Nassa A/S

Annual Report 2017

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting
16 March 2018

Chairman of the AGM:

____
Louise Rubæk Andersen

Nassa A/S
Lautrupbjerg 10
DK-2750 Ballerup
www.nets.eu
CVR no. 34 90 33 60

Key figures

(DKK million)	2017	2016	2015	2014
Income statement				
Profit from subsidiaries after tax	2,280	1,698	698	498
Profit/loss from financial income and expenses, net	-229	-1,384	0	0
Net profit	2,048	314	698	498
Balance sheet as at 31 December				
Total assets	19,853	18,414	18,798	17,539
Investment in subsidiaries	18,216	17,040	17,040	17,040
Equity	19,758	16,355	17,539	17,539
Financial ratios (%)				
Liquidity ratio	1,702	66	140	-
Solvency ratio	100	89	93	100
Return on equity	11	2	4	3

Management's review

Business foundation

The objectives of Nassa A/S is to maintain and develop ownership of Nets Holding A/S.

No consolidated financial statements have been prepared for Nassa A/S and subsidiaries as the companies are included in the consolidated financial statements of Nets A/S, Lautrupbjerg 10, DK-2750 Ballerup.

Business model

Nassa create value through the subsidiaries by delivering payments and digital services that are used by thousands of merchants, hundreds of financial institutions, thousands of corporates and millions of consumers across the Nordic and Baltic regions, and that benefit communities and society as a whole.

Nets invest in, maintain and operate a considerable number of large-scale national critical platforms, security, stability and high performance remain our top priorities.

Nets invest in, maintain and operate a considerable number of services critical to several national payment infrastructures, such as domestic debit card schemes, clearing systems, e-identity schemes and payment platforms, security, stability and high performance remain our top priorities.

As a leading provider of digital payment services and related technology solutions across the Nordic region, Nets sits at the centre of the digital payments ecosystem, and we operate a deeply entrenched network which connects merchants, financial institutions, corporate customers and consumers, enabling them to make and receive payments as well as, increasingly, utilise value-added services to help them improve their respective activities. Nets Denmark operates across the entire value chain from payment capture and authorisation through to processing, clearing and settlement.

Nets enables digital payments across all major channels – in person, online, and via a mobile device – and a large number of our services are used by a majority of consumers in Denmark and Norway, such as direct debit payments, card payments, digital authentication and invoice solutions. While we offer merchants acquiring solutions, point-of-sale terminals and e-commerce directly to the merchants, services delivered to the corporates, such as direct debit and invoicing solutions, are offered in close co-operation with financial institutions. Other solutions, e.g. card payments and the national identity schemes NemID and BankID, are also offered in close co-operation with the financial institutions. In Denmark, we own some of our key services, such as Dankort and Betalingsservice, while we in Norway operate similar services, including invoice solutions, direct debit payments and BankAxept card payments, on behalf of and in close co-operation with our customers.

Financial performance

Net profit for the year was DKK 2,048 million, which is a increase of DKK 1,734 million compared to 2016.

Equity amounted to DKK 19,758 million, which is equivalent to a solvency ratio of 100% compared to 89% ultimo 2016. Proposed dividends amounted to DKK 2,200 million. Nassa A/S has distributed an extraordinary dividend of DKK 1,000 million in 2016.

Corporate social responsibility (CSR)

Statutory statement on CSR in accordance with section 99a of the Danish Financial Statement Act.

For our statement in accordance with section 99a, we refer to the Management Review of the consolidated Annual Report 2017 of Nets A/S

Statutory statement regarding the underrepresented gender in accordance with section 99b of the Danish Financial Statement Act.

Target for the supreme management body
Since Nassa A/S has not obtained equal representation in its supreme management body, the company has set a target for the gender composition of the Board of Directors. The target is to have 1 female Board members among the 3 elected at the annual general assembly no later than 2020. Currently, status is that the BoD has no female and 3 male members. The target was not achieved in 2017 since the owners saw no need to make changes to the Board in 2017.

Policy for other management levels
Nassa A/S has no employees, but as part of Nets A/S, the company refer to the Group statement on section 99b in the Management Review of the 2017 Annual Report. Please find the statutory statement on Corporate Social Responsibility description of this subject in the Management’s review of the parent company, Nets A/S.

Risk management

Risk management is an integral part of our way of doing business at Nets Group and helps us understand and manage the uncertainties inherent in our strategy and the daily running of our business. Risk management is carried out jointly for the Group.

Risk management is an important discipline for executive management, business leaders and employees at all levels and has evolved as a discipline throughout 2017 to provide a clear and complete overview of all identified risks in the Group.

The Board of Directors of Nets A/S is responsible for the overall governance of the companies in Nets Group and oversees our risk landscape and approves strategies and policies within the areas of risk management, security, business continuity, merchant acquiring credit risk, treasury risk, anti-money laundering and competition law compliance.

The Board has appointed an Audit Committee which, among other tasks, monitors risk management strategies, policies, processes and methodology.

Risk Management facilitates the risk assessment process, provides domain expertise on selected risk areas and ensures that sufficient actions are taken to mitigate risk exposure. All assessments are performed in accordance with the requirements of the Risk Management Policy.
A "three lines of defence" model is implemented throughout the organisation and forms the basis for risk decision-making within Nets. The model is used to structure roles, responsibility and accountability for decision-making concerning risk and internal controls, and to ensure good collaboration between the three lines.

- **First line** – Business segments and Group units.
  The business and group units perform the day-today risk-bearing activities and are responsible for identifying, assessing and treating risks within those activities. The business segments and group units are responsible for compliance with legal, contractual and regulatory requirements.

- **Second line** – Risk management.
  The Risk Management function is responsible for defining policies, standards and procedures for risk-based decision-making, internal control and reporting. Risk Management facilitates the risk assessment process, maintains Nets' enterprise-wide risk landscape and ensures that risk mitigation plans are progressing in the business segments and group units.

- **Third line** – Independent assurance.
  The third line is maintained by Nets' internal and external auditors, providing independent assurance concerning the risk and control functions performed by the first and second lines. Internal Systems Audit coordinates and performs the audit of the general IT controls in Nets, the IT-based user systems and applications and the IT systems offered for the exchange of data with the connected data centres and associated financial enterprises. Additionally, the core business processes in Nets and projects, which are important to Nets' customers or internally within Nets, are audited.

The risks described below are those currently considered the most material to our business.

The risks are the result of risk assessments and workshops within the different business segments and group units in Nets. Top management review the risks and prioritise, approve and follows up on mitigation actions. The mitigation to the risks set out below are examples described in summary form to further the understanding of the risk in question and how it may be mitigated.

The risks described below are not listed in any particular order of priority as to significance or probability.

Technology innovation
Global technology trends such as artificial intelligence, biometrics, blockchain, Internet of Things (IoT), virtual reality and robotics accelerate the development and implementation of new products, services and business models. These digital innovations and business models create new opportunities but could also potentially challenge the Group's existing business.

Industry & market transformation
New technologies (as described above) and regulations as well as new market entrants and/or alliances (as described below) drive an ever-increasing rate of competition and market transformation. Increased requirements from our customers in terms of functionalities, usability and innovation, requires us to remain pro-active, without compromising on our high standards on security and quality.

E-commerce, mobile commerce and digital products (e.g. app stores, streaming, in-app) are expected to drive much of the new growth as consumers, merchants and corporates expect transparent, digitised and readily available services. Increased competition could also result in an increased price pressure on services delivered by Nets.

Regulatory environment
The Group is subject to a wide array of laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Further, regulatory bodies across Europe, including the Nordic region, are placing the financial industry, payment institutions and providers of digital products and services under increased regulatory scrutiny. Privacy and financial crime prevention require significant resources while local regulators adapt and define clear requirements for market participants. GDPR and PSD2 are examples of areas in which Nets must ensure the requirements are being adhered to.

GDPR
As both a processor and controller of personal data, Nets must be able to demonstrate compliance with the requirements in the GDPR. The GDPR regulates the processing of personal data for data subjects within the EU. Before the new regulation enters into effect in May 2018, Nets must have implemented appropriate technical and organisational measures in order to meet the requirements of

the GDPR and ensure the protection of the rights of the data subjects.

PSD2

In 2018, PSD2 will come into effect enabling third-party providers to access customers' bank accounts to extract account information and provide payment initiation. This will result in a new set of players coming to the market and increased competition.

Information security

Each day, Nets processes and stores large amounts of data related to the processing of financial transactions between millions of accounts in multiple countries. Due to the high value of such information assets and the systemic importance of our systems to the national financial infrastructures, Nets faces a constant threat from a number of different agents such as hacktivists, organised crime and nation states. Relevant security threats include social engineering such as phishing and spear-phishing, hacking, system malware and ransomware rendering data unreadable.

Stability and operations

Today, Nets operates several services critical to the national financial infrastructures in the Nordic countries, such as domestic debit card schemes, clearing systems, e-identity schemes and payment platforms. As these systems are critical for our customers, government organisations and authorities, stability has a high priority at Nets. Potential risk causes include insufficient application deployment and testing, change implementation issues and errors and Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks.

Merchant acquiring

Fraud risk

Nets has a potential financial liability and could also suffer reputational damage for fraudulent digital payment transactions (fraudulent sales of goods and services, or customers who get defrauded). Failure to effectively manage this risk could increase Nets' chargeback liability and lead to fees from international card schemes. A chargeback normally occurs when a dispute between the merchant and the cardholder is not resolved in favour of the merchant, so the transaction is "charged back" to the merchant and the purchase price is credited or otherwise refunded to the cardholder. If Nets is unable to collect such amounts from the merchant's account, or if the merchant refuses or is unable to e.g. due to bankruptcy, then Nets will bear the losses. The risk of fraud-related chargebacks is greater in certain industries and especially within e-commerce.

Merchant credit risk exposure

Nets operates under licenses issued by the major international card schemes. A requirement to get these licenses is to take on the full financial responsibility (risk) for goods or services that are prepaid to the merchant by the cardholder (i.e. the merchant first charges the cardholder and only later delivers the product/service). If the merchant is not able or willing to deliver the prepaid goods or services, the amount paid will be charged-back from Nets by the card issuer. Nets will then rightly claim a refund from the merchant, but if the merchant is insolvent/bankrupt, the loss will be on Nets.

For further information please find the risk management description in the Management's review of the parent company Nets A/S.

Outlook for 2018

Nets' strategy is growth-oriented with an ambition to increase our customer focus, meet target market needs and become more agile. As a consequence, Nets have designed and implemented a new, effective operating model which ensures transparency, agility and a strong market-oriented outlook.

Technology supports business units across Nets by providing secure and stable operations while accommodating flexibility and scalability. Technology also helps accelerate time-to-market, thus helping our business units gain customer impact through strong delivery. Similarly, Operations helps our business units secure customer focus by providing easy and efficient end-to-end solutions for their customer processes, including digitised processes that allow self-service.

As a result of these actions and improvements Nassa A/S expects a year with solid organic growth in profit from subsidiaries.

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the Annual Report of Nassa A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2017.

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

It is our opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2017.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's operations and financial matters and the results of the Company's operations and financial position.

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

Ballerup, 16 March 2018

Executive Board

Klaus Pedersen
CEO

Board of Directors

Bo Nilsson Chairman	Klaus Pedersen	Jens Heurlin

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of Nassa 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 2017, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Nassa A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017, 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:

- 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, 16 March 2018

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Mikkel Sthyr	Rasmus Friis Jørgensen
State Authorised Public Accountant	State Authorised Public Accountant
mne26693	mne28705

Accounting policies

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class C large enterprise (former year class B) under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The accounting policies used are consistent with last year.

Pursuant to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared for Nassa A/S and subsidiaries as the companies are included in the consolidated financial statements of Nets A/S, Lautrupbjerg 10, DK-2750 Ballerup.

Pursuant to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement is prepared as the Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of Nets A/S, Lautrupbjerg 10, 2750 Ballerup.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when an outflow of economic benefits is probable and when the liability can be reliably measured.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual item.

In recognising and measuring assets and liabilities, any gains, losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the Annual Report that evidence conditions existing at the balance sheet date are taken into account.

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned. Equally, costs incurred to generate the year's earnings are recognised, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment and provisions as well as reversals as a result of changes in accounting estimates of amounts which were previously recognised in the income statement.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates 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 interest income or expense and similar items.

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

On recognition of subsidiaries in the financial statements at another currency than DKK, the items of the income statements are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date, and the balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The average exchange rate for the individual months is used as the exchange rate at the transaction date where this does not result in a significantly different presentation. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation of the opening equity of these companies at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and on translation of the items of the income statements from the exchange rates at the transaction date to the exchange rates at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity.

Income statement

External costs

External costs incurred in generating the revenue for the year comprise administration costs.

Interest income, expense and similar items

Interest income, expense and similar items comprise interest income and expense and realised and unrealised gains and dividends and losses on transactions denominated in foreign currencies and securities.

Tax

Nassa A/S and Danish subsidiaries are jointly taxed. The current Danish corporation tax allocated between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income is recognised in the income statement. The tax saving as a result of losses is also refunded proportionately.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. The change in deferred tax liabilities is also recognised in the income statement.

Tax assets are recognised if they can be set off against deferred tax in other consolidated enterprises or if it is probable that it can be utilised in future earnings.

Current and deferred tax is computed at the tax rates applicable.

The companies in the Group are taxed under the on-account tax scheme. Interest/refund relating to the tax payment is included in interest income and expense and similar items.

Balance sheet

Investments in subsidiaries	Subsidiaries are valued at cost in the company accounts. The investment is valued at acquisition cost of the shares unless write down for impairment has been necessary. Group contributions to subsidiaries, less tax, are recognized as increased cost of the shares. Dividends / group contributions are recognized in the same year as appropriated in the subsidiary/associated company. When dividends/group contributions exceed the share of retained profit subsequent to the acquisition, the excess part are considered repayment of invested capital and is deducted from the carrying value in the balance. Enterprises, is recognised in the balance sheet as deferred income and recognised in the income statement as the adverse development is realised.
Cash at banks	Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank deposits.
Equity	Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability at the date when they are adopted at the annual general meeting.
Liabilities	Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. Listed Visa shares are measured at the fair value at the balance sheet date.
Financial ratios	Financial ratios stated in the survey of financial highlights are calculated in accordance with the Danish Society of Financial Analysts' guidelines on the calculation of financial ratios "Recommendations and Financial Ratios 2015".

Liquidity ratio $$\frac{\text{Current assets x 100}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$$

Solvency ratio $$\frac{\text{Equity at year end x 100}}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$$

Return on equity $$\frac{\text{Profit from ordinary activities after tax x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$$

Income statement

Note	(DKK million)	2017	2016
	Profit before financial income and expenses	**0**	**0**
	Dividends from subsidiaries	2,280	1,698
	Impairment of financial assets	-175	0
	Fair value adjustment on liability related to Visa shares	-67	-1,384
1	Financial income	43	46
1	Financial expenses	30	46
	Profit before tax	**2,051**	**314**
	Tax	3	0
2	**Net profit for the year**	**2,048**	**314**

Balance sheet

Note	Assets (DKK million)	2017	2016
	Investments:		
3	Investments in subsidiaries	18,216	17,040
	Total non-current assets	**18,216**	**17,040**
	Receivables from Group enterprises	1,635	1,373
	Cash at banks	2	1
	Total current assets	**1,637**	**1,374**
	Total assets	**19,853**	**18,414**

Note	Equity and liabilities	2017	2016
4	Equity:		
	Share capital	171	171
	Retained earnings	17,387	16,184
	Dividends	2,200	0
	Total equity	**19,758**	**16,355**
	Financial liabilities related to Visa shares	95	722
	Payables to Group enterprises	0	1,337
	Total liabilities	**95**	**2,059**
	Total equity and liabilities	**19,853**	**18,414**

5 Contingent liabilities
6 Related party transactions
7 Events after the balance sheet date

Statement of changes in equity

(DKK million)	Share capital	Retained earnings	Dividends	Total
Equity at 1 January 2016	**171**	**16,870**	**498**	**17,539**
Retained earnings, cf. profit appropriation	-	314	0	314
Extraordinary dividend declared, cf. profit appropriation	-	-1,000	1,000	0
Distributed dividends	-	-	-1,498	-1,498
Equity at 1 January 2017	**171**	**16,184**	**0**	**16,355**
Capital increase	-	1,355	-	1,355
Retained earnings, cf. profit appropriation	-	-152	2,200	2,048
Equity at 31 December 2017	**171**	**17,387**	**2,200**	**19,758**

Notes to the financial statement

(DKK million)

1. Financial income and expenses

	2017	2016
Financial income:		
Group enterprises	43	46
	43	46
Financial expenses:		
Group enterprises	28	46
Other financial expenses	2	0
	30	46

2. Proposed profit appropriation

	2017	2016
Extraordinary dividends	0	1,000
Proposed dividends	2,200	0
Retained earnings	-152	-686
Total appropriation	2,048	314

3. Investments in subsidiaries

		2017	2016
Cost at 1 January		17,040	17,040
Additions		1,176	0
Disposals		0	0
Cost at 31 December		18,216	17,040
Carrying amount at 31 December		18,216	17,040
	Ownership	Equity	Equity
Nets Holding A/S	100%	2,887	2,711

4. Share capital

The share capital is owned by Nassa Topco AS, Haavard Martinsens vei 54, 0251 Oslo
The share capital was increased by DKK 171 million in July 2014. No changes to share capital in 2015, 2016 and 2017.

The share capital comprises shares of DKK 1.00 each

Nassa A/S is part of the consolidated Financial Statements for the ultimate parent company of Nets A/S, Lautrupbjerg 10, 2750 Ballerup which is the smallest and largest group the company is part of.

The proposed extraordinary dividend in 2016 of DKK 1,000 million was distributed according to the IPO of Nets A/S 23 September 2016.

5. Contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with other Danish companies in the Nets A/S Group. Together with the other companies included in the joint taxation, the Company has joint and several unlimited liabilities for Danish corporation taxes and withholding taxes on dividends, interest and royalties.

6. Related party transactions

All transactions with related parties are made on an arm's length basis.

7. Events after the balance sheet date

Nets A/S has been taken over by Hellman & Friedman and on that background, the company has been delisted from Nasdaq Copenhagen. For further information please see note 7.5 in the Annual Report for Nets A/S.

No other significant events with effect to the annual report of 2017 have occurred subsequent to 31 December 2017.