

Apollovej Holding ApS

c/o Cobblestone A/S, Gammel Køge Landevej 57, 3., Valby

CVR no. 35 85 11 51

Annual report for 2017

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 15 June 2018

Mette Kapsch chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Apollovej Holding 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 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.

The executive board recommends that the annual report should be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 15 June 2018

Management

Mette Kapsch

Yves Barthels

Romain Pierre André Delvert

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Apollovej Holding 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 Apollovej ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017, which comprise Income statement, balance sheet, notes and summary of significant accounting policies.

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.

Independent auditor's report

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. 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.

Independent auditor's report

- 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.

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 June 2018

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 33 77 12 31

Jesper Winholt

State Authorised Public Accountant

MNE/no.\mne13914

Janni Guldager

State Authorised Public Accountant

MNE no. mne33255

Company details

The company

Apollovej Holding ApS

c/o Cobblestone A/S

Gammel Køge Landevej 57, 3.

Valby

CVR no.:

35 85 11 51

Reporting period:

1 January - 31 December 2017

Domicile:

Copenhagen

Management

Mette Kapsch

Yves Barthels

Romain Pierre André Delvert

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Business activities

The principal activity for the company is to hold shares in subsidiaries.

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 loss of DKK 77.464, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2017 shows equity of DKK 340.719.437.

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

	Note	2017	2016
		DKK	DKK
Other external expenses	-	-75.097	-72.762
Gross profit		-75.097	-72.762
Financial income		26	0
Financial expenses		-2.393	0
Profit/loss before tax		-77.464	-72.762
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year	-	-77.464	-72.762
Distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		-77.464	-72.762
		-77.464	-72.762

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
Assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	3	340.862.706	300.862.706
Fixed asset investments		340.862.706	300.862.706
Fixed assets total		340.862.706	300.862.706
Cash at bank and in hand		33.473	114.620
Current assets total		33.473	114.620
Assets total		340.896.179	300.977.326

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2017	2016
		DKK	DKK
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital		68.191.421	60.191.421
Retained earnings		272.528.016	240.605.480
Equity	4	340.719.437	300.796.901
Banks		0	3.683
Trade payables		65.961	65.961
Payables to group companies		110.781	110.781
Short-term debt		176.742	180.425
Debt total		176.742	180.425
Liabilities and equity total		340.896.179	300.977.326
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	5		

Notes

		2017	2016
1	Staff costs		
	Average number of employees	0	0
2	Tax on profit/loss for the year	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
	Current tax for the year	0	0
3	Investments in subsidiaries		
	Cost at 1 January 2017	300.862.706	300.862.706
	Additions for the year	40.000.000	0
	Cost at 31 December 2017	340.862.706	300.862.706
	Carrying amount at 31 December 2017	340.862.706	300.862.706

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Apollovej ApS	Valby, Denmark	68.117.480	100% 2	64.494.822	-48.154.004

Notes

Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2017	60.191.421	240.605.480	300.796.901
Cash capital increase	8.000.000	32.000.000	40.000.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-77.464	-77.464
Equity at 31 December 2017	68.191.421	272.528.016	340.719.437

The share capital consists of:

A-1 shares of DKK -	61.249.778
A-2 shares of DKK -	61.250
A-3 shares of DKK -	61.250
B-1 shares of DKK -	6.805.530
B-2 shares of DKK -	6.806
B-3 shares of DKK -	6.806
C-1 share of DKK -	1
	68.191.421

5 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Other contingent liabilities
The Danish Group jointly taxed companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the Group's overall corporate and witholding taxes etc.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Apollovej Holding ApS 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 are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2017 is presented in DKK.

Pursuant to sections §110 subsection 1, of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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

Other external expenses

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

Accounting policies

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, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of mortgage loans 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

Investments in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost. If cost exceeds the recoverable amount, a write-down is made to this lower value. The investment is reduced with declared dividend that exceeds retained earnings during the period of ownership.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost. If the cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is provided to the lower value. The investment is reduced with declared dividend that exceeds retained earnings during the period of ownership.

Liabilities

Liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to nominal value.

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.