



Tel.: +45 87 10 63 00
 randers@bdo.dk
 www.bdo.dk

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
 Thors Bakke 4, 2.
 DK-8900 Randers C
 CVR no. 20 22 26 70

QUICKPAY APS
P.O. PEDERSENS VEJ 2, 8200 AARHUS N
ANNUAL REPORT
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2022

**The Annual Report has been presented and
 adopted at the Company's Annual General
 Meeting on 15 May 2023**

Pascal Beij

The English part of this document is an unofficial translation of the original Danish text, and in case of any discrepancy between the Danish text and the English translation, the Danish text shall prevail.

CVR NO. 21 82 24 34

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COMPANY DETAILS

Company	QuickPay ApS P.O. Pedersens Vej 2 8200 Aarhus N CVR No.: 21 82 24 34 Established: 24 June 1999 Municipality: Aarhus Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December
Executive Board	Pascal Beij
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Thors Bakke 4, 2. 8900 Randers C
Bank	Danske Bank

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today the Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of QuickPay ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

The Annual Report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

The Management Commentary includes in my opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

I recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Aarhus, 11 May 2023

Executive Board

Pascal Beij

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of QuickPay ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of QuickPay ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

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.*

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

- *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 Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management Commentary, 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 Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary 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 Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management Commentary 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 Commentary.

Randers, 11 May 2023

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Søren Busch
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne46256

MANAGEMENT COMMENTARY

Principal activities

The principal activities comprise operation of Internet solutions and payment systems as well as activities in connection therewith.

Development in activities and financial and economic position

The company's income statement for 2022 shows a profit of T.DKK 20.189, and the company's balance sheet per. 31 December 2022 shows an equity of T.DKK 38.585.

Management considers the result to be satisfactory.

Significant events after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the Company's financial position.

INCOME STATEMENT 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
GROSS PROFIT		43.594.212	31.794.842
Staff costs.....	1	-17.830.356	-8.923.362
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses.....		-124.024	-170.505
OPERATING PROFIT		25.639.832	22.700.975
Other financial income.....	2	526.620	61.363
Impairment of asset investments.....		0	-204.000
Other financial expenses.....	3	-280.124	-157.084
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		25.886.328	22.401.254
Tax on profit/loss for the year.....	4	-5.697.548	-4.873.257
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		20.188.780	17.527.997
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Proposed dividend for the year.....		35.000.000	0
Retained earnings.....		-14.811.220	17.527.997
TOTAL		20.188.780	17.527.997

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

ASSETS	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Other plant, machinery tools and equipment.....		56.165	153.773
Leasehold improvements.....		329.165	31.783
Property, plant and equipment.....	5	385.330	185.556
Rent deposit and other receivables.....		633.222	0
Financial non-current assets.....	6	633.222	0
NON-CURRENT ASSETS.....		1.018.552	185.556
Trade receivables.....		6.767.800	6.443.388
Receivables from group enterprises.....		19.622.606	10.244.987
Deferred tax assets.....		43.146	102.973
Other receivables.....		1.643.701	1.745.476
Prepayments.....		80.506	64.082
Receivables.....	7	28.157.759	18.600.906
Cash and cash equivalents.....		27.528.917	13.949.470
CURRENT ASSETS.....		55.686.676	32.550.376
ASSETS.....		56.705.228	32.735.932

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Share capital.....		125.000	125.000
Retained earnings.....		3.459.776	18.270.996
Proposed dividend.....		35.000.000	0
EQUITY.....		38.584.776	18.395.996
Frozen holiday pay.....		0	604.584
Non-current liabilities.....	8	0	604.584
Trade payables.....		6.640.810	2.298.247
Debt to Group companies.....		0	9.594.509
Corporation tax payable.....		5.637.721	607.230
Other liabilities.....		5.841.921	1.235.366
Current liabilities.....		18.120.452	13.735.352
LIABILITIES.....		18.120.452	14.339.936
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES.....		56.705.228	32.735.932
 Contingencies etc.	 9		

EQUITY

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2022.....	125.000	18.270.996	0	18.395.996
Proposed profit allocation.....		-14.811.220	35.000.000	20.188.780
Equity at 31 December 2022.....	125.000	3.459.776	35.000.000	38.584.776

NOTES

			Note
Staff costs			1
Average number of employees	35	17	
Wages and salaries.....	17.191.481	8.786.763	
Pensions.....	0	1.500	
Social security costs.....	291.039	135.099	
Other staff costs.....	347.836	0	
	17.830.356	8.923.362	
Other financial income			2
Group enterprises.....	452.652	1.239	
Other interest income.....	73.968	60.124	
	526.620	61.363	
Other financial expenses			3
Other interest expenses.....	280.124	157.084	
	280.124	157.084	
Tax on profit/loss for the year			4
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year.....	5.637.721	4.976.230	
Adjustment of deferred tax.....	59.827	-102.973	
	5.697.548	4.873.257	
Property, plant and equipment			5
	Other plant, machinery tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	
Cost at 1 January 2022.....	3.261.050	147.999	
Additions.....	0	323.798	
Disposals.....	-2.802.448	-124.994	
Cost at 31 December 2022.....	458.602	346.803	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2022.....	3.107.277	116.216	
Reversal of depreciation of assets disposed of.....	-2.802.448	-124.994	
Depreciation for the year.....	97.608	26.416	
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2022....	402.437	17.638	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022.....	56.165	329.165	

NOTES

				Note
Financial non-current assets				6
			Rent deposit and other receivables	
Additions.....			633.222	
Cost at 31 December 2022.....			633.222	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2022.....			633.222	
Receivables falling due after more than one year				7
Deferred tax assets.....		102.973	0	
		102.973	0	
Long-term liabilities				8
			Debt	
	31/12 2022	Repayment	outstanding	31/12 2021
	total liabilities	next year	after 5 years	total liabilities
Frozen holiday pay.....	0	0	0	604.584
	0	0	0	604.584
Contingencies etc.				9
Contingent liabilities				
The company has signed leases. The total remaining lease payments during the period of non-terminability is DKK ('000) 6.589.				
Joint liabilities				
The Company is jointly and severally liable together with other group companies in the joint taxable group for tax on the group's joint taxable income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividend tax, etc.				
Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of CLEARHAUS A/S, which serves as management Company for the joint taxation.				

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Annual Report of QuickPay ApS for 2022 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

INCOME STATEMENT

Net revenue

Sale of services is generally recognised on the basis of a measurable degree of completion, using straight-line recognition of services delivered over time in a regular pattern. Where the degree of completion is not measurable or the sales value or the total costs of completion are uncertain, revenue is recognised by the amount that the enterprise as a maximum believes to have a right to claim and is expected to be received for services delivered at the Balance Sheet date.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

Other operating income

Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the Group's and the Company's activities. In addition, profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as business interruption and conflict compensations are included. Compensations are recognised when the income is deemed to be realisable.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include other production, sales, delivery and administrative costs, including costs of energy, marketing, premises, loss on bad debts, lease expenses etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions, and other costs of social security etc., for the Company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from securities, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

Tax

The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the Income Statement by the share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BALANCE SHEET

Tangible fixed assets

Other plant, fixtures and equipment and Leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other plant, fixtures and equipment.....	3-8 år	0 %
Leasehold improvements.....	3-5 år	0 %

Profit or loss on sale of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the Income Statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Financial non-current assets

Other receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal amount. The amount is written down to meet expected losses.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value,, are assessed annually for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company's share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners' minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish Group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff 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 under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the loan period.

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the Income Statement as a financial income or expense.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the Balance Sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date and the exchange rate at the date when the receivables or payables come into existence recognised in the Income Statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.