
Soundport A/S

Nyhavn 55, DK-1051 København K

Annual Report for 2017

CVR No 35 23 40 98

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
15/3 2018

Eric K. Horten
Chairman

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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Soundport A/S 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.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

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

Copenhagen, 15 March 2018

Executive Board

Thomas Larsson

Board of Directors

Ole Kjerulf-Jensen
Chairman

Jan Frederik Paulsen

Eric K. Horten

Thomas Larsson

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Soundport 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 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 Soundport A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the 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 Financials 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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. 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 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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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 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 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.

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 internal control that we identify during our audit.

Copenhagen, 15 March 2018

BDO

Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab

CVR No 20 22 26 70

Iben Larsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne34474

Company Information

The Company

Soundport A/S
Nyhavn 55
DK-1051 København K

CVR No: 35 23 40 98
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Incorporated: 24 April 2013
Municipality of reg. office: København

Board of Directors

Ole Kjerulf-Jensen, Chairman
Jan Frederik Paulsen
Eric K. Horten
Thomas Larsson

Executive Board

Thomas Larsson

Auditors

BDO
Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
Havneholmen 29
DK-1561 København V

Group Chart

Group Enterprises

Neohorm A/S
Nyhavn 55
1051 København K
CVR No 79 45 17 11
Parent company

Industriholmen 1 ApS
Nyhavn 55
1051 København K
CVR No 20 04 39 46
Affiliated company

Strandesplanaden ApS
Nyhavn 55
1051 København K
CVR No 27 39 46 47
Affiliated company

Stamholmen 217 ApS
Nyhavn 55
1051 København K
CVR No 17 14 93 85
Affiliated company

Roskilde ApS
Nyhavn 55
1051 København K
CVR No 33 15 27 28
Affiliated company

Management's Review

Key activities

The company's main activity is to acquire, develop and administer the real property title number 1 aeg Kastrup by, Kastrup, and to carry on other investment activities as directed by the supervisory board.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2017 shows a loss of DKK 1,072,311, and at 31 December 2017 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 204,594,582.

The Company's property, which is situated in the industrial area Scanport farthest out on Amager, is to be a new domicile containing headquarters and laboratory facilities.

In 2017 construction work has commenced and is to be completed by the end of 2019.

Subject to minor delays the activity at the building site is progressing as planned.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u> DKK	<u>2016</u> DKK
Other external expenses		-409,450	-70,605
Gross profit/loss before value adjustments		-409,450	-70,605
Financial income		0	2
Financial expenses		-684,137	-28,020
Profit/loss before tax		-1,093,587	-98,623
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1	21,276	21,696
Net profit/loss for the year		-1,072,311	-76,927

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		-1,072,311	-76,927
		-1,072,311	-76,927

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
Property, plant and equipment in progress		282,785,599	172,703,834
Property, plant and equipment	2	282,785,599	172,703,834
Deposits		232,530	200,000
Fixed asset investments	3	232,530	200,000
Fixed assets		283,018,129	172,903,834
Receivables from group enterprises		0	15,658,621
Other receivables		5,441,837	1,969,661
Corporation tax		618,776	104,216
Receivables		6,060,613	17,732,498
Cash at bank and in hand		4,297,601	63,670,658
Currents assets		10,358,214	81,403,156
Assets		293,376,343	254,306,990

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
Share capital		25,000,000	25,000,000
Share premium account		185,000,000	185,000,000
Retained earnings		-5,405,418	-52,437
Equity	4	204,594,582	209,947,563
Provision for deferred tax		434,500	1,044,368
Provisions		434,500	1,044,368
Credit institutions		28,059,548	0
Deposits		35,631,475	25,327,865
Other payables	6	5,488,037	0
Long-term debt	5	69,179,060	25,327,865
Trade payables		19,168,201	17,987,194
Short-term debt		19,168,201	17,987,194
Debt		88,347,261	43,315,059
Liabilities and equity		293,376,343	254,306,990
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	7		
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Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017 <u>DKK</u>	2016 <u>DKK</u>
1 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	-618,776	-104,197
Deferred tax for the year	-609,868	82,501
	<u>-1,228,644</u>	<u>-21,696</u>
which breaks down as follows:		
Tax on profit/loss for the year	-21,276	-21,696
Tax on changes in equity	-1,207,368	0
	<u>-1,228,644</u>	<u>-21,696</u>
 2 Property, plant and equipment		
		Property, plant and equipment in progress <u>DKK</u>
Cost at 1 January		171,706,955
Additions for the year		<u>111,078,644</u>
Cost at 31 December		<u>282,785,599</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December		<u>282,785,599</u>
Interest expenses recognised as part of cost		<u>6,801,587</u>
 3 Fixed asset investments		
		<u>Deposits</u> DKK
Cost at 1 January		200,000
Additions for the year		<u>32,530</u>
Cost at 31 December		<u>232,530</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December		<u>232,530</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Equity

	Share capital	Share premium	Retained	Total
	DKK	account	earnings	DKK
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	25,000,000	185,000,000	-52,438	209,947,562
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments, end of year	0	0	-5,488,037	-5,488,037
Tax on adjustment of hedging instruments for the year	0	0	1,207,368	1,207,368
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-1,072,311	-1,072,311
Equity at 31 December	25,000,000	185,000,000	-5,405,418	204,594,582

The share capital consists of 25,000 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1,000. No shares carry any special rights.

5 Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	2017	2016
	DKK	DKK
Credit institutions		
Between 1 and 5 years	28,059,548	0
Long-term part	28,059,548	0
Within 1 year	0	0
	28,059,548	0
Deposits		
After 5 years	35,631,475	25,327,865
Long-term part	35,631,475	25,327,865
Within 1 year	0	0
	35,631,475	25,327,865
Other payables		
After 5 years	5,488,037	0
Long-term part	5,488,037	0
Within 1 year	0	0
	5,488,037	0

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments contracts in the form of interest rate swaps have been concluded. At the balance sheet date, the fair value of derivative financial instruments amounts to:

	<u>2017</u> DKK	<u>2016</u> DKK
Liabilities	5,488,037	0

Interest rate swap contracts have been concluded to hedge future interest payments on floating rate loans. The contracts have a term of 144 months. Under the contracts, an interest rate of CIBOR +0% is exchanged for a fixed rate of interest of 1.635% on loans with a principal amount of DKK 300,000,000. The interest rate swap contract has been concluded for the maturity period of the loan of 10 years. At the balance sheet date, the fair value of the interest rate swap amounts to DKK 5,488,037 (liability).

7 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Charges and security

The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:

	<u>2017</u> DKK	<u>2016</u> DKK
Mortgage deeds totalling DKK 50,000,000 that provide a charge in land and buildings at a total carrying amount of	282,785,599	0
Pledge of bank deposits	4,289,008	0

Contingent liabilities

Contractual obligations related to the construction were stated at DKK 347 million at 31 December 2017.

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Neohorm A/S, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. 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 un-earned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Related parties

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group Annual Report of 2017 may be obtained at the following addresses:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
NEY Investments BV	Siriusdreef 22, NL-2132 WT Hoofddorp, The Netherlands
Haydn Holding AB	Husargatan 3, 211 28 Malmö, Sweden

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Soundport A/S for 2017 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2017 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and are subsequently remeasured at their fair values. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are classified as "Other receivables" and "Other payables", respectively.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments are recognised in the income statement unless the derivative financial instrument is designated and qualify as hedge accounting, see below.

Hedge accounting

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of expected future transactions are recognised in retained earnings under equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge. The ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement. If the hedged transaction results in an asset or a liability, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity and recognised in the cost of the asset or the liability, respectively. If the hedged transaction results in an income or an expense, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity to the income statement in the period in which the hedged transaction is recognised. The amount is recognised in the same item as the hedged transaction.

Income Statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise office expenses, etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest as well as extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with its parent company and affiliated companies. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Balance Sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment in progress are measured at cost price plus borrowing costs and other building-related costs.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Loans, such as loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.