

CC Orange Invest ApS

**C/O Accountor
Herlev Hovedgade 195 c, 2.
2730 Herlev**

CVR No 35 25 45 36

Annual report for

01.01.2017

-

31.12.2017

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on: 17/5 2018

Chairman

Vilhelm Eigil Hahn-Petersen

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Company Information

Company

CC Orange Invest ApS
c/o Accountor
Herlev Hovedgade 195 C, 2.
DK - 2730 Herlev

Central Business Registration No 35 25 45 36
Registered in Herlev

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December 2017

Financial year: 5th financial year

Incorporated: 6 June 2013

Board of Directors

Jens Jørgen Hahn-Petersen, Chairman

Vilhelm Eigil Hahn-Petersen

Peter Ryttergaard

Executive Board

Vilhelm Eigil Hahn-Petersen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup
Cvr nr. 33 77 12 31

Management's Review

Primary activities

The Company's main activity is to act as a holding company of group subsidiaries.

Development in activities and finances

The income statement of the Company for 2017 shows a loss of DKK 1,809k, and at 31 December 2017 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 152,743k.

Subsequent events

In April 2018, the company's subsidiary MobyLife Holding A/S has settled bond debt at price 12% of the nominal value.

Except for the above, no events have occurred after the balance sheet date of importance to the Annual Report.

Management's Statement

The Boards of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of CC Orange Invest ApS for the financial year 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017.

The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management's Review has been 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 31.12.2017 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017.

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.

Herlev, 17 May 2018

Executive Board

Vilhelm Eigil Hahn-Petersen

Board of Directors

Jens Jørgen Hahn-Petersen
Chairman

Vilhelm Eigil Hahn-Petersen

Peter Ryttergaard

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of CC Orange Invest 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 and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of CC Orange Invest ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017, which comprise income statement and statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement 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 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.

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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.

Hellerup 17 May 2018

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Torben Jensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne18651

Thomas Baunkjær Andersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne35483

Profit and loss 1 January - 31 December

	Notes	2017 DKKk	2016 DKKk
General and administrative expenses		-1,271	-543
Gross profit / Operating profit		-1,271	-543
Finance costs	3	-365	-14
Profit before income tax		-1,636	-557
Income tax expenses	4	-173	122
Profit for the period		-1,809	-435

Statement of comprehensive income 1 January - 31 December

	Notes	2017 DKKk	2016 DKKk
Profit for the period		-1,809	-435
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		-1,809	-435

Balance sheet 31 December

	Notes	31.12.2017 DKKk	31.12.2016 DKKk
Investment in subsidiaries	5	153,378	153,378
Deferred tax assets		-	25
Financial assets		153,378	153,403
Total non-current assets		153,378	153,403
Receivables from group enterprises		19	-
Other receivables		-	500
Income tax receivable		-	148
Receivables		19	648
Cash		2	-
Total current assets		21	648
Total assets		153,399	154,051

Balance sheet 31 December

		31.12.2017	31.12.2016
	Notes	DKKk	DKKk
Share capital	6	25,140	25,140
Share premium		31,000	-
Retained earnings		96,603	98,412
Total equity		152,743	123,552
Borrowings, credit institutions		-	30,282
Trade payables		93	217
Intercompany debt		62	-
Other payables		500	-
Total current liabilities		655	30,499
Total liabilities		655	30,499
Total equity and liabilities		153,399	154,051

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital DKKk	Share premium DKKk	Retained earnings DKKk	Total DKKk
Equity at 01.01.2016	25,140	-	98,847	123,987
Profit for the period	-	-	-435	-435
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-435	-435
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</i>				
Capital increase	-	-	-	-
Equity at 31.12.2016	25,140	-	98,412	123,552
Profit for the period	-	-	-1,809	-1,809
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-1,809	-1,809
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</i>				
Capital increase	0	31,000	-	31,000
Equity at 31.12.2017	25,140	31,000	96,603	152,743

Cash flow statement 1 January - 31 December

	Notes	2017 DKKk	2016 DKKk
Profit (loss) for the year		-1,809	-435
Adjustment for non-cash transactions	11	538	-108
Change in net working capital	12	920	-2,576
Cash flows from primary operating activities		-351	-3,119
Interests paid		-365	-14
Net cash flow from operating activities		-716	-3,133
Capital injection, subsidiaries		-	-30,000
Net cash flow from investing activities		-	-30,000
Capital increase	13	31,000	-
Cash flow from financing activities		31,000	-
Net cash flow for the year		30,284	-33,133
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		-30,282	2,851
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year		2	-30,282

Notes

1. Accounting policies
2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements
3. Financial expenses
4. Tax on profit for the year
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6. Share capital
7. Related parties
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12. Changes in net working capital
13. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Notes

1. Accounting policies

The Financial Statements for the company, CC Orange Invest ApS have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and as adopted by the European Union as well as additional Danish disclosure requirements applying to entities of reporting class B.

The annual report is prepared according to standards and interpretations effective for financial years beginning on 1 January 2017. No standards or interpretations have been adopted early.

The functional currency of the Company is DKK.

General information on recognition and measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost method.

Consolidated financial statements

Referring to IFRS 10 no consolidated financial statements have been prepared, due to the fact that the ultimate parent company, CataCap I K/S, will publish IFRS financial statement as investment company, where the company are recognised and measured at fair value.

New standards

The IASB has issued a number of new or amended standards and interpretations effective for financial years beginning after 1 January 2017.

There are no IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the company.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the statement of profit or loss, within finance costs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Company's ordinary activities.

Finance expenses

Finance expenses comprise interest expenses, including payables and transactions in foreign currencies as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Notes

1. Accounting policies - continued

Income tax and deferred tax

The company is the administration company in the joint taxation with its Danish subsidiaries. The Danish income tax payable is allocated between the jointly taxed Danish companies based on their proportion of taxable income (full absorption including reimbursement of tax deficits). The jointly taxed companies are taxed under the Danish Tax Payment Scheme. Additions, deductions and allowances are recognised under financial income or financial costs.

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Financial Statements. 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.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available, against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost.

Impairment tests are performed on subsidiaries if events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. If cost exceeds the recoverable amount, the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount.

Receivables

Receivables are initially recognised at fair value adjusted for any transaction costs. Subsequently, receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value. Write-down is made to net realisable value to provide for expected losses.

Notes

1. Accounting policies - continued

Equity

Dividend distribution

Dividends are recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting.

Other liabilities

Other debt or liabilities covering trade creditors and other debt are recognised at amortized cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Statement of cash flow

The cash flow statement shows the cash flows during the year distributed on operating, investing and financing activities, changes in cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated using the indirect method and comprise profit for the year adjusted for non-cash items, changes in working capital, interest paid and received etc., and payments of corporate tax.

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisitions and divestment of businesses and purchase and sale of enterprises, activities and fixed asset investments as well as purchase, development, improvement and sale, etc. of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, including acquisition of assets held under finance leases, and short term bank debt.

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the contributed capital and related costs as well as the raising of loans, inception of finance leases, instalments on interest-bearing debt, purchase of treasury shares, and payment of dividend.

Cash and cash equivalents

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, bank deposits and borrowings from bank and credit institutions.

Notes

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

The judgments, estimates and assumptions made are based on historical experience and other factors that Management considers to be reliable, but which by their very nature are associated with uncertainty and unpredictability. These assumptions may prove incomplete or incorrect, and unexpected events or circumstances may arise. The most critical judgments, estimates and assumptions for the individual items are described below.

The company is also subject to risks and uncertainties that may lead to actual results differing from these estimates, both positively and negatively.

Impairment test of investments in subsidiaries

The Company tests, if there are indicators of impairment, whether investments in subsidiaries has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 1. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units will be determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates.

Investments in subsidiaries amounts to DKK 153.378k and no impairment losses has been recognised in 2017.

Notes

3. Financial expenses

	2017	2016
	DKKk	DKKk
Interest expenses	365	14
Exchange rate adjustments	-	-
	365	14

4. Tax on profit for the year

	2017	2016
	DKKk	DKKk
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	148
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-148	-
Total current tax expense	-148	148

Deferred tax:		
Adjustment of deferred tax for the year	-25	-26
Total deferred tax assets	-25	-26
Income tax expenses for the period	-173	122

Income tax expenses are specified as follows:

Calculated 22.0% tax on profit for the year before income tax	360	123
Tax effects of:		
Unrecognised tax asset	-360	-1
Prior year adjustments	-173	-
	-173	122
Effective tax rate	-11%	22%

Notes

5. Investment in subsidiaries

	2017	2016
	DKKk	DKKk
Cost:		
At 01.01.2017	153,378	123,378
Additions during the year	-	30,000
Disposals during the year	-	-
At 31.12.2017	153,378	153,378
Impairment:		
At 01.01.2017	-	-
Impairment charge	-	-
At 31.12.2017	-	-
Carrying amount 31.12.2017	153,378	153,378

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	2017	2016
		Vote and ownership	Vote and ownership
MobyLife Holding A/S	Herlev, Denmark	82.21%	82.21%
MobyLife DM ApS	Herlev, Denmark	75.00%	75.00%

Notes

6. Share capital

The company's share capital is divided into three classes of shares, A-shares, B-shares and C-shares each of a nominal value of DKK 1.00, none of the shares have special rights.

The share capital comprise 25.140.300 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1 each. Following transactions have been carried out on the share capital in the financial year:

	Share class	Number of shares	Nominal value DKKk
Changes in share capital:			
Share capital at 01.01.2017	A	25,140,000	25,140
Share capital at 01.01.2017	B	100	-
Share capital at 01.01.2017	C	100	-
Capital increase at 30.06.2017	A	100	0
Share capital at 31.12.2017		25,140,300	25,140

7. Related parties

The company is controlled by CataCap I K/S.

The following transactions were carried through with related parties:

	2017 DKKk
Transactions with CataCap I K/S	
Capital increase at 30.06.2017	31,000

Transactions with subsidiaries

In 2017 transactions with subsidiaries involves transactions there are related to the company's ordinary activities.

Transactions with subsidiaries are in the financial year carried out on arm's length basis.

Notes

8. Commitments and contingent liabilities and assets

Contingent liabilities

Joint taxation

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the MobyLife Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of the company. CC Orange Invest ApS is the management company of the joint taxation. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

9. Financial risk management

Credit risks

The company is not exposed to any significant credit risks, due to the fact that the company main activity is to own shares in subsidiaries.

Liquidity risks

The company is not exposed to any significant liquidity risks, due to the fact that the company main activity is to own shares in subsidiaries financed by equity.

Foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk

Management consider the foreign exchange risk as immaterial due to the limited number of transactions. The company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk, due to the fact that the company not have any significant borrowings.

Capital management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to secure the group's (investments in subsidiaries) ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital. Any surplus liquidity is used to reduce debt.

The management monitors the share and capital structure to ensure that the company's capital resources support the strategic goals.

Notes

10. Events after the balance sheet date

In April 2018, the company's subsidiary MobyLife Holding A/S has settled bond debt at price 12% of the nominal value.

Except for the above, no events have occurred after the balance sheet date of importance to the Annual Report.

	2017	2016
	DKKk	DKKk
11. Adjustment for non-cash transactions		
Finance cost	365	14
Income tax expenses	148	-122
Deferred tax	25	-
	538	-108

12. Changes in net working capital

	2017	2016
	DKKk	DKKk
Changes in other receivables	481	-500
Changes in trade and other payables	439	-2,076
	920	-2,576

	2017	2016
	DKKk	DKKk
13. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities		
Cash flow from financing activities at 01.01.2017	-	-
Capital increase	31,000	-
Proceeds from receivables - group enterprises	-	-
Cash flow from financing activities at 31.12.2017	31,000	-