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# ***cut-e Danmark A/S***

Flæsketorvet 68, 1., DK-1711 København V

## **Annual Report for 27 August 2015 - 31 December 2016**

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CVR No 37 04 51 87

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted at  
the Annual General  
Meeting of the Company on  
19/06 2017

Andreas Lohff  
Chairman



**pwc**

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# Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of cut-e Danmark A/S for the financial year 27 August 2015 - 31 December 2016.

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 2016 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2015/16.

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

Copenhagen, 19 June 2017

## Executive Board

Jonas Haukaas

## Board of Directors

Andreas Lohff  
Chairman

Espen Skorstad

Jonas Haukaas

# Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of cut-e Danmark 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 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 27 August 2015 - 31 December 2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of cut-e Danmark A/S for the financial year 27 August 2015 - 31 December 2016, 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, 19 June 2017

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Brian Rønne Nielsen

statsautoriseret revisor

## **Company Information**

### **The Company**

cut-e Danmark A/S  
Flæsketorvet 68, 1.  
DK-1711 København V

CVR No: 37 04 51 87  
Financial period: 27 August - 31 December  
Municipality of reg. office: København

### **Board of Directors**

Andreas Lohff, Chairman  
Espen Skorstad  
Jonas Haukaas

### **Executive Board**

Jonas Haukaas

### **Auditors**

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Strandvejen 44  
DK-2900 Hellerup

## **Management's Review**

Financial Statements of cut-e Danmark A/S for 2015/16 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

### **Development in the year**

The income statement of the Company for 2015/16 shows a loss of DKK 731,768, and at 31 December 2016 the balance sheet of the Company shows negative equity of DKK 231,768.

### **Capital resources**

The Company has lost more than half its share capital and is therefore comprised by the provisions of section 119 of the Danish Companies Act on loss of capital.

### **Subsequent events**

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



## Income Statement 27 August - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2015/16</u> DKK
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>396,367</b>
Staff expenses	2	<u>-1,111,728</u>
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>-715,361</b>
Financial income	3	2,283
Financial expenses	4	<u>-18,690</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-731,768</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>0</u>
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>-731,768</u></b>

## Distribution of profit

### Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		<u>-731,768</u>
		<b><u>-731,768</u></b>

## Balance Sheet 31 December

### Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u> DKK
Deposits		<u>10,500</u>
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<u><b>10,500</b></u>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<u><b>10,500</b></u>
Deferred tax asset	5	<u>0</u>
<b>Receivables</b>		<u><b>0</b></u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u><b>409,908</b></u>
<b>Currents assets</b>		<u><b>409,908</b></u>
<b>Assets</b>		<u><b>420,408</b></u>

# Balance Sheet 31 December

## Liabilities and equity

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u> DKK
Share capital		500,000
Retained earnings		-731,768
<b>Equity</b>		<b>-231,768</b>
Credit institutions		14,115
Trade payables		31,899
Payables to group enterprises		505,944
Payables to owners and Management		131
Other payables		100,087
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>652,176</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>652,176</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>420,408</b>
Going concern	1	

## Statement of Changes in Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> DKK	<u>Retained earnings</u> DKK	<u>Total</u> DKK
Equity at 27 August	500,000	0	500,000
Net profit/loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>-731,768</u>	<u>-731,768</u>
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b><u>500,000</u></b>	<b><u>-731,768</u></b>	<b><u>-231,768</u></b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1 Going concern

The Company has lost more than half its share capital and is therefore comprised by the provisions of section 119 of the Danish Companies Act on loss of capital.

To secure the operation of the Company at least until 31 December 2017 Management has received a declaration of financial support from Cut-E Nordic AS. Management has presented the Financial Statements on the assumption of this support.

	<u>2015/16</u> DKK
<b>2 Staff expenses</b>	
Wages and salaries	1,065,170
Other social security expenses	5,863
Other staff expenses	40,695
	<u>1,111,728</u>
<b>Average number of employees</b>	<u>1</u>
<b>3 Financial income</b>	
Exchange gains	2,283
	<u>2,283</u>
<b>4 Financial expenses</b>	
Interest paid to group enterprises	5,944
Other financial expenses	2,434
Exchange loss	10,312
	<u>18,690</u>

## Notes to the Financial Statements

	2016
	DKK
<b>5 Provision for deferred tax</b>	
Tax loss carry-forward	-159,000
Transferred to deferred tax asset	159,000
	<u>0</u>
<b>Deferred tax asset</b>	
Calculated tax asset	159,000
Write-down to assessed value	-159,000
<b>Carrying amount</b>	<u>0</u>

## **Notes, Accounting Policies**

### **Basis of Preparation**

The Annual Report of cut-e Danmark A/S for 2015/16 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The Financial Statements for 2015/16 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, 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.

### **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.

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

# Notes, Accounting Policies

## Income Statement

### Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

### Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Contract work in progress (construction contracts) is recognised at the rate of completion, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the work completed for the year (percentage-of-completion method). This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the contract and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the contract.

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

### Direct costs

Expenses to achieve revenue for the year.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

### Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.



## **Notes, Accounting Policies**

### **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.

## **Balance Sheet**

### **Fixed asset investments**

Fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

### **Financial debts**

Loans, such as mortgage loans and 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.

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

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