

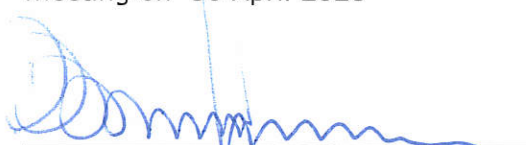
Intertrust Depositary Services (Denmark) A/S

**Sundkrogsgade 21, c/o Harbour House, DK-
2100 Copenhagen**

CVR no. 36 08 00 19

Annual report for 2019

Adopted at the annual general
meeting on 30 April 2020



Peter Drachmann
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory and executive boards have today discussed and approved the annual report of Intertrust Depositary Services (Denmark) A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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 company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the company in general meeting.

Copenhagen, 30 April 2020

Executive board



Peter Drachmann

Supervisory board

Maria Wester



Peter Drachmann



Daniel Marc Richard Jaffe



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Intertrust Depositary Services (Denmark) A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Intertrust Depositary Services (Denmark) A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 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 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 the 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.

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.

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, we conclude that 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 of management's review.

Copenhagen, 30 April 2020

KPMG P/S
CVR no. 25 57 81 98


Klaus Rytz
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne33205

Company details

The company

Intertrust Depositary Services (Denmark) A/S
Sundkrogsgade 21
c/o Harbour House
DK-2100 Copenhagen

CVR no.: 36 08 00 19

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2019

Domicile: Copenhagen

Supervisory board

Maria Wester
Peter Drachmann
Daniel Marc Richard Jaffe

Executive board

Peter Drachmann

Auditors

KPMG P/S
Dampfærgevej 28
DK-2100 Copenhagen

Consolidated financial statements

The company's financial statements are recognised in the consolidated financial statements for Intertrust NV (smallest group). The consolidated financial statements can be obtained by request to the company.

Management's review

Business review

The company provides depositary services.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties

The recognition and measurement of items in the annual report is not associated with any uncertainty.

Unusual matters

The company's financial position at 31 December 2019 and the results of its operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 are not affected by any unusual matters.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019 shows a profit of TEUR 51, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of TEUR 125.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

In the first months of 2020, a pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) around the world, led to numerous cases and casualties and caused an economic instability. As the date of approval of these annual accounts, it is too early to assess the potential economic and financial impacts of the pandemic. The assessment currently performed is not leading to change or show any impact on these annual statements or disclosures presented here.

Apart from this, no events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2019 TEUR	2018 TEUR
Gross profit		170	120
Staff costs	1	-104	-65
Profit before tax		66	55
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	-15	-12
Profit/loss for the year		51	43
Distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		51	43
		51	43

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> TEUR	<u>2018</u> TEUR
Assets			
Trade receivables		42	17
Prepayments		<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Receivables		<u>45</u>	<u>22</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>205</u>	<u>113</u>
Total current assets		<u>250</u>	<u>135</u>
Total assets		<u><u>250</u></u>	<u><u>135</u></u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2019 TEUR	2018 TEUR
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		67	67
Retained earnings		58	7
Equity		125	74
Trade payables		1	3
Corporation tax		27	12
Other payables		54	20
Deferred income		43	26
Total current liabilities		125	61
Total liabilities		125	61
Total equity and liabilities		250	135
Contingent liabilities	3		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2019	67	7	74
Net profit/loss for the year	0	51	51
Equity at 31 December 2019	67	58	125

Notes

	2019 TEUR	2018 TEUR
1 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	98	61
Pensions	5	3
Other social security costs	1	1
	104	65
 Average number of employees	 1	 1
 2 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	15	12
	15	12

3 Contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with the Danish group entities and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes as well as withholding taxes on interest.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Intertrust Depositary Services (Denmark) A/S for 2019 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 provisions as regards larger entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2019 is presented in TEUR.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

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 measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

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

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of revenue and changes in work in progress less other external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration, excluding VAT and other indirect taxes. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related 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 pensions, as well as other social security contributions, etc. made to the entity's employees. The item is net of refunds made by public authorities.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash.

Equity

Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

Accounting policies

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency transactions are considered cash flow hedges, the value adjustments are taken directly to equity.