

Sergel A/S

Holmbladsgade 70, st, DK-2300 København S

CVR no. 35 48 10 36

Annual report for 2017

Adopted at the annual general meeting
on 23 May 2018

Karl Johan Magnus Bille
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory and executive boards have today discussed and approved the annual report of Sergel 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 company's financial position at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 23 May 2018

Executive board

Karl Johan Magnus Bille

Supervisory board

Ewa Lilly Yvonne Glennow

Per Håkan Örtlund

Peter Lönnquist

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Sergel A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sergel A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, notes and summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position 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.

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.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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, 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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Copenhagen, 23 May 2018

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 33 96 35 56

Christian Sanderhage
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE no. mne23347

Henrik Hartmann Olesen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE no. mne34143

Company details

The company

Sergel A/S
Holmbladsgade 70, st
DK-2300 København S

CVR no.: 35 48 10 36

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2017

Domicile: Copenhagen

Supervisory board

Ewa Lilly Yvonne Glenow
Per Håkan Örtlund
Peter Lönnquist

Executive board

Karl Johan Magnus Bille

Auditors

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Weidekampsgade 6
DK-2300 København

Consolidated financial statements

The company is part of Marginalen group

Management's review

Business activities

The company's primary activity comprises debt collection for Telia Denmark, Branch of Telia Nattjänster Norden AB and other costumers and related business.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties

The recognition and measurement of items in the financial statements is not subject to any uncertainty.

Unusual matters

The Company's financial position at 31 December 2017 and the results of its operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 are not affected by any unusual matters.

Business review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December shows a profit of TDKK 3.450, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2017 shows equity of TDKK 8.012.

Significant events occurring after end of reporting period

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u> TDKK	<u>2016</u> TDKK
Gross profit		22.818	22.962
Staff expenses	1	-18.508	-17.914
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		<u>-43</u>	<u>0</u>
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		4.267	5.048
Financial income		200	10
Financial expenses		<u>-28</u>	<u>-16</u>
Profit/loss before tax		4.439	5.042
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	<u>-989</u>	<u>-1.109</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>3.450</u>	<u>3.933</u>
 Distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		<u>3.450</u>	<u>3.933</u>
		<u>3.450</u>	<u>3.933</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u> TDKK	<u>2016</u> TDKK
Assets			
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		727	0
Tangible assets	3	727	0
Other receivables		1.038	663
Fixed asset investments		1.038	663
Fixed assets total		1.765	663
Trade receivables		9.207	1.442
Receivables from group companies		0	17.232
Other receivables		32	8
Prepayments		312	158
Receivables		9.551	18.840
Cash at bank and in hand		9.953	1
Current assets total		19.504	18.841
Assets total		21.269	19.504

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u> TDKK	<u>2016</u> TDKK
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital		500	500
Retained earnings		<u>7.512</u>	<u>7.112</u>
Equity	4	<u>8.012</u>	<u>7.612</u>
Provision for deferred tax		<u>33</u>	<u>0</u>
Provisions total		<u>33</u>	<u>0</u>
Banks		0	27
Trade payables		1.316	2.498
Payables to group companies		546	1.358
Corporation tax		956	1.109
Other payables		8.242	6.900
Deferred income		<u>2.164</u>	<u>0</u>
Short-term debt		<u>13.224</u>	<u>11.892</u>
Debt total		<u>13.224</u>	<u>11.892</u>
Liabilities and equity total		<u>21.269</u>	<u>19.504</u>
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	5		

Notes

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	TDKK	TDKK
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	15.419	15.851
Pensions	1.530	1.503
Other staff costs	<u>1.559</u>	<u>560</u>
	<u>18.508</u>	<u>17.914</u>
Average number of employees	<u>32</u>	<u>29</u>
2 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	956	1.109
Deferred tax for the year	<u>33</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>989</u>	<u>1.109</u>
3 Tangible assets		Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
		<u> </u>
Cost at 1 January 2017		0
Additions for the year		<u>770</u>
Cost at 31 December 2017		<u>770</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2017		0
Depreciation for the year		<u>43</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2017		<u>43</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2017		<u>727</u>

Notes

4 Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2017	500	7.112	7.612
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	-3.050	-3.050
Net profit/loss for the year	0	3.450	3.450
Equity at 31 December 2017	500	7.512	8.012

5 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

The entity participated until June 29th 2017 in a Danish joint taxation arrangement in which Telia Denmark, Branch of Telia Nattjänster Norden AB serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity was therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The total known net liability of the jointly taxed entities under the joint taxation arrangement is evident from the administration company's financial statements.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Sergel 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, with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2017 is presented in TDKK

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 amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, 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 the asset can be measured reliably.

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

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any instalments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue and other external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue

Income from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise the year's amortisation, depreciation and impairment of fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses and foreign currency transactions and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, including changes arising from changes in tax rates, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Tangible assets

Items of fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Accounting policies

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years

Gains or losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise costs incurred concerning subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss allowed for carry forward are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future income or by offsetting against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group companies and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent reporting years.

Accounting policies

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign-exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency transactions are considered cash flow hedges, the value adjustments are taken directly to equity.