
Inpay Services ApS

Toldbodgade 55B 6., DK-1253 Copenhagen K

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2020

CVR No 32 31 85 25

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
17/3 2021

Jacob Tackmann Thomsen
Chairman of the General
Meeting

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Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Inpay Services 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 financial position at 31 December 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2020.

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

Copenhagen, 17 March 2021

Executive Board

Jacob Tackmann Thomsen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Inpay Services ApS

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 Inpay Services ApS 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.

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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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:

- 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Ringsted, 17 March 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Brian Petersen
statsautoriseret revisor
mne28701

Nikolaj Frausing Borch
statsautoriseret revisor
mne44062

Company Information

The Company

Inpay Services ApS
Toldbodgade 55B 6.
DK-1253 Copenhagen K

CVR No: 32 31 85 25
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Incorporated: 20 April 2013
Financial year: 8th financial year
Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen

Executive Board

Jacob Tackmann Thomsen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Eventyrvej 16
DK-4100 Ringsted

Management's Review

Key activities

The Company's main activity consists of delivering administration and IT services to group companies.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2020 shows a profit of DKK 2.589.782, and at 31 December 2020 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 8.010.975.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Recognition and measurement in the Annual Report have not been subject to any uncertainty.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2020 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2020 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

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

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Gross profit/loss		57.831.077	24.649.569
Staff expenses	1	-51.038.381	-30.671.800
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	2	-3.092.464	-723.360
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		3.700.232	-6.745.591
Financial income	3	447.067	0
Financial expenses	4	-795.273	-1.125.761
Profit/loss before tax		3.352.026	-7.871.352
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	-762.244	1.655.752
Net profit/loss for the year		2.589.782	-6.215.600

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	2.589.782	-6.215.600
	2.589.782	-6.215.600

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Completed development projects		1.894.826	2.485.877
Development projects in progress		0	2.117.674
Intangible assets	6	1.894.826	4.603.551
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		448.705	335.825
Leasehold improvements		1.132.839	355.500
Property, plant and equipment	7	1.581.544	691.325
Fixed assets		3.476.370	5.294.876
Trade receivables		26.229	11.443
Receivables from group enterprises		25.284.722	10.275.221
Other receivables	8	6.969.304	5.951.657
Corporation tax		0	2.084.399
Prepayments		1.248.292	1.426.020
Receivables		33.528.547	19.748.740
Cash at bank and in hand		3.687.452	1.995.183
Currents assets		37.215.999	21.743.923
Assets		40.692.369	27.038.799

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
Share capital		4.000.000	4.000.000
Reserve for development costs		1.477.965	3.590.770
Retained earnings		2.533.010	-2.169.577
Equity		8.010.975	5.421.193
Provision for deferred tax		715.953	914.322
Provisions		715.953	914.322
Other payables		3.556.629	927.737
Long-term debt	9	3.556.629	927.737
Credit institutions		262.240	315.678
Trade payables		5.358.191	3.568.375
Payables to group enterprises		9.185.725	8.666.534
Corporation tax		285.120	0
Other payables	9	13.317.536	7.224.960
Short-term debt		28.408.812	19.775.547
Debt		31.965.441	20.703.284
Liabilities and equity		40.692.369	27.038.799
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	10		
Accounting Policies	11		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	4.000.000	3.590.770	-2.169.577	5.421.193
Development costs for the year	0	-2.112.805	2.112.805	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	2.589.782	2.589.782
Equity at 31 December	4.000.000	1.477.965	2.533.010	8.010.975

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	49.167.383	29.201.466
Pensions	282.403	276.125
Other social security expenses	423.989	331.032
Other staff expenses	1.164.606	863.177
	51.038.381	30.671.800
Average number of employees	53	36
2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		
Amortisation of intangible assets	591.050	439.826
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	383.740	283.534
Impairment of intangible assets	2.117.674	0
	3.092.464	723.360
3 Financial income		
Other financial income	417.514	0
Exchange adjustments	29.553	0
	447.067	0
4 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	776.312	790.621
Other financial expenses	18.961	48.280
Exchange adjustments, expenses	0	286.860
	795.273	1.125.761

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
5 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	285.120	-1.350.751
Deferred tax for the year	198.369	-305.001
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	278.755	0
	762.244	-1.655.752

6 Intangible assets

	Completed development projects DKK	Development projects in progress DKK
Cost at 1 January	6.875.250	2.117.674
Cost at 31 December	6.875.250	2.117.674
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	4.389.373	0
Impairment losses for the year	0	2.117.674
Amortisation for the year	591.051	0
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	4.980.424	2.117.674
Carrying amount at 31 December	1.894.826	0
Amortised over	5 years	

Completed development projects consists of software related to services rendered

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK	Leasehold improvements DKK
Cost at 1 January	705.291	355.500
Additions for the year	368.418	1.191.056
Cost at 31 December	1.073.709	1.546.556
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	369.466	285.514
Depreciation for the year	255.538	128.203
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	625.004	413.717
Carrying amount at 31 December	448.705	1.132.839

8 Other receivables

2.008.611 DKK of other receivables fall due for payment more than 1 year after year end.

9 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:

Other payables

Between 1 and 5 years	3.556.629	927.737
Long-term part	3.556.629	927.737
Other short-term payables	13.317.536	7.224.960
	16.874.165	8.152.697

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020 DKK	2019 DKK
10 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Rental and lease obligations	<u>13.213.437</u>	<u>6.879.207</u>

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Inpay Holding ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

11 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Inpay Services ApS 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.

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.

Translation policies

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

11 Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the services 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 is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

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, other operating income and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll 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

11 Accounting Policies (continued)

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

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 enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Completed development projects are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Completed development projects are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives, assessed at 3 - 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.

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	5	years
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The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Notes to the Financial Statements

11 Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

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 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 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.