CBM ApS Revnsborggede 8 B, 5. 2200 København N

CVR 34 58 90 97

Annual report 2017

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 31 may 2018

Flemming Breinholt Chairman of the General Meeting

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Management's Statement

The Executive and Supervisory Boards have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of CBM ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2017

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2017 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2017.

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

Copenhagen, 31 maj 2018

Executive Board

Kenneth Gersdorff Melchior

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Board of Directors

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Joel Jonathan Minzari

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independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of CBM ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2017, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of CBM ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, 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 (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 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, 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 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 Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reseanable 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 if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud
or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that
is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material
misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve
collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the occumatances, 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 sharinor in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

 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.
- 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 eignificant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Copenhagen, 31 May 2018 PricewaterhouseCoopers Stateautoriseret Revisionepartnerselakab CVR No 33 77 12 21

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CBM Aps

Company details

Company

CBM ApS

Ravnsborggade 8 B, 5 2200 København N

Municipality of registered office: Copenhagen

Company type

The company runs information and communication business.

Executive board

Kenneth Gersdorff Melchior

Søren Munk Hansen

Board of Directors

Flemming Breinholt Joel Jonathan Minzari Kenneth Gersdorff Melchlor

Legal counsel

Gorrissen Federspiel
H.C. Andersens Boulevard 12

1553 Copenhagen V.

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Strandvejen 44 2900 Hellerup

Bank

Jyske Bank

Jægersborg alie 23 2920 Charlottenlund

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.

There has been a restoration of the company's capital by a debt cancellation of 42.500 DKK.

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

Company business

The companys main actitivity is in the information and communication business.

Result for the annual report

The loss of the year is as expected.

Outlook for 2018

The expectations for 2018 is a profit for the year align with 2017.

Management's review

Financial highlights

	2017 DKK'000	2018 DKK'000
Income statement		
Revenue	9	0
Operating profit	0	•
Finance costs net	4	269
Profit/loss for the year from continuing operations	16	(10)
Bajance sheet		
Total assets	543	21
Equity	80	21
Retios Profit margin	*	•
Return on capital employed	0,0%	0,0%
Equity ratio	14,8%	98,7%
Average number of employees	1	1

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

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Resultatopgørelse for 1 Januar - 31 December

	Note	2017	2016
		DKK'000	DKK'000
Revenue		9	13 7 5
Revenue		9	:
Other expenses Staff cost	6	(9)	(5) (5)
Operating profit		0	(10)
Finance income Finance costs Finance costs, intercompany		6 (0) (2)	(94) (94) (96)
Finance costs net			
Profit/ loss before income tax		4	(10)
Income tax expense	2	12	(196)
Profit/ loss for the year from continuing operations		16	(10)
Suggested allocation of result			
Result carried forward		16	(10)
Total		16	(10)

Balance 31 December

	Note	2017 DKK'000	2016 DKK'000
ASSETS			
Intangible assets	3	46	0
Non-current assets		46	0
Income tax receivables Cash		12 485	0 21
Current assets		497	21
Total aseets		543	21
Share capital Retained earnings Profit/ loss for the year	4	80 -16 16	80 -10 -49
Equity		80	21
Borrowings parent	5	459	0
Non-current liabilities		459	0
Other liabilities		4	0
Current liabilities		4	0
Total liabilities		463	0
Total equity and liabilities		543	21

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Dividends	Total
	DKK'000	DKK'000	DKK'000	DKK'000
Balance as at 1 January 2017	80	-69		21
Profit/ loss for the year		16		16
Total comprehensive income for the year		16	<u> </u>	16
Dividends provided Contribution from parent		43		43
Total transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity		43		43
Balance as at 31 December 2017	80	-0		80

Notes

- 1 Accounting policies
 2 Income tax expenses
 3 Intangible assets
 4 Share capital
 5 Related parties
 6 Events after the reporting period
 7 Financial risk

Notes

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of CBM ApS have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act for reporting class B, with additions for for reporting class C.

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

Changes in accounting policies

CBM ApS has Implemented the standards and amendments that are effective for the financial year of 2017. The new standards and amendments did not effect recognition and measurement for 2017, 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 CBM ApS 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

Revenue consists of sale of subscriptions and is recognised in the income statement when all significant risks and rewards have been transferred to the buyer and when income can be reliably measured and is expected to be received.

Employee benfits

Employees benefits consist of wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and sick leaves.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses, include transactions of secondary importance compared to the campanys primary activiteites.

Financial income

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

Intangible assets

Intrangible assets are recognised at historical cost. They have a finite useful lifes and are subsequently carried forward at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets 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.

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.

Notes

2	Income tax expenses	2017 DKK'000	2016 DKX'000
	Tax on profit/ loss for the year can be specified as follows: Current tax on profit/ loss for the year Change in defered tax	(12)	•
		(12)	
	Profit/ loss before income tax:	4	(10)
	Calculated 22% tax on profit/ loss before tax Non-taxebia income Other adjustments	= 1. (1)	(2) 2
	Tax charge		
	No deferred income tax		
3	Intangible assets		
	Cost at 31. december 2017	46	0
		46	• 1
4	Share capital	Number of shares	Shares of DKK
	CBM ApS	000,08	1
		80.000	

The company was established 7 June 2012. All shares issued by the company were fully paid.

Notes

5 Related parties

The group is controlled by Five Arrows Principal Investments II Holding Sårl (incorporated in Luxembourg), which controls 55% of the company's shares.

	Parent companies		Other group companies	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Paid Interest	304	-	-	-
Financial llabilites	(459.392)	-	_	-

8 Events after the reporting period

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

Interest rate risk

The company's payables and receivables to the parent company and other group companies are subject to a variable

Bank deposits are subject to variable interest rates which are currently 0.0% (2016: 0,0%).

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

Contingencies

CBM ApS 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 TOKK 6.351 (2016: TOKK 266), Moreover, the Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on uneamed income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.