Computershare A/S CVR no. 27088899 Kgs.Lyngby, Denmark

Annual report for 2020/2021

Adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting DocuSigned by: 0n 02-11-2021

FF4E7Chairman Jürgen Ohlendorf

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Management's Statement on the Annual Report

The Executive and Supervisory Boards have today considered and adopted the Annual Report for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021 of Computershare A/S.

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 June 2021 of the Company and of the results of the Company's operations for the year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021.

The Management Report contains, in our opinion a true account of the circumstances under review.

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

Kgs. Lyngby, 02-11-2021

Executive Board

DocuSigned by: Michael Kypller-Petersen

Michael Kjøller-Petersen Managing director

Supervisory Board

DocuSigned by:

kirsten van Rooijen

Llewellyn Botha

Independent Auditors' Report

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Computershare A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 June 2021, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Computershare A/S for the financial year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("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 Financial 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.

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:

Independent Auditors' 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.

Hellerup, 02-11 2021 **PricewaterhouseCoopers**Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jesper Edelbo State Authorised Public Accountant mne10901

DocuSigned by:

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Computershare A/S CVR no. 27088899

CVR no. 27088899 Annual report for 2020/2021

Company Information

The Company Computershare A/S

Registered address Lottenborgvej 26,1. 2800 Kgs. Lyngby

Denmark

Municipality Lyngby-Taarbæk

CVR no 27088899

Supervisory Board Jürgen Ohlendorf

Kirsten Martine van Rooijen

Llewellyn Botha

Executive Board Michael Kjøller-Petersen

Auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Strandvejen 44 2900 Hellerup

Lawyers Kromann Reumert

Sundkrogsgade 5 2100 København Ø

Bank Sydbank

Jernbanevej 4

2800 Kongens Lyngby

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Management Review

The Annual Report of Computershare A/S for the financial year 2020/21 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The Annual Report has been prepared under the same accounting policies as last year.

Main activity

The Company's activity is to provide services within the area of share registration and general assembly services. In addition, the Company's activity is to develop, sell, provide consulting and implement administrative software solutions and other related business.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Recognition and measurement in the Financial Statements have not been subject to any uncertainty.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for the year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021 shows a profit of DKK 11.443.752 and the balance sheet of the Company at 30 June 2021 shows a balance sheet total of DKK 26.220.950 and equity of DKK 12.237.626.

Stable market despite COVID-19

The business has not been affected negative by the COVID-19 situation during 2020/21.

A stronger demand for virtual meetings and other SaaS-solutions within compliance, is expected to deliver continuous growth in 2021/22.

The Future expectations

A positive development in the company's activities is expected for the upcoming financial year.

The past year and follow-up on development expectations from last year

The result of the year is considered satisfactory compared to the expected development.

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Income Statement

		2020/2021	2019/2020
	Notes	DKK	DKK
Gross profit		31,098,715	25,222,956
Staff costs Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets, property, plant and	1	(16,272,719)	(15,870,633)
equipment		-	(470,449)
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	_	14,825,996	8,881,874
Financial income	2	-	205
Financial expenses	3	(126,070)	(70,912)
Profit/loss before tax		14,699,926	8,811,167
Taxes	4	(3,256,174)	(1,953,962)
Net profit/loss for the year	_	11,443,752	6,857,205
Distribution of profit			
Profit/loss for the year		11,443,752	6,857,205
Proposed dividends for the financial year		(10,000,000)	(7,500,000)
Retained earnings	_	1,443,752	(642,795)

Balance Sheet

Dalance	Sileet	As at	
	-	30/06/2021	30/06/2020
Assets	Notes	DKK	DKK
Non-current assets			
Software	5	<u> </u>	
Intangible assets		-	-
Other non-current assets		310,493	307,909
		010,100	001,000
Total non-current assets	_	310,493	307,909
0			
Current assets			
Trade receivables		8,831,445	6,489,270
Receivables from group enterprises		2,054,181	1,319,707
Other receivables		1,882,509	39,063
Prepayment		328,568	307,761
riepayiileiii		320,300	307,701
Receivables	_	13,096,704	8,155,801
Cash		12,813,753	14,236,577
Total current assets		25,910,457	22,392,378
Total Culterit assets		23,310,437	22,392,370
Total Assets		26,220,950	22,700,287
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital		501,000	501,000
Retained earnings		11,736,626	7,792,875
Total equity	6	12,237,626	8,293,875
rotal equity	U	12,237,020	0,293,073
Liabilities			
Provisions and accruals		708,686	1,262,184
Provisions and accidals		700,000	1,202,104
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liability		_	_
Other non-current liabilities		296,650	395,471
			222,
Total non-current liabilities	_	296,650	395,471
Current liabilities			
		FF0 000	740,000
Trade payables		558,298	719,299
Payables to group enterprises		341,166	139,970
Income tax payable		2,952,520	1,774,036
Other payables		7,590,475	8,411,976
Deferred income		1,535,530	1,703,476
Total current liabilities	_	12,977,989	12,748,757
Total liabilities		13,983,325	14,406,412
Total Equity and Liabilities	_	26,220,950	22,700,287
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Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Staff costs	2020/2021 DKK	2019/2020 DKK
Wages Pension Other costs regarding social security Other staff costs	(15,203,185) (619,747) (113,162) (336,624)	(14,743,921) (644,178) (167,988) (314,546)
	(16,272,719)	(15,870,633)
The average number of employees as at 30 June 2021 totalled to 21,75 (30 June 2020: 23).		
2 Financial income		
Interest income debtors		205
		205
3 Financial expenses		
Interest ekspense Foreign exchange loss Debtors interest Non-deductible interest	(400) (18,428) (68) (107,174)	(7,315) - (63,597)
	(126,070)	(70,912)
4 <u>Taxes</u>		
Current tax for the year Tax expense relating to prior year Deferred tax regulation for the year	(3,256,174)	(2,056,757) 19 102,776
	(3,256,174)	(1,953,962)

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Software

	Software DKK	<u>Total</u> DKK
Cost At 1 July 2019 Additions	2,589,753 -	2,589,753
Disposals At 30 June 2020	2,589,753	2,589,753
At 1 July 2020 Additions Disposals	2,589,753 - -	2,589,753 - -
At 30 June 2021	2,589,753	2,589,753
Accumulated depreciation At 1 July 2019 Charge for the year At 30 June 2020	(2,119,304) (470,449) (2,589,754)	(2,119,304) (470,449) (2,589,753)
At 1 July 2020 Charge for the year At 30 June 2021	(2,589,754) - (2,589,754)	(2,589,754) - (2,589,754)
Carrying amount At 1 July 2019 At 30 June 2020	470,449 (1)	470,449 (1)
At 1 July 2020 At 30 June 2021	(1)	(1)

6 Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 July 2020 Dividend paid Proposed dividend for the year	501,000 -	7,792,875 (7,500,000)	8,293,875 (7,500,000)
Profit/loss for the year	501,000	11,443,752 ————————————————————————————————————	11,443,752 ————————————————————————————————————

The share capital consists of 501 shares of a nominal value of kr. 1,000. No shares carry any special rights.

7 Related parties and ownership

Controlling interest

Computershare Ltd, Bristol BS99 7NH, England Immediate parent company

Computershare Ltd, Abbotsford Victoria, Australia Ultimate parent company

Ownership

The following shareholders are recorded in the Company's register for shareholders as holding at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital:

Computershare Ltd, Bristol BS99 7NH, England

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Contractual obligations

The Company has entered into lease agreement for DKK 1.199.317. The agreement is contractually binding until 30 November 2021.

There are no further security and contingent liabilities at 30 June 2021.

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9 Accounting Policies

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with Danish financial statements legislation as well as generally accepted accounting principles.

The Annual Report of Computershare A/S for the financial year 2020/21 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 previous years.

Report currency

The Annual Report for 2020/21 is 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 is 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.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses 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.

Income Statement

Gross profit

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

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement when delivery and transfer of risk has been made before year end. Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and net discounts relating to sales.

Revenue, cost of goods sold and other external costs are condensed in the item gross profit.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses other than production wages.

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9 Accounting Policies

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company.

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 of the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year, adjusted tax for previous year and 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.

Current tax is computed at the tax rate applying to the year in question.

Current tax receivable is recognised in the receivables in the balance sheet in the event of overpayment, and current tax liabilities are recognised in short-term debt in the event of underpayment.

Deferred tax is recognised in the balance sheet as the tax on all temporary differences. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rate, which, based on legislation passed before the end of the financial year, will apply at the time it is expected to be realised.

Deferred tax assets are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realised.

Balance Sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use

Interest expenses on loans raised directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the period of construction. All indirectly attributable borrowing expenses are recognised in the income statement.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment 3-6 years

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed at 3 years.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and the net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of individual assessment of each receivable.

Prepayments

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

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9 Accounting Policies

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occured before or on the balance sheet date - the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Current tax obligations and receivable tax is recognised in the balance sheet as calculated tax on profit/loss for the year, regulated tax from previous years, and on-account payments.

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, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, 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 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. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement. For the current year the current tax rate is 22 %.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.