
AX IV Con ApS

c/o Conscia A/S, Kirkebjerg Parkvej 9, 2., DK-2605
Brøndby

Annual Report for 1 October 2018 - 30 September 2019

CVR No 36 90 00 24

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
17/3 2020

Martin Adrian Møller
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of AX IV Con ApS for the financial year 1 October 2018 - 30 September 2019.

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 30 September 2019 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2018/19.

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.

Brøndby, 17 March 2020

Executive Board

Jess Ørgaard Libak Tropp
CEO

Board of Directors

Torben Brandt Munch
Chairman

Jess Ørgaard Libak Tropp

Peter Thorninger

Erik Jonas Frederik Näslund

Emil André Schacher

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of AX IV Con ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 September 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 October 2018 - 30 September 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of AX IV Con ApS for the financial year 1 October 2018 - 30 September 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity 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.

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 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.

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.

Hellerup, 17 March 2020

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Rasmus Friis Jørgensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne28705

Thomas Baunkjær Andersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne35483

Company Information

The Company

AX IV Con ApS
c/o Conscia A/S, Kirkebjerg Parkvej 9, 2.
DK-2605 Brøndby

CVR No: 36 90 00 24
Financial period: 1 October - 30 September
Incorporated: 21 May 2015
Financial year: 4th financial year
Municipality of reg. office: Brøndby

Board of Directors

Torben Brandt Munch, Chairman
Jess Ørgaard Libak Tropp
Peter Thorninger
Erik Jonas Frederik Näslund
Emil André Schacher

Executive Board

Jess Ørgaard Libak Tropp

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's Review

Key activities

The main activities of AX IV Con ApS consist of owning capital shares in affiliated companies including other related business, cf. the board's assesment.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2018/19 shows a profit of TDKK 43,432, and at 30 September 2019 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 355,017.

Business combinations

AX IV Con ApS has been merged with AX IV Con I ApS and AX IV Con II ApS in the financial year 2018/19. The merger has been accounted under the book value method.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Recognition and measurement in the Annual Report have not been subject to any uncertainty.

Subsequent events

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

Income Statement

1 October 2018 - 30 September 2019

	Note	2018/19 TDKK	2017/18 TDKK
Gross profit/loss		-12	-959
Other operating expenses		-1.232	0
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-1.244	-959
Income from investments in subsidiaries		85.000	0
Financial income	1	4.051	735
Financial expenses	2	-49.307	-7.092
Profit/loss before tax		38.500	-7.316
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	4.932	1.626
Net profit/loss for the year		43.432	-5.690

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		43.432	-5.690
		43.432	-5.690

Balance Sheet at 30 September 2019

Assets

	Note	2018/19 TDKK	2017/18 TDKK
Investments in subsidiaries	4	734.940	398.972
Fixed asset investments		734.940	398.972
Fixed assets		734.940	398.972
Receivables from group enterprises		65.497	3.307
Deferred tax asset		0	25
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		31.078	16.708
Prepayments		75	0
Receivables		96.650	20.040
Cash at bank and in hand		3.046	5.852
Currents assets		99.696	25.892
Assets		834.636	424.864

Balance Sheet at 30 September 2019

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2018/19 TDKK	2017/18 TDKK
Share capital		3.232	3.197
Share premium account		10.100	8.565
Retained earnings		341.685	301.967
Equity		355.017	313.729
Provision for deferred tax		17	0
Provisions		17	0
Credit institutions		0	95.780
Corporation tax		8.252	2.147
Long-term debt	5	8.252	97.927
Credit institutions	5	50.018	0
Payables to group enterprises		421.332	4.675
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		0	8.496
Other payables		0	37
Short-term debt		471.350	13.208
Debt		479.602	111.135
Liabilities and equity		834.636	424.864
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Share premium	Retained	Total
	<u>TDKK</u>	<u>account</u>	<u>earnings</u>	<u>TDKK</u>
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
Equity at 1 October 2018	3.197	8.565	301.967	313.729
Net effect from merger and acquisition under the book value method	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>-12.924</u>	<u>-12.924</u>
Adjusted equity at 1 October 2018	3.197	8.565	289.043	300.805
Cash capital increase	35	10.100	0	10.135
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments, end of year	0	0	645	645
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	43.432	43.432
Transfer from share premium account	<u>0</u>	<u>-8.565</u>	<u>8.565</u>	<u>0</u>
Equity at 30 September 2019	<u>3.232</u>	<u>10.100</u>	<u>341.685</u>	<u>355.017</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2018/19	2017/18
	TDKK	TDKK
1 Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	4.046	735
Exchange adjustments	5	0
	<u>4.051</u>	<u>735</u>
2 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	27.989	158
Other financial expenses	21.318	6.934
	<u>49.307</u>	<u>7.092</u>
3 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	-5.676	-1.626
Deferred tax for the year	744	0
	<u>-4.932</u>	<u>-1.626</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2018/19	2017/18
	TDKK	TDKK
4 Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 October 2018	398.972	306.237
Net effect from merger and acquisition	330.005	0
Additions for the year	5.963	92.735
Carrying amount at 30 September 2019	734.940	398.972

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership
Conscia A/S	Denmark, Brøndby	600	100%
Conscia Sverige AB	Sweden, Stockholm	6.148	37%

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:

	2018/19	2017/18
	TDKK	TDKK
Credit institutions		
Between 1 and 5 years	0	95.780
Long-term part	0	95.780
Other short-term debt to credit institutions	50.018	0
	50.018	95.780
Corporation tax		
Between 1 and 5 years	8.252	2.147
Long-term part	8.252	2.147
Within 1 year	0	0
	8.252	2.147

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

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 Capnor Connery HoldCo 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 unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of AX IV Con ApS for 2018/19 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 2018/19 are presented in TDKK.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements of Capnor Connery HoldCo A/S (ultimate parent), the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been 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.

Business combinations

Intragroup business combinations are accounted under the book value method. Under this method, the enterprises are combined at carrying amounts, and no differences are identified. Any consideration which exceeds the carrying amount of the acquired enterprise is recognised directly in equity. The book value method is applied at the date of acquisition, and comparative figures have not been restated.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

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. Transactions at secured exchange rates are recognised at security rate, mainly included in the gross profit.

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.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Hedge accounting

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recognised in the income statement as are any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability related to the hedged risk.

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.

Changes in the fair values of financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of net investments in independent foreign subsidiaries or associates are recognised directly in equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge, whereas the ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement.

Income Statement

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of other external expenses.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of subsidiaries.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the subsidiary. However, dividends relating to earnings in the subsidiary before it was acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the subsidiary.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

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 wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

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 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.

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.