BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

Izara ApS

Strandlosvej 30, 2300 København S

CVR no. 33 76 04 34

Annual report for 2017

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 02.03.18

Jakob Ingemann
Dirigent

Table of contents

Company information etc.

The company

Izara ApS
Strandlosvej 30
2300 København S
Registered office: København
CVR no.: 33 76 04 34
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Boards

Thomas Henrik Meede
Jakob Ingemann

Board Of Directors

Peter Christian Mægbæk Madsen
Thomas Henrik Meede
Jakob Ingemann
Tridip Saha

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Bank

Nordea

Subsidiarie

AXspecialists Ltd., Egham

Statement of the Board of Directors and Executive Board on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.17 - 31.12.17 for Izara ApS.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.17 and of the results of the the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.17 - 31.12.17.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Copenhagen, March 2, 2018

Executive Boards

Thomas Henrik Meede	Jakob Ingemann

Board Of Directors

Peter Christian Mægbæk Madsen Chairman	Thomas Henrik Meede
Jakob Ingemann	Tridip Saha

Independent auditor’s reports

To the capital owners of Izara ApS

STATEMENT ON EXTENDED REVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have performed an extended review of the financial statements of Izara ApS for the financial year 01.01.17 - 31.12.17. The financial statements comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, inclusive of accounting policies are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore, the management is responsible for the internal control deemed necessary by the management for preparing financial statements that are free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's assurance standard for small businesses and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

This requires that we comply with the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms (Revisorloven) and the code of ethics of FRS – Danish Auditors and plan and perform procedures to obtain limited assurance about our conclusion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures with a view to obtaining additional assurance of our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures primarily consisting in enquiries to the management and, if appropriate, other company employees, analytical procedures, the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as an assessment of the evidence obtained.

The scope of procedures performed in an extended review is not as extensive as for an audit. Consequently, we do no express any opinion on the financial statements.

Opinion

Based on the work performed, we believe that the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.17 and of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.17 - 31.12.17 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE 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 conclusion thereon.

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, we conclude that management’s review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management’s review.

Nykøbing F, March 2, 2018

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Lars Strange Hansen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne29479

Primary activities

The company's principal activity is providing IT-consultancy and other related activity.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.17 - 31.12.17 shows a profit/loss of DKK 4,510,893 against DKK 6,505,449 for the period 01.01.16 - 31.12.16. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 4,416,329.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note		2017 DKK	2016 DKK
	Gross profit	**13,807,378**	**14,638,787**
1	Staff costs	-8,527,226	-6,499,257
	Profit/loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**5,280,152**	**8,139,530**
	Depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs of property, plant and equipment	-339,543	-236,042
	Profit/loss before net financials	**4,940,609**	**7,903,488**
2	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	789,654	421,968
	Financial income	-115,148	56
3	Financial expenses	-45,835	-101,441
	Profit/loss before tax	**5,569,280**	**8,224,071**
	Tax on profit or loss for the year	-1,058,387	-1,718,622
	Profit/loss for the year	**4,510,893**	**6,505,449**

Proposed appropriation account

	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	789,654	421,968
Extraordinary dividend for the financial year	11,323,450	0
Proposed dividend for the financial year	0	2,200,000
Retained earnings	-7,602,211	3,883,481
Total	**4,510,893**	**6,505,449**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.17 DKK	31.12.16 DKK
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	394,789	721,216
	Total property, plant and equipment	**394,789**	**721,216**
	Equity investments in group enterprises	1,410,695	621,041
	Deposits	120,000	120,000
	Total investments	**1,530,695**	**741,041**
	Total non-current assets	**1,925,484**	**1,462,257**
	Work in progress for third parties	78,663	0
	Trade receivables	5,421,784	3,954,106
	Deferred tax asset	47,054	14,494
	Prepayments	141,892	54,459
	Total receivables	**5,689,393**	**4,023,059**
	Cash	**1,970,703**	**6,976,686**
	Total current assets	**7,660,096**	**10,999,745**
	Total assets	**9,585,580**	**12,462,002**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.17 DKK	31.12.16 DKK
	Share capital	1,423,000	550,000
	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	1,172,820	398,028
	Retained earnings	1,820,509	7,918,491
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	0	2,200,000
	Total equity	**4,416,329**	**11,066,519**
	Payables to other credit institutions	3,915	14,630
	Trade payables	532,995	165,320
	Payables to group enterprises	542,447	200,000
	Income taxes	137,525	112,328
	Other payables	3,952,369	903,205
	Total short-term payables	**5,169,251**	**1,395,483**
	Total payables	**5,169,251**	**1,395,483**
	Total equity and liabilities	**9,585,580**	**12,462,002**

4 Contingent liabilities

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Share premium	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.17 - 31.12.17					
Balance pr. 01.01.17	550,000	0	0	7,918,491	2,200,000
Net effect of changed accounting policies	0	0	383,166	14,862	0
Balance pr. 01.01.17	550,000	0	383,166	7,933,353	2,200,000
Capital increase	873,000	1,489,367	0	0	0
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	-11,323,450	0
Dividend paid	0	0	0	0	-2,200,000
Transfers to/from other reserves	0	-1,489,367	0	1,489,367	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	789,654	3,721,239	0
Balance as at 31.12.17	1,423,000	0	1,172,820	1,820,509	0

	2017 DKK	2016 DKK

1. Staff costs

	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
Wages and salaries	7,745,754	5,774,755
Pensions	308,973	262,107
Other social security costs	69,273	49,040
Other staff costs	403,226	413,355
Total	8,527,226	6,499,257
Average number of employees during the year	9	6

2. Income from equity investments in group enterprises

	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
Share of profit or loss of group enterprises	789,654	421,968

3. Financial expenses

	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
Interest, group enterprises	23,500	23,500
Other interest expenses	22,335	4,270
Foreign currency translation adjustments	0	73,671
Other financial expenses total	22,335	77,941
Total	45,835	101,441

4. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The company has concluded lease and rental agreements with terms to maturity of 6 months and average lease payments of DKK 21k, a total of DKK 126k.

5. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

In accordance with section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Change in accounting policies

The company has changed its accounting policies in the following areas:

Measurement of equity investments in subsidiariess at equity value
Previously, equity investments in subsidiaries were measured at cost value. In future, equity investments in subsidiaries will be measured at equity value as management believes that this will provide a fairer presentation. The comparative figures have been restated in accordance with the new accounting policy. The change in accounting policy has a positive impact of DKK 790k on the net profit for 2017. As at 31.12.17, equity is increased by DKK 790k and the balance sheet total is increased by DKK 790k.

Except for the areas mentioned above, the accounting policies have been applied consistently with the previous year.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

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

5. Accounting policies - continued -

are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date. Exchange rate differences between the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as a financial item. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate applicable at the balance sheet date and at the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest annual report is recognised under financial income or expenses in the income statement. Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated using historical exchange rates.

On recognition of foreign subsidiaries which are independent entities, the income statements are translated at the exchange rates applicable at the transaction date or approximate average exchange rates. The balance sheet items are translated using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. Foreign currency translation adjustments arising from the translation of equity at the beginning of the year using the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date and from the translation of income statements from average exchange rates to the exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity.

Translation adjustments of intercompany balances with independent foreign subsidiaries, measured using the equity method and where the balance is considered to be part of the overall investment, are recognised directly in equity. On the divestment of foreign entities, accumulated exchange differences are recognised in the income statement.

LEASES

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises revenue and other operating income and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement if delivery has taken place and the risk has passed to the buyer before the end of the financial year and where the selling price can be determined reliably and is expected to be paid. Revenue is measured at fair value and is determined exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Income from the sale of services is recognised as delivery takes place. Revenue is measured at the selling value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and other taxes collected on behalf of third parties and less discounts.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

Depreciation and impairment losses

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful life, year	Residual value DKK
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5	0

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the ‘Impairment losses on fixed assets’ section.

Income from equity investments in group entreprises

For equity investments in subsidiaries, measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises’ profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses.

Income from equity investments in subsidiaries also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, foreign exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

BALANCE SHEET

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the 'Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Equity investments in group entreprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method, meaning that these equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question.

Gains or losses on the divestment of subsidiaries are determined as the difference between the divestment consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

5. Accounting policies - continued -

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

Work in progress for third parties

Work in progress for third parties is measured at the selling price of the work performed less on-account invoicing made for each piece of work in progress.

The selling price is measured according to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and total expected income from each piece of work in progress. The degree of completion for

5. Accounting policies - continued -

each piece of work in progress is normally calculated as the ratio between the resources spent and the total budgeted resource consumption. For some work in progress where the resource consumption cannot be used as a basis, the ratio between completed subactivities and the combined subactivities for the individual piece of work in progress is used instead.

When the selling price of a piece of work in progress cannot be determined reliably, the selling price is measured at the lower of costs incurred and net realisable value.

The individual piece of work in progress is recognised under receivables or payables in the balance sheet depending on whether the net value of the selling price less prepayments received is positive or negative.

When it is likely that the total costs of the individual piece of work in progress will exceed total sales income, the total expected loss is recognised as a provision.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Equity

The proposed dividend for the financial year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

The net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries is recognised in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax

5. Accounting policies - continued -

is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.