecapital can be
be specified as follows:

100.000 shares of _____ 10.000.000
nominal DKK 100

Cashflow statement

at 31 December 2016

Note	2016 DKK	2015 DKK '000
Profit/loss for the year	917.321	-48.905
12 Adjustments	3.865.094	42.706
13 Change in working capital	-3.874.247	33.285
Cashflows from operating activities before net financing items	908.168	27.086
Interest received	244.415	3
Interest paid	-6.111.020	-338
Cashflow from ordinary activities	-4.958.437	26.751
Income taxes paid	0	0
Joint taxation contribution received	0	0
Cashflows from operating activities	-4.958.437	26.751
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	-6.566.542	-20.543
Sale of tangible fixed assets	282.977	16.910
Cashflow from investing activities	-6.283.565	-3.633
Change in debt to credit institutions	-105.928.143	23.834
Additional paid in capital without stock compensation	0	47.008
Cashflow from financing activities	-105.928.143	70.842
Change in cash	-117.170.145	93.960
Cash at 1 January 2016	246.258.145	152.299
Cash at 31 December 2016	129.088.000	246.259

1 Uncertainties in estimation and judgements

Uncertainty of estimation

When calculating the financial value of certain assets, an estimate is needed, of how future events can affect the value of these assets in this report.

The used estimates are based on expectations, which the management believes to be reasonable, but in the course of events are unsure and unpredictable.

These estimates can be incomplete or uncertain, and unexpected events or circumstances may arise. Apart from this the company is subject to risks and and uncertainties, which may lead to deviations in the estimates.

It might be necessary to change former estimates in relation to changes in circumstances, which were basis for these expectations or due to new knowledge or change in subsequent events.

Estimates that are of significance for the presentation of the financial report, are mainly measured on the sales value of work in progress.

Uncertainties of estimation are also mentioned in the management review.

Work in progress

The measurement and valuation of work in progress is based on an evaluation of the project and an expectation to the future development.

Estimates that are linked to future development of the contracts depend on a number of factors.

The actual result may therefore deviate from the estimated over the lifecycle of the contract.

The uncertainty described relates to note 7, work in progress, and is also described in the management review.

Noter / Notes

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK '000
2 Staff costs		
Wages and remuneration	113.660.475	132.939.971
Pension contributions	10.153.182	12.404.191
Social costs, etc.	-40.198	391.022
Other staff cost	507.519	674.589
	124.280.978	146.409.773
Executive board		
Wages and remuneration	2.653.940	3.528.564
Pension contributions	268.289	404.197
Social costs, etc.	5.131	2.160
	2.927.359	3.934.921
Average number of employees	134	181

The remuneration for the executive board is partly performance based.

The above staff costs are in the financial report presented under; costs of production, cost of sales and administrative costs.

3 Financial income

Interest income from group enterprises	0	0
Other financial income	244.415	3
	244.415	3

4 Financial expenses

Interest expense to group enterprises	0	0
Other financial expenses	6.111.020	338
	6.111.020	338

Noter / Notes

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK '000
5 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	0	6.930
	0	6.930

6 Proposed distribution of profit/loss::

Dividends for the financial year	0	0
Retained earnings	917.321	-48.905
	917.321	-44.903

7 Property, plant and equipment

	<i>Leasehold improve- ments</i>	<i>Other fixtures fittings tools & equipment</i>
Cost at 1 January	41.000	68.261.466
Additions	0	6.566.542
Disposals	0	-606.776
Cost at 31 December	41.000	74.221.232
Depreciation at 1 January	41.000	48.752.250
Depreciation for the year	0	7.511.424
Reversed depreciation of disposals for the year	0	-323.799
Depreciation at 31 December	41.000	55.939.875
Carrying amount at 31 December	0	18.281.357

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK '000
8 Deposit		
Cost at 1 January	1.665.000	1.665
Additions		0
Disposals	-356.353	0
Cost at 31 December	1.308.647	1.665
Carrying amount at 31 December	1.308.647	1.665
9 Work in progress		
Work in progress, net	-530.351	5.648
	-530.351	5.648
Work in progress is specified as follows in the balance sheet		
Work in progress	2.958.958	6.438
Received prepayments from customers	-3.489.309	-790
Work in progress, net	-530.351	5.648
10 Prepayments		
Prepaid expenses	4.489.898	8.297
	4.489.898	8.297

Noter / Notes

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK '000
11 Provisions		
Provision for loss on contracts	0	7.310
Other provisions	4.180.000	6.383
	4.180.000	13.693
Of this the following will be released within 12 mth.	4.180.000	13.693
12 Cashflow statement Adjustments		
Financial income	-244.415	-3
Financial expenses	6.111.020	338
Amortisation and depreciations for the year	7.511.424	26.429
Tax on profit for the year	0	6.930
Provisions	-9.512.935	9.012
	3.865.094	42.706
13 Cashflow statement Change in working capital		
Change in debtors	41.527.611	41.298
Change in other current liabilities	-45.401.858	-8.013
	-3.874.247	33.285

14 Contingent assets and liabilities, etc.

**Contingent assets and
contingent liabilities**

Rent

The company has a contractual lease obligation of KDKK 21.923, for rent.

Operating lease

The Company has entered operating lease and rent agreements for the following amounts:

Remaining term for 48 months with an average payment of KDKK 232 totalling KDKK 11.136.

15 Related parties Related parties

Atos It Solutions and Services A/S' related parties comprise the following:

Controlling influ Controlling influence:

*ATOS BV which is the major shareholder.
Atos BV ultimate shareholder is Atos SE in Paris.*

16 Related parties (continued)

Ownership

The following shareholders are listed in the Company's register of shareholders as owners

of a minimum of 5% of the voting rights or a minimum of 5% of the share capital:

*Atos International BV
(3528 BJ) Utrecht
Papendorpseweg 33
Eindhoven*