
J2 Global Denmark A/S

Spotorno Alle 12, DK-2630 Taastrup

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2020

CVR No 28 11 78 33

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
13/7 2021

Robert den Drijver
Chairman of the General
Meeting

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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of J2 Global Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2020.

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

Taastrup, 13 July 2021

Executive Board

Robert den Drijver
Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Robert den Drijver

Jeremy David Rossen
Chairman

Jeffrey James Davies

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of J2 Global Denmark 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 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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of J2 Global Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, 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.

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:

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.

Hellerup, 13 July 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Bo Schou-Jacobsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne28703

Anders Røjleskov
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne28699

Company Information

The Company

J2 Global Denmark A/S
Spotorno Alle 12
DK-2630 Taastrup

Telephone: + 45 70 25 22 23

Facsimile: + 45 70 25 02 23

CVR No: 28 11 78 33

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Incorporated: 30 September 2004

Financial year: 16th financial year

Municipality of reg. office: Høje Taastrup

Board of Directors

Robert den Drijver
Jeremy David Rossen, Chairman
Jeffrey James Davies

Executive Board

Robert den Drijver

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Lawyers

Gorrissen Federspiel
Axeltorv 2
DK-1609 Copenhagen

Bankers

Danske Bank
Hovedvejen 107
DK-2600 Glostrup

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Gross profit/loss		24,353,192	24,986,845
Staff expenses	3	-15,548,342	-16,042,313
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	4	-731,962	-1,152,168
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		8,072,888	7,792,364
Income from investments in subsidiaries	5	-23,136,447	-1,702,708
Financial income		305,118	0
Financial expenses	6	-15,043	-668,617
Profit/loss before tax		-14,773,484	5,421,039
Tax on profit/loss for the year	7	-2,022,530	-1,763,794
Net profit/loss for the year		-16,796,014	3,657,245

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	-16,796,014	3,657,245
	-16,796,014	3,657,245

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Acquired other similar rights		0	39,459
Goodwill		1,533,277	2,079,926
Intangible assets	8	1,533,277	2,119,385
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		193,898	339,751
Leasehold improvements		0	0
Property, plant and equipment	9	193,898	339,751
Investments in subsidiaries	10	71,042,730	36,268,861
Deposits		283,207	283,207
Fixed asset investments		71,325,937	36,552,068
Fixed assets		73,053,112	39,011,204
Trade receivables		5,575,167	13,292,447
Receivables from group enterprises		15,217,044	9,662,946
Other receivables		0	2,289
Deferred tax asset		36,236	358,689
Corporation tax		2,880,340	533,244
Prepayments		2,749,577	4,116,447
Receivables		26,458,364	27,966,062
Cash at bank and in hand		2,673,089	9,224,048
Currents assets		29,131,453	37,190,110
Assets		102,184,565	76,201,314

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Share capital	11	504,000	504,000
Retained earnings		151,861	16,947,875
Equity		655,861	17,451,875
Prepayments received from customers		6,424,512	9,054,166
Other payables/long-term debt		14,065,947	786,705
Long-term debt	12	20,490,459	9,840,871
Prepayments received from customers	12	18,802,957	21,863,231
Trade payables		2,688,141	3,981,777
Payables to group enterprises		41,178,291	13,037,751
Corporation tax		40,919	0
Payables to group enterprises relating to corporation tax		3,053,091	1,393,932
Other payables/short-term debt	12	15,274,846	8,631,877
Short-term debt		81,038,245	48,908,568
Debt		101,528,704	58,749,439
Liabilities and equity		102,184,565	76,201,314
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	504,000	16,947,875	17,451,875
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-16,796,014	-16,796,014
Equity at 31 December	504,000	151,861	655,861

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

The subsidiary Front-Safe A/S has in 2020 realised a loss of DKK 3,407k. To support the measurement of the investment, Management has prepared an impairment test. The impairment test resulted in an impairment loss of DKK 23.1 million, cf. note 4.

The impairment test is based on expectations of future net cash flows. The most important assumptions are linked to the subsidiary's expected ability to significantly improve earnings through the implementation of initiated initiatives resulting in a future growth rate and the applied WACC. Consequently, the impairment test is very sensitive towards changes in these assumptions. Thus, these assumptions are subject to uncertainty and should Management's expectations not be met, future impairment needs may arise.

2 Key activities

The Company's purpose is to do IT business.

3 Staff expenses

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Wages and salaries	15,060,703	14,962,190
Pensions	459,511	538,416
Other social security expenses	0	151,638
Other staff expenses	28,128	390,069
	15,548,342	16,042,313
Average number of employees	29	29

4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Amortisation of intangible assets	586,108	932,122
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	145,854	220,046
	731,962	1,152,168

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
5 Income from investments in subsidiaries		
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries	-23,136,447	-9,202,708
Dividend	0	7,500,000
	-23,136,447	-1,702,708

6 Financial expenses

Interest paid to group enterprises	0	64,003
Other financial expenses	15,043	450,952
Exchange adjustments, expenses	0	153,662
	15,043	668,617

7 Tax on profit/loss for the year

Current tax for the year	1,700,077	1,393,932
Deferred tax for the year	322,453	369,862
	2,022,530	1,763,794

8 Intangible assets

	Acquired other similar rights DKK	Goodwill DKK	Total DKK
Cost at 1 January	6,175,000	2,626,575	8,801,575
Cost at 31 December	6,175,000	2,626,575	8,801,575
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	6,135,541	546,649	6,682,190
Amortisation for the year	39,459	546,649	586,108
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	6,175,000	1,093,298	7,268,298
Carrying amount at 31 December	0	1,533,277	1,533,277
Amortised over	5 years	5 years	

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK	Leasehold improvements DKK	Total DKK
Cost at 1 January	9,662,126	281,589	9,943,715
Cost at 31 December	9,662,126	281,589	9,943,715
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	9,322,375	281,589	9,603,964
Depreciation for the year	145,853	0	145,853
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	9,468,228	281,589	9,749,817
Carrying amount at 31 December	193,898	0	193,898
Depreciated over	3-5 years	3-5 years	

10 Investments in subsidiaries

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Cost at 1 January	61,628,410	66,834,457
Effect from merger	0	-15,278,997
Additions for the year	57,910,316	10,072,950
Cost at 31 December	119,538,726	61,628,410
Value adjustments at 1 January	-25,359,549	-16,156,841
Impairment for the year	-23,136,447	-9,202,708
Value adjustments at 31 December	-48,495,996	-25,359,549
Carrying amount at 31 December	71,042,730	36,268,861

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Front-Safe A/S	Taastrup	544.086	100%	5,208,477	-3,407,094
Logiva A/S	Lystrup	584.630	100%	6,189,847	2,300,540

Notes to the Financial Statements

11 Equity

The share capital consists of 504 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1,000. No shares carry any special rights.

12 Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Prepayments received from customers		
Between 1 and 5 years	6,424,512	9,054,166
Long-term part	6,424,512	9,054,166
Other prepayments from customers	18,802,957	21,863,231
	25,227,469	30,917,397
Other payables/long-term debt		
Between 1 and 5 years	14,065,947	786,705
Long-term part	14,065,947	786,705
Other short-term payables	15,274,846	8,631,877
	29,340,793	9,418,582

13 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations	181,440	178,759
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The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. Moreover, the Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

There are no other security and contingent liabilities at 31 December 2020.

Notes to the Financial Statements

14 Related parties

	<u>Basis</u>
Controlling interest	
J2 Global Ireland Limited, Ireland	Parent company
J2 Global Inc, USA	Ultimate parent company

Consolidated Financial Statements

The company's immediate parent company is J2 Global Ireland Limited and the ultimate parent company, which the company is a subsidiary of is J2 Global Inc.

The Company is included in the Group Report of the Ultimate Parent Company:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
J2 Global Inc.	Los Angeles, CA, USA

15 Subsequent events

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of J2 Global Denmark A/S for 2020 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 last year.

The Financial Statements for 2020 are presented in DKK.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 110 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements are prepared.

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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Accounting Policies (continued)

Leases

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the net present value of the lease payments computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as determined for the other fixed assets of the Company.

The remaining lease obligation is capitalised and recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element on the lease payments is charged over the lease term to the income statement.

All other leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

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 to the Financial Statements

16 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

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.

Revenue from subscriptions and other services is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period in which the service is delivered.

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

Cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed 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.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, cost of goods sold and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

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

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the subsidiary. However, dividends relating to earnings in the subsidiary before it was acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the subsidiary.

Impairment loss on investments in subsidiaries are recognised as loss in the income statement.

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.

The Company is jointly taxed with Danish group enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill acquired is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed at 5 years.

Acquired rights are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and recoverable amount. Patents are amortised over the remaining patent period, and licences are amortised over the licence period; however not exceeding 5 years.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Accounting Policies (continued)

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 - 5 years
Leasehold improvements	3 - 5 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

Prepayments

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Accounting Policies (continued)

deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax 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. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

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

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.