
TEMENOS DENMARK ApS

Lyngbyvej 2, DK-2100 København Ø

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2021

CVR No 37 07 46 08

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
30/05 2022

Anders Holm
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Temenos Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2021 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2021.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

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

Copenhagen, 30 May 2022

Executive Board

Þuríður Íris Reynisdóttir
Executive Officer

Anders Holm
Executive Officer

Régis Métrat
Executive Officer

Didier Jacky Adrien Demange
Executive Officer

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Temenos Denmark ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Temenos Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, 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' 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. 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 Financials 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 misstate-

Independent Auditor's Report

ment, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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

Independent Auditor's Report

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, 30 May 2022

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Mads Blichfeldt Henriksen

statsautoriseret revisor

mne46065

Company Information

The Company

Temenos Denmark ApS
Lyngbyvej 2
DK-2100 København Ø

CVR No: 37 07 46 08
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen

Executive Board

Þuriður Íris Reynisdóttir
Anders Holm
Régis Métrat
Didier Jacky Adrien Demange

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's Review

Key activities

The company's purpose is consultancy as well as implementation services and other related activities.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2021 shows a profit of EUR 256,011, and at 31 December 2021 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of EUR 3,261,644.

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	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
Gross profit/loss		5,515,098	6,368,228
Staff expenses	1	-5,050,648	-5,707,129
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-102,480	-132,359
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		361,970	528,740
Financial income		12,557	111,154
Financial expenses		-52,525	-55,842
Profit/loss before tax		322,002	584,052
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	-65,991	-173,134
Net profit/loss for the year		256,011	410,918

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	256,011	410,918
	256,011	410,918

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
Land and buildings		161,642	122,052
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		59,077	91,071
Property, plant and equipment	3	220,719	213,123
Fixed assets		220,719	213,123
Trade receivables		70,243	301,052
Receivables from group enterprises		4,770,308	4,687,318
Other receivables		22,674	22,769
Corporation tax		49,775	0
Prepayments		11,186	1,269
Receivables		4,924,186	5,012,408
Cash at bank and in hand		91,289	208,106
Currents assets		5,015,475	5,220,514
Assets		5,236,194	5,433,637

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2021 EUR	2020 EUR
Share capital		6,702	6,702
Other reserves		0	-9,501
Retained earnings		3,254,942	3,008,432
Equity		3,261,644	3,005,633
Lease obligations		58,278	0
Long-term debt	4	58,278	0
Lease obligations	4	82,593	103,670
Trade payables		230,238	90,904
Payables to group enterprises		678,607	842,629
Corporation tax		2	61,257
Other payables		858,247	1,300,447
Deferred income		66,585	29,097
Short-term debt		1,916,272	2,428,004
Debt		1,974,550	2,428,004
Liabilities and equity		5,236,194	5,433,637
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	5		
Related parties	6		
Accounting Policies	7		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Equity at 1 January	6,702	-9,501	3,008,432	3,005,633
Transfers, reserves	0	9,501	-9,501	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	256,011	256,011
Equity at 31 December	6,702	0	3,254,942	3,261,644

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2021	2020
	EUR	EUR
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	4,816,969	5,462,559
Pensions	136,956	119,379
Other social security expenses	9,988	8,980
Other staff expenses	86,735	116,211
	5,050,648	5,707,129
Average number of employees	39	46
2 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	75,000	140,000
Deferred tax for the year	0	2,680
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-9,009	30,454
	65,991	173,134
3 Property, plant and equipment		
	Land and buildings	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	EUR	EUR
Cost at 1 January	305,132	248,370
Additions for the year	242,464	28,781
Disposals for the year	-305,132	-67,788
Cost at 31 December	242,464	209,363
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	183,080	157,299
Depreciation for the year	80,821	21,659
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	-183,079	-28,672
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	80,822	150,286
Carrying amount at 31 December	161,642	59,077

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 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:

	<u>2021</u> EUR	<u>2020</u> EUR
Lease obligations		
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>58,278</u>	<u>0</u>
Long-term part	58,278	0
Within 1 year	<u>82,593</u>	<u>103,670</u>
	<u>140,871</u>	<u>103,670</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

No contingent liabilities as per 31 December 2021.

6 Related parties

The following shareholder is recorded in the Company's register of shareholders as holding at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital:

Temenos Software Luxembourg S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Temenos Denmark ApS for 2021 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 Financial Statements for 2021 are presented in EUR.

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.

Leases

Lease contracts are recognized in the balance sheet corresponding to the value of the calculated lease obligation. The lease obligation is measured at the present value of the lease payments, calculated using the internal interest rate cf. the lease contract, or the marginal borrowing rate as a discount rate if the internal interest is not available.

The costs are thus recognized on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the lease period.

The lease obligation is recognized in the balance sheet as a liability, and adjusted regularly with repayments. At the same time, interest is charged on the liability. Interest expenses are expended in the income statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Translation policies

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

IFRS 15 is applied as a basis for recognition and measurement of revenue.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized based on the transfer of control, which according to IFRS 15 takes place at the time when control of the delivered service is transferred to the customer. The control is considered transferred when:

- there is a confirmed sales agreement
- delivery has taken place before the end of the financial year
- the sale price has been determined
- the payment has been received or can be expected to be received with a reasonable certainty.

Revenue is recognized excluding VAT and discounts in connection with the sale.

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 and other external expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

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.

Balance Sheet

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.

Interest expenses on loans raised directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the period of construction.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10	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

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of 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 measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.