

Alcolock DK ApS

Københavnsvej 4, 4000 Roskilde

Annual report

2016

Company reg. no. 33 86 21 64

The annual report have been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 20 February 2017.

Bruce Alexander Bailey
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

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Management's report

The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of Alcolock DK ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2016.

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 accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position as on 31 December 2016 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2016.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

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

Roskilde, 8 February 2017

Managing Director

Bruce Alexander Bailey

Board of directors

Felix John Edmund Comeau

Felix Adam Bernard Comeau

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Alcolock DK ApS

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Alcolock DK ApS 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.

Material uncertainties concerning the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern

We draw attention to the fact that the company have lost its contributed capital and therefore is subject to the capital loss rules in the Danish companies act, § 119. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Without any qualification, we refer to Note 1 which discloses that the company's shareholder has confirmed that the loan is subordinated to all other creditors/lenders.

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.

Independent auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts 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.

Independent auditor's report

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in 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, 8 February 2017

Martinsen

State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 32 28 52 01

Leif Tomasson

State Authorised Public Accountant

Company data

The company

Alcolock DK ApS
Københavnsvej 4
4000 Roskilde

Company reg. no. 33 86 21 64
Established: 22 July 2011
Domicile: Roskilde
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
5th financial year

Board of directors

Felix John Edmund Comeau
Felix Adam Bernard Comeau

Managing Director

Bruce Alexander Bailey

Auditors

Martinsen
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Øster Allé 42
2100 København Ø

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The purpose of the company is to sell alcohol testers to prevent driving under influence of alcohol.

Letter of subordination

The company's shareholder have signed a letter of subordination in which the shareholder to the company's all other creditors/lenders is subordinated with their claim that per. 31/12 2016 amounted to 200 t.DKK

The accounts are prepared on this basis with continued operation in mind.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year is DKK -37.335 against DKK -30.044 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK -37.335 against DKK -30.044 last year.

Accounting policies used

The annual report for Alcolock DK ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

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

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

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.

The profit and loss account

Gross loss

The gross loss comprises external costs.

Other external costs comprise costs for administration.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for 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

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Accounting policies used

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

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

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Liabilities

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

Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	2016	2015
Gross loss	-37.335	-30.044
Operating profit	-37.335	-30.044
Results before tax	-37.335	-30.044
Tax on ordinary results	0	0
Results for the year	-37.335	-30.044
 Proposed distribution of the results:		
Allocated from results brought forward	-37.335	-30.044
Distribution in total	-37.335	-30.044

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
<u>Note</u>		
Current assets		
Available funds	<u>63.809</u>	<u>67.172</u>
Current assets in total	<u>63.809</u>	<u>67.172</u>
Assets in total	<u>63.809</u>	<u>67.172</u>
 Equity and liabilities		
 Equity		
2 Contributed capital	80.000	80.000
3 Results brought forward	<u>-229.094</u>	<u>-191.759</u>
Equity in total	<u>-149.094</u>	<u>-111.759</u>
 Liabilities		
Debt to group enterprises	200.403	166.431
Other debts	<u>12.500</u>	<u>12.500</u>
Short-term liabilities in total	<u>212.903</u>	<u>178.931</u>
Liabilities in total	<u>212.903</u>	<u>178.931</u>
 Equity and liabilities in total	<u>63.809</u>	<u>67.172</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Letter of subordination

The company's shareholder have signed a letter of subordination in which the shareholder to the company's all other creditors/lenders is subordinated with their claim that per. 31/12 2016 amounted to 200 t.DKK.

The accounts are prepared on this basis with continued operation in mind.

	<u>31/12 2016</u>	<u>31/12 2015</u>
2. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January 2016	80.000	80.000
	80.000	80.000
3. Results brought forward		
Results brought forward 1 January 2016	-191.759	-161.715
Profit / loss of the year	-37.335	-30.044
	-229.094	-191.759