

Premium Invest Denmark ApS
c/o Kirk Advokater ApS, Nørre Voldgade 8a, 1358 København K

Company reg. no. 34 71 54 83

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2015

The annual report have been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 19 May 2016.

Christian Kirk Zøllner
Chairman of the meeting

Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

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Management's report

The managing director has today presented the annual report of Premium Invest Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2015.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

I consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in my opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position as on 31 December 2015 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2015.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

København K, 19 May 2016

Managing Director

Christian Kirk Zøllner

The independent auditor's reports

To the shareholders of Premium Invest Denmark ApS

Report on the annual accounts

We have audited the annual accounts of Premium Invest Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2015, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The management's responsibility for the annual accounts

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore, the management is responsible for such internal control considered necessary in order to prepare annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the annual accounts based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and additional requirements under Danish audit regulation. This requires that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the annual accounts. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatements in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the management, as well as the overall presentation of the annual accounts.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The audit has not resulted in any qualification.

The independent auditor's reports

Opinion

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2015 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2015 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Emphasis of matter paragraph on other matters

Without modifying our conclusion we draw the attention to the balance sheet on page 7 showing that the company has a negative equity.

Copenhagen, 19 May 2016

Beierholm Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Company reg. no. 32 89 54 68

Jan Nygaard

State Authorised Public Accountant

Company data

The company

Premium Invest Denmark ApS
c/o Kirk Advokater ApS
Nørre Voldgade 8a
1358 København K

Company reg. no. 34 71 54 83

Domicile:

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Managing Director

Christian Kirk Zøllner

Auditors

Beierholm Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Nørre Farimagsgade 11
1364 København K

Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Gross loss	-134.766	-93.993
2 Other financial costs	-145.706	-107.908
Results before tax	-280.472	-201.901
Tax on ordinary results	82.860	47.177
Results for the year	-197.612	-154.724
Proposed distribution of the results:		
Allocated from results brought forward	-197.612	-154.724
Distribution in total	-197.612	-154.724

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Fixed assets			
3	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible fixed assets	<u>667.032</u>	<u>616.915</u>
	Intangible fixed assets in total	<u>667.032</u>	<u>616.915</u>
	Fixed assets in total	<u>667.032</u>	<u>616.915</u>
Current assets			
	Amounts owed by group enterprises	27.673	13.250
	Deferred tax assets	42.136	12.779
4	Receivable corporate tax	53.503	34.423
	Other debtors	<u>38.717</u>	<u>37.856</u>
	Debtors in total	<u>162.029</u>	<u>98.308</u>
	Cash funds	<u>79.411</u>	<u>239.696</u>
	Current assets in total	<u>241.440</u>	<u>338.004</u>
	Assets in total	<u>908.472</u>	<u>954.919</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	
Equity			
5	Contributed capital	80.000	80.000
6	Results brought forward	-392.108	-194.496
	Equity in total	-312.108	-114.496
Liabilities			
	Debt to group enterprises	1.195.580	1.050.530
	Long-term liabilities in total	1.195.580	1.050.530
	Trade creditors	25.000	17.500
	Other debts	0	1.385
	Short-term liabilities in total	25.000	18.885
	Liabilities in total	1.220.580	1.069.415
	Equity and liabilities in total	908.472	954.919

7 Related parties

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
1. The significant activities of the enterprise		
The main purpose of the company is to trade shares of rights to premium bond drawings and related business.		
2. Other financial costs		
Other financial costs	145.706	107.908
	<u>145.706</u>	<u>107.908</u>
3. Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible fixed assets		
Cost 1 January 2015	616.915	0
Additions during the year	50.117	616.915
Cost 31 December 2015	<u>667.032</u>	<u>616.915</u>
Book value 31 December 2015	<u>667.032</u>	<u>616.915</u>
4. Receivable corporate tax		
Receivable corporate tax 1 January 2015	34.423	-970
Paid corporate tax concerning last year	-34.423	-13.250
Calculated corporate tax for the present year	53.503	48.643
	<u>53.503</u>	<u>34.423</u>
5. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January 2015	80.000	80.000
	<u>80.000</u>	<u>80.000</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2015</u>	<u>31/12 2014</u>
6. Results brought forward		
Results brought forward 1 January 2015	-194.496	-39.772
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>-197.612</u>	<u>-154.724</u>
	<u>-392.108</u>	<u>-194.496</u>

7. Related parties

Ownership

According to the company's list of shareholders, the following shareholders own a minimum of 5 % of the voting rights or a minimum of 5 % of the share capital:

CKZ Holding ApS

Akusila Holding S.A.

Accounting policies used

The annual report for Premium Invest Denmark ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

The profit and loss account

Gross loss

The gross loss comprises the net turnover, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, work performed for own purposes and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.

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

Net financials

Net financials include interest income, interest expenses, and realised and unrealised capital gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities. Net financials are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts concerning the financial year.

Interest and other costs concerning loans for financing the production of intangible and tangible fixed assets and concerning the production period are not recognised in the cost of the fixed asset.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

Accounting policies used

The balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs comprise e.g. salaries, wages, and amortisation which directly and indirectly refer to the development activities.

Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible fixed assets provided that the technical utilisation, sufficient resources, and a potential, future market can be demonstrated, and provided that it is the intention to produce, market, or utilise the project. It is, however, a condition that the cost can be calculated reliably and that a sufficiently high degree of certainty indicates that future earnings will cover the costs for production, sales, and administration. Other development costs are recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with their realisation.

Capitalised development costs are measured at cost with deduction of accrued amortisation or at the recoverable value, if this is lower.

After completion of the development work, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated financial useful life. Usually, the amortisation period is 5 years and does not exceed 20 years.

Patents and licenses are measured at cost with deduction of accrued amortisation. Patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining patent period, and licenses are amortised over the contract period, however, for a maximum of 10 years.

Profit and loss from the realisation of development projects, patents, and licenses are measured as the difference between the sales price with deduction of sales costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Debtors

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

Accounting policies used

According to the rules of joint taxation, Premium Invest Denmark ApS is proportionally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, arising within the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. In the period 2014 to 2016, the corporate tax rate will be reduced gradually from 25 % to 22 %, which will affect the deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets. Unless a recognition with a different tax rate than 22 % will result in a significant material deviation in the estimated deferred tax liability or tax asset, deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognised by 22 %.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds with the deduction of transaction costs incurred. In following periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value by use of the effective interest. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the profit and loss account during the term of the loan.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.