

BRINK SERVICED OFFICES APS
Lyngbyvej 20, 3.
2100 København Ø

Annual report for 2020

Adopted at the annual general meeting on
14 July 2021

DocuSigned by:



Lynsey Ann Blair
chairman

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STATEMENT BY MANAGEMENT ON THE ANNUAL REPORT

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Brink Serviced Offices ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.


In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

In my 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 by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 14 July 2021

Executive board

DocuSigned by:

Lynsey Ann Blair
Director
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholder of Brink Serviced Offices ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Brink Serviced Offices ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. 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 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 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 the 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:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- 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.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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, 14 July 2021

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 25 57 81 98



Carsten Nielsen

State Authorized Public Accountant

MNE no. mne30212

COMPANY DETAILS

The company

Brink Serviced Offices ApS
Lyngbyvej 20, 3.
2100 København Ø

CVR no.: 15 30 00 78

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2020

Incorporated: 15 July 1991

Domicile: Copenhagen

Executive board

Lynsey Ann Blair

Auditors

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dampfærgevej 28
2100 København Ø

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Business review

The company operates as other related holding.

2020 was a very challenging period due to the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Following a very encouraging start to the year 2020, our strongest ever in terms of financial performance as a Group, the situation rapidly changed as the scale of the crisis facing our customers quickly became clear. We had to respond with speed and determination, taking some difficult decisions to cut costs, acting fast to help clients and working hard to support our own team members. While COVID-19 will continue to have a major impact to our business for some time to come, this allowed IWG's global market to take a massive leap forward as companies across the world discovered first-hand that their workforces could be highly engaged and productive while utilizing the hybrid way of working: at home, in a local office, and occasionally at corporate HQ. As a result, we remain optimistic as to the medium to long-term future of IWG.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2020 shows a profit of DKK 11.057.109, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows equity of DKK 11.726.793.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

There have been no significant subsequent events that require adjustments or disclosure in this Annual Report.

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

Financial risks

The single greatest financial risk to IWG is represented by the financial commitments deriving from the portfolio of leases held across the Group.

The profitability of centres is affected by movements in market rents, which, in turn, impact the price at which the company can sell to its customers. The fact that the outstanding lease terms with our landlords are, on average, significantly longer than the outstanding terms on our contracts with our customers creates a potential mismatch if revenues fall significantly, which can impact profitability and cash flows.

The Company has budgetary and financial reporting procedures, supported by appropriate key performance indicators, to manage credit, liquidity and other financial risk.

Key performance indicators used by management include assessment of turnover, occupancy rates and profitability per unit.

Economic risk

An economic downturn could adversely affect the Group's operating revenue, thereby reducing operating profit performance or, in an extreme scenario, result in operating losses.

Economic risks are managed by strict cost controls and management review of costs on a regular basis.

Competition risk

Increased competition in the serviced office industry and an inability to maintain sustainable competitive advantage may result in loss of market share.

These risk is managed by the board by maintaining the properties in good repair and by providing excellent service.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The annual report of Brink Serviced Offices ApS for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

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

The annual report for 2020 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 installments 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, consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods 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.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the company's activities, including losses on the sale of intangible assets and items of property, plant and equipment.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Other external expenses

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

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate 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, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The proportionate share of the profit/loss for the year of subsidiaries is recognised in the company's income statement after full elimination of intra-group profits/losses as well as impairment during the year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries participate in the joint taxation arrangement from the time when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and until the time when they withdraw from the consolidation.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use tax losses to reduce their own taxable profits.

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

Balance sheet

Investments in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries is measured at cost. If cost exceeds the recoverable amount, a write-down is made to this lower value.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

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 is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Liabilities

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

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
Gross profit		-6.128	102.835
Income from investments in subsidiaries		11.848.600	-250.000
Impairment losses on financial assets		-813.750	0
Financial income	1	<u>4.931</u>	<u>4.430</u>
Profit/loss before tax		11.033.653	-142.735
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	<u>23.456</u>	<u>-23.325</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>11.057.109</u>	<u>-166.060</u>
 Recommended appropriation of profit/loss			
Proposed dividend for the year		5.800.000	4.300.000
Retained earnings		<u>5.257.109</u>	<u>-4.466.060</u>
		<u>11.057.109</u>	<u>-166.060</u>

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
ASSETS			
Investments in subsidiaries	3	688.750	627.500
Fixed asset investments		688.750	627.500
Total non-current assets		688.750	627.500
Receivables from group enterprises		11.829.706	4.366.015
Other receivables		20	0
Corporation tax		18	0
Receivables		11.829.744	4.366.015
Total current assets		11.829.744	4.366.015
Total assets		12.518.494	4.993.515

BALANCE SHEET 31 DECEMBER

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital		500.000	500.000
Retained earnings		5.426.793	169.684
Proposed dividend for the year		5.800.000	4.300.000
Equity		<u>11.726.793</u>	<u>4.969.684</u>
Payables to subsidiaries		791.701	506
Corporation tax		0	23.325
Total current liabilities		<u>791.701</u>	<u>23.831</u>
Total liabilities		<u>791.701</u>	<u>23.831</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>12.518.494</u></u>	<u><u>4.993.515</u></u>
Contingent liabilities	4		
Related parties and ownership structure	5		

NOTES

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	DKK	DKK
1 FINANCIAL INCOME		
Interest received from subsidiaries	4.931	4.430
	<u>4.931</u>	<u>4.430</u>
2 TAX ON PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE YEAR		
Current tax for the year	-18	23.551
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-23.438	-226
	<u>-23.456</u>	<u>23.325</u>
3 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES		
Cost at 1 January 2020	1.502.500	1.502.500
Cost at 31 December 2020	1.502.500	1.502.500
Revaluations at 1 January 2020	-875.000	-625.000
Impairment of the year	61.250	-250.000
Revaluations at 31 December 2020	-813.750	-875.000
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	<u>688.750</u>	<u>627.500</u>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Registered office	Ownership interest	Equity	Profit/loss for the year
Business Center Nord ApS	Copenhagen	100%	817.695	577.911
Business Center City ApS	Copenhagen	100%	-2.228.031	124.029
Business Center Hørsholm af 2005 ApS	Hørsholm	100%	4.202	-86.166
Business Center Havnegade ApS	Copenhagen	100%	3.677.210	-235.690
Business Center Winghouse ApS	Copenhagen	100%	-1.326.522	-1.637.483
Business Center Lyngby Hovedgade ApS	Kgs. Lyngby	100%	131.492	359.537
Business Center Strandvejen ApS	Hellerup	100%	826.587	240.725

NOTES

4 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities

Regus Management ApS being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and, as from the financial year 2015, unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

As from 2015, the company is unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for any obligation to withhold tax interest, royalties and dividends.

The company is jointly tax registered with other Regus companies and is therefore jointly liable for VAT settlement.

Other contingent liabilities

The company have given a guaranty to the landlord of Strandvejen Business Center ApS of DKK 2 mill.

5 RELATED PARTIES AND OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

Controlling interest

IWG Plc, 22 Grenville Street, st. Heller, JE4 8PX Jersey.