Karnov Group Holding Denmark A/S Sankt Petri Passage 5, 1165 København K

CVR 33 58 55 51

Annual report 2016

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 31/52017

Flemming Breinholt Chairman of the General Meeting

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Management's Statement

Board of Directors and the Executive Boards have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Karnov Group Holding Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU. Moreover, the Annual Report is prepared in accordance with additional Danish disclosure requirements. The Management report have been prepared in accordance with Danish disclosure requirements.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2016 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations and cash flows for 2016.

In our opinion, Management's Review Includes a true and fair account of the development in the operations and financial circumstances of the Company, of the results for the year and of the financial position of the Company.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 27 April 2017

Executive Board

Board of Directors

Vivek Kumar Chairman

Dora Brink Clausen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Kamov Group Holding Denmark A/S.

Opinion

in our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2016, and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016 in accordance with intermational Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Kamov Group Holding Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016, which comprise income statement and statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("financial statements").

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 (ISSBA 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 on 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

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, in our view, Management's Review 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 in Management's Review.

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 international Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in 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 Manage-ment either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic atternative 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 fi, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the accommic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial state-ments.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticiam throughout the audit. We also:

- · identity and assess the risks of meterial misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain sudit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misetatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgary, 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 state 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
- · 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.

Reporting obligations under section 7(2) of the Danish Executive Order on Approved Auditors' Reports Contrary to section 206 of the Danish Companies Act, a loan has been granted to the parent Company, consequently, Management may incur liability. Management have settled the loan during the financial year,

Copenhagen, 27 April 2017

PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 7/ 12 31

Jesper Wilnholt

State Authorised Public Accountant

Steffen Kaj Pedersen

State Authorised Public Accou

Company details

Company Karnov Group Holding Denmark A/S

Sankt Petri Passage 5 1165 Copenhagen K

Municipality of registered office: Copenhagen

Company type The company is a Holding Company

Board of Directors Vivek Kumer (Chairmen)

Flemming Breinholt Dora Brink Clausen

Executive board Flemming Breinholt

Legal counsel Gorrisson Federspiel

H.C. Andersens Boulevard 12 1553 Copenhagen V.

Auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerseiskab

Strandvejen 44 2800 Hellerup

Danske Bank Bank

Frederiksberggade 1 1459 Copenhagen K.

Consolidated

The company is a part of the consolidated financial statements for financial statements KARN TOPCO AB, Stockholm, Sweden. Therefore no consolidated

financial statement has been prepared for Karnov Group Holding Denmark A/S

in accordance with § 112 in the Danish financial statement act.

The consolidated financial statement of Karnov group can be downloaded

from www.karnovgroup.com.

Management's review

Financial highlights

	2016 DKK'000	2015 DKK000	2014 DKK000	2013 DKK000	2012 DKK'000
income atatement					
Revenue	0	60.000	75.000	20.000	105,000
Operating profit	(330)	59.902	74.922	19.780	104.743
Finance costs net	(25.275)	(20.287)	(26.334)	(28.970)	(28.517)
Profit loss for the year from continuing operations	-23.349	43.688	53,739	-5.566	82.876
Balance sheet					
Total assets	526.035	561.716	537.138	538.260	527,709
Equity	116.406	179.755	198,085	222.346	227.912
Ratios					
Profit mergin	-	99,8%	99,9%	98,9%	99,8%
Return on capital employed	-0,1%	10,7%	13,9%	3,7%	19,6%
Equity ratio	22,1%	32,0%	36,5%	41,3%	43,2%

Definitions of performance highlight

Profit margin Return on capital employed Equity ratio Gross profit divided by revenue Gross profit divided by total assets Equity divided by total equity and liabilities

Management's review

Annual report

The Management believe that all essential information to evaluate the company's financial statements and the financial development are included in the annual report and Management review.

No events have occurred after the reporting date of importance to the financial statements.

Company business

The company runs information and communication business through a subsidiary.

Environment

The company have no production, so the company have no substantial economic risk.

Development activities

The company's ongoing activities includes assistance to group subsidiary. The assistance is developing a user friendly platform for access to information.

Result for the annual report

The result of the year is as expected.

Outlook for 2017

The expectations for 2017 is a profit for the year as the profit for 2016.

Income statement for 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2016	2015
		DKK,000	DKK'000
Revenue		320	60,000
Revenue			60,000
Other expenses		(330)	(98)
Operating profit		(330)	59.902
Finance income	3	2,514	2.451
Finance costs	4	(27,789)	(22,738)
Finance costs net		(25.275)	(20.287)
Profit/ loss before income tax		(25.605)	39.615
Income tax expense	5	2.256	4.053
Profit/ loss for the year from continuing operations		(23.349)	43.668

Statement of comprehensive income 1 January - 31 December

	2016 DKK000	2015 DKK000
Profit/ loss for the year from discontinuing operations	3.	24
Result for the year	(23.340)	43.668
Total comprehensive income for the year	(23.349)	43.668

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2016	2015
		DKK:000	DKK000
ASSETS			
Investment in Group enterprises	8	507,965	507,985
Non-current assets		607.966	507,985
Loan to parent company		0	1,288
Loan to subsidiary		0	22.588
Loan to other group companies		17.966	16,626
income tax receivables	5	0	12.759
Cash		104	290
Current assets		18.070	53.751
Total assets		626.035	661.716
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Eddit / /// En folci / ICO			
Share capital	6	6.600	6.600
Dividends		-40,000	0
Retained earnings		149.806	173,154
Equity		116,405	179.754
Borrowings group companies		350.585	326.950
Non-current liabilities		350.585	326.960
Payables to parent company		2.329	0
Payables to group companies		51.513	48.147
Payables to subsidiary		4.016	6.782
Income tax payable		1.132	0.762
Other liabilities		54	83
Current liabilities		59.044	58.012
Total liabilities		409.629	381.962
Total equity and liabilities		526.035	561.716

Statement of Cash Flows 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2016	2015
		DKK000	DKK000
Profit/ loss before tax		(330)	59.902
Finance Income	3	2.514	2.451
Finance cost	4	(27.789)	(22,738)
Tax paid			•
		(25.605)	39.814
Change in other receivables		12.759	(2.851)
Change in trade payables and other payables		(29)	50
Change in other payables		1.132	0
Net cash generated from operation activities		(11.743)	38.613
Change in Intercompany		51.557	23,354
Dividends paid		(40.000)	(60,000)
Not cash used in financing activities		11.687	(36.646)
Not cash decreases in cash and cash equivalents		(186)	167
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		290	123
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		104	290

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital DKK'000	Retained earnings DKK'000	Dividends DKK000	Total DKK000
Balance se at 1 January 2016	6.800	173.164	0	179,754
Profit/ loas for the year Other comprehensive income for the year		(23.349) =		(23.349)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(23.349)		(23.349)
Dividends paid to shareholders Dividends provided			-40,000	(40.000)
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity			(40.000)	(40.000)
Balance as at 31 December 2016	6.600	149,806	-40.000	116.408
Balance as at 1 January 2015	6,600	129.486	60,000	196.085
Profit/ loss for the year Other comprehensive income for the year		43.668		43,688
Total comprehensive income for the year		43.668		43.068
Dividends paid to shareholders Dividends provided			(60.000)	(80.000)
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity	1		(60.000)	(60.000)
Balance as at 31 December 2015	6,600	173.184		179.754

Notes

- Accounting policies
 Significant accounting estimates and assesements
 Finance income
 Finance costs
 Income tax expense
 Share capital
 Financial assets and ilabilities
 Investment in Group enterprises
 Off-balance sheet items
 Related parties
 Events after the reporting period
 Financial risk

Notes

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Karnov Group Holding ApS have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU, and additional Danish disclosure requirements for annual reports as started in the IFRS Executive Order pursuant to the Danish Financial Statement act for mid-size entities in reporting class C.

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Changes in accounting policies

Karnov Group Denmark A/S has implemented the standards and amendments that are effective for the financial year of 2016. The new standards and amendments did not effect recognition and measurement for 2016, nor are they expected to have any significant future impact,

Foreign currency

Functional currency

The functional currency is the currency used in the primary financial environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency for Karnov Group Denmark A/S is DKK.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement within 'finance income or costs',

Revenue

Dividend Income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Financial income

Financial income comprise interest income, other finance income and exchange rate gains on translation of foreign ourrency transactions.

Financial expenses

Financial expenses comprise interest expenses including interest from finance lease agreements and exchange rate losses on translation of foreign currency transactions. Furthermore amortization of financial liabilities are recognised in financial expenses.

Investments in Group enterprises

Investments in Group enterprises are recognised and measured to cost.

Financial assets

The Company classifies its investments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, and available for sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. At current, the Company only has loans and reivables.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The company's loans and receivables comprise 'trade and other receivables' and 'cash and cash equivalents' in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of essets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Trade payables and other liabilities

Trade payables and other liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently amortised cost. The difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as an interest expense over the loan periode using the effective interest method.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Cash flows statement

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method and is based on profit for the year. The cash flow statement shows cash flows for the year from operating, investing and financing.

Cash flows from operating activities comprise profit adjusted for non cash transactions, interest received, interest paid, tax paid and change in working capital.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payment in connection with the purchase and sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the share capital, dividend payments to owners, raing of loans and repayments on loans and sale and purchase of other financial assets.

Cash consist of cash and cash equivalents

New accounting regulations

New or amended IFRS' that have been issued but have not yet come into effect

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been issued by the IASB are not mandatory for 31 December 2016 year-ends and have not been early adopted by the company.

New or amended IFRS that have been adopted by the EU

The following and new or amended IFRS' of relevance to the Company have been Issued and adopted by the EU:

- IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" reducing the number of asset classes for financial assets to two; amortized cost and fair value. The standard incorporates new requirements for accounting for financial liabilities. The standard will be effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The group is assessing the impact of IFRS 9.
- IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers" deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard replaces IAS 18 'Revenue' and IAS 11 'Construction contracts' and related interpretations. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and earlier application is permitted. The entity is assessing the impact of IFRS 15.

New or amended IFRS that have not yet adopted by the EU

Furthermore, the following and new or amended IFRS' of relevance to the Company have been Issued but not yet adopted by the EU:

- IFRS 16 "Leasing" was issued in January 2016. It will result in almost all leases being recognised on the balance sheet, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and earlier application is permitted. The group is assessing the impact of IFRS 18,

The company expects to adopt the above standards and amendments when they become mandatory.

2 Significant accounting estimates and assessments

The preparation of the financial statements involves the use of informed accounting estimates. These estimates are made by Kamov Group Holding Denment's Management. The estimates are based on professional judgement, historical data and other factors available to Management. By their nature, estimates include uncertainty, and actual results may therefore be different from the estimates at the reporting date. Estimates are continuously evaluated, and the effects of any changes are recignised in the relevant period.

There are no areas implying a high degree of assessment or complexity or areas in which assumptions are material to the floorcial statement.

Notes

3	Finance income	2016 DKK7000	2015 DKK000
	Interest Income - Intercompany Foreign exchange gains - Intercompany Other finance income	2,511 3	2.451
		2.614	2,451
4	Finance costs	2016 DKK000	2015 DKIC000
	Finance costs intercompany	(1) (27,788)	(3) (22.735)
		(27.789)	(22.738)
5	Income tax expense	2016	2015
	Tax on profit/loss for the year can be specified as follows: Current tax on profit/ loss for the year	(2.256)	DKK000 (4,759)
	Tex regarding previous year	(2,256)	708 (4.053)
	Profit/ loss before income tax	(25.605)	39.615
	Calculated 22 % (2015 23,5%) tax on profit/ loss before tax Non-taxable income	(5.633)	9.310 (14.100)
	Other adjustments Tax charge	3.377	737
	No deferred income tax	(2.258)	(4.053)

6	Share capital	Sheres	Sheres shares		
	Kamov Group Holding Denmark A/S	Class A Class B	000,000 000,000.8	DKK 1	
			6.600.000		

The company was established 30 March 2011. The original capital was 500.000 shares, at 8 April 2011 the company issued 6.100.000 shares. All shares rank equally.

All shares issued by the company were fully paid.

Notes

7	Financial assets and Habilities			2016		
		0 – 1 year DKK*000	1 < 5 year DKIC000	> 5 year	Total DKK'000	Feir value
	Borrowings group companies	51.513	350,585	390	402.098	402.098
	Other Habilites	54	:	053	54	54
	Financial liabilities	51.567	350,585		402,152	402,152
	Loen to subsidiary	(*)		346	*	20
	Other receivables	850		372	15	80
	Cash	104	-		104	104
	Financial assets	104		-	104	104
		51.463	350,585	-	402.048	402.048
				2015		
		0 - 1 year DKK'000	1 < 5 year DKK'000	> 5 Year	Total Diocono	Feir value DKK7000
	Borrowings group companies	48,147	326.950	34	375.097	375.007
	Other liabilities	83	×		83	63
	Financial Nabilities	48.230	326,950		375.180	375.180
	Loan to subsidiary	22,588			22.586	22,588
	Other receivables	- 2	€.	×		1901
	Cash	290	-	-	290	290
	Financial assets	22.878		-	22.878	22.878
		25.352	326,960		352,302	352,302
8	Investment in Group enterprises				2016	2015
					DKK'000	DKK'000
	Cost				507.965	507,965 507,965
	Investment in Group enterprises as follows			9	007.800	807.800
		Place of business	% of owner- ship interest		Profit loss	Equity
	Kernov Group Denmark A/S	Copenhagen	100		58,565	152,216
g	Off-balance sheet items				2016 DKK000	2015 DKK'000
	Shares in subsidiery Karnov Group Denmark A/receivables and deposits at banks	S is pledged alo	ng intercompany	f	526.035	548,957

Notes

10 Related parties

The group is controlled by Five Arrows Principal investments II Holding Sårl (incorporated in Luxernbourg), which controls 53,89% of the company's shares,

	Parent companies		Other group companies	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Received interest	687	1.320	1.824	1,322
Paid interest	205	22,585	27.583	150
Financial assets		1.288	17.966	22,588
Financial Nabilites	2,329	48,147	55,529	6.782

11 Events after the reporting period

No events have occurred after the reporting date of importance to the financial statements.

12 Financiai riak

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, as well as credit exposures from loans to other companies in the group. The credit risk concerning cash equivalents are based on the group risk policies.

No credit ilmits were exceeded during the reporting period, and management does not expect any iosses from nonperformance by these counterparties.

Liquidity risk

The company generates sufficient positive cash flows to service its liabifilies and planned development, Surplus cash is declared as dividend. Capital management is carried out to ensure low risk. Management monitors funding and liquidity and ensures the availability of required liquidity through cash management and committed facilities.

Market risks

Foreign exchange risk:

The company has no assats or liabilities in foreign currency as a result of this the company is not exposed to foreign exchange rate risks.

Interest rate risk:

The company's payables and receivables to the parent company and other group companies are subject to a variable interest rate which is currently 7.0%.

Bank deposits are subject to variable interest rates which are currently 0.0% (2015: 0.0%)

The carrying amounts of recognized financial assets or liabilities will not change significantly subject to changes in interest rate levels.

23 Contingencies

Karnov Group Denmark A/S and Karnov Group Denmark Holding A/S are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed Incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable by the Group amounts to TDKK 266 (2015: TDKK 0). Moreover, the Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royality payments and tax on unearmed income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

