Planet Payment Denmark ApS

Østergade 24 A, 2., 1100 København K

CVR no. 29 60 24 92

Annual report 2022

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 19 June 2023

Chair of the meeting:

Nicki Lars Bech Christensen

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Statement by the Executive Board

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of Planet Payment Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 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.

Further, in my opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

I recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen K, 19 June 2023 Executive Board:

DocuSigned by: Miki Bech

Nicki Lars Bech Christensen Direktør

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Planet Payment Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Planet Payment Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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 as to 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 the 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:

- 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 note 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 the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 19 June 2023 EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab CVR no. 30 70 02 28

DocuSigned by: Pot De

Peter Jensen State Authorised Public Accountant mne33246

Management's review

Company details	
Name	Planet Payment Denmark ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Østergade 24 A, 2., 1100 København K
CVR no.	29 60 24 92
Established	22 May 2006
Registered office	København K
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Executive Board	Nicki Lars Bech Christensen, Direktør
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 36, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark

Management commentary

Business review

The principal activities include establishment and operation of systems and concepts in connection with VAT refunds for tourists.

Financial review

The income statement for 2022 shows a profit of DKK 87,043 against a profit of DKK 49,809 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2022 shows equity of DKK 3,021,148.

The company has started to see positive effects after the Covid-19 situation and with the heavy investments from Advent International and Eurozeo in IT development, product development and in new hires on a group basis, it will all in all contribute to a significant improvement in the future contribution, which one has already started to be able to see during 2022. The Executive Board is satisfied with the year's results and closely monitors the situation and looks forward to seeing the positive effects in 2023.

Events after the balance sheet date

There are no events after the reporting period to be disclosed.

87,043

49,809

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK	2022	2021
3 4	Gross profit Staff costs Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	5,738,519 -5,511,188 -104,688	5,586,348 -5,375,348 -119,562
	Profit before net financials Financial expenses	122,643 -5,473	91,438 -18,918
5	Profit before tax Tax for the year	117,170 -30,127	72,520 -22,711
	Profit for the year	87,043	49,809
	Recommended appropriation of profit Retained earnings	87,043	49,809

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2022	2021
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
6	Property, plant and equipment	100 770	111.000
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	103,773	144,983
		103,773	144,983
	Investments		
	Other receivables	251,955	241,954
		251,955	241,954
	Total fixed assets	355,728	386,937
		000,720	000,707
	Non-fixed assets Receivables		
	Trade receivables	4,188,836	1,182,049
	Receivables from group enterprises	6,001,626	1,897,329
	Deferred tax assets	48,158	37,143
	Corporation tax receivable	16,979	7,473
	Joint taxation contribution receivable	0	24,455
	Prepayments	286,913	142,131
		10,542,512	3,290,580
	Cash	109,247	933,161
	Total non-fixed assets	10,651,759	4,223,741
	TOTAL ASSETS	11,007,487	4,610,678

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES Equity	
	,000 ,105
Total equity 3,021,148 2,934	,105
Trade payables1,491,346343Payables to group enterprises3,308,32370Joint taxation contribution payable18,096Other payables1,044,538643	,071 ,625 ,794 0 ,287 ,796
7,986,339 1,676	,573
Total liabilities other than provisions7,986,3391,676	,573
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES 11,007,487 4,610	,678

Accounting policies
Special items

7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

8 Collateral

9 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2022 Transfer through appropriation of profit	135,000 0	2,799,105 87,043	2,934,105 87,043
Equity at 31 December 2022	135,000	2,886,148	3,021,148

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Planet Payment Denmark ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Income from the sale is recognised in revenue when the most significant rewards and risks have been transferred to the buyer and provided the income can be measured reliably and payment is expected to be received.

Gross profit

The items revenue, cost of sales, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including gains on the sale of fixed assets.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation

The item comprises depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, other plant and 3-5 years equipment

Тах

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The Company and its Danish group entities are jointly taxed. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Leases

Leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other rent agreements are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's aggregate liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under "Contingent liabilities".

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

As management company for all the entities in the joint taxation arrangement, the parent company is liable for payment of the subsidiaries' income taxes vis à vis the tax authorities as the subsidiaries pay their joint taxation contributions. Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as income tax receivables or payables.

Other payables

Provisions comprise expected payments to tourists regarding VAT vouchers. Provisions are recognised

when the company has a legal or actual liability which is due to a previous event and when it is likely that

the settlement of the liability will result in expenditure of the financial resources of the company.

If the settlement of the liability is expected to take place in some remote future, provisions are measured at the net realisable value or at fair value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

Notes to the financial statements

2	Special items		
	DKK	2022	2021
	Income		
	Government grant due to COVID-19	85,185	1,638,446
		85,185	1,638,446
	Special items are recognised in the below items of the financial statements		
	Other operating income - included in gross profit	85,185	1,638,446
	Net profit on special items	85,185	1,638,446
3	Staff costs Wages/salaries Pensions Other staff costs	4,959,799 400,554 150,835	4,947,562 394,895 32,891
		5,511,188	5,375,348
	Average number of full-time employees	9	10
4	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	104,688	119,562
		104,688	119,562
5	Tax for the year Estimated tax charge for the year Deferred tax adjustments in the year	41,142 -11,015 30,127	12,072 10,639 22,711
6	Property, plant and equipment		
	ДКК		Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment
	Cost at 1 January 2022 Additions Disposals		672,419 63,478 -173,081
	Cost at 31 December 2022	_	562,816
	Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2022 Depreciation Reversal of accumulated depreciation and impairment of assets disp	bosed	527,436 104,688 -173,081
	Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2022	-	459,043
	Carrying amount at 31 December 2022	-	103,773
	Depreciated over	-	4-5 years

Pequisitioning of the parent

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

As management company, the Company is jointly taxed with other Danish group entities and is jointly and severally with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes.

Other financial obligationsOther rent and lease liabilities:DKK2022Rent and lease liabilities251,949239,052

8 Collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 December 2022.

9 Related parties

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	company's consolidated financial statements
Franklin Ireland Topco Limited	10 Earlsfort Terrace Dublin 662881 Ireland	www.dnb.com/business- directory/company- profiles.franklin_ireland_top co_limited.b739c0af42d91 afa414fb4516bdaead7.html