
Palantir Technologies Denmark ApS

Strandvejen 44, DK-2900 Hellerup

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2017

CVR No 37 65 42 05

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
25/6 2018



Alexander Karp
Chairman

Contents

| | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------|
| Management's Statement and Auditor's Report | |
| Management's Statement | 1 |
| Independent Auditor's Report | 2 |
| Company Information | |
| Company Information | 5 |
| Management's Review | 6 |
| Financial Statements | |
| Income Statement 1 January - 31 December | 7 |
| Balance Sheet 31 December | 8 |
| Statement of Changes in Equity | 9 |
| Notes to the Financial Statements | 10 |

Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Palantir Technologies Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017.

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 2017 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2017.

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.

Hellerup, 25 June 2018

Executive Board



Matthew Long



Alexander Karp

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Palantir Technologies Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Palantir Technologies Denmark ApS 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. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' 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 rules and requirements.

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.

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 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.

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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

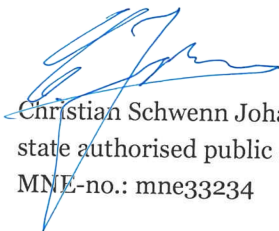
Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 25 June 2018


Ernst & Young

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 30 70 02 28



Christian Schwenn Johansen
state authorised public accountant
MNE-no.: mne33234



Allan Nørgaard
state authorised public accountant
MNE-no.: mne35501

Company Information

The Company

Palantir Technologies Denmark ApS
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

CVR No: 37 65 42 05

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Municipality of reg. office: Gentofte

Executive Board

Matthew Long
Alexander Karp

Accountants

Ernst & Young
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Osvald Helmuths Vej 4
DK-2000 Frederiksberg

Management's Review

Key activities

The Company's primary activity is marketing, sale and distribution of software developed for integration, visualisation and analysis of data

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2017 shows a profit of DKK 3,270,795, and at 31 December 2017 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 3,471,292.

2016 was the first year of business for the Company, for which reason comparison figures only comprise of 8 months why it is not comparable to the current year.

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 | 2017 DKK | 2016 (8 months) DKK |
|--|------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Gross profit/loss | | 8.099.448 | 300.415 |
| Staff expenses | 1 | -5.528.913 | 0 |
| Profit before financial income and expenses | | 2.570.535 | 300.415 |
| Financial income | 2 | 1.625.058 | 0 |
| Financial expenses | 3 | -1.780 | -107.485 |
| Profit before tax | | 4.193.813 | 192.930 |
| Tax on profit for the year | 4 | -923.018 | -42.433 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | | 3.270.795 | 150.497 |

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

| | | | |
|-------------------|--|------------------|----------------|
| Retained earnings | | 3.270.795 | 150.497 |
| | | 3.270.795 | 150.497 |

Balance Sheet 31 December

| | Note | 2017 DKK | 2016 DKK |
|--|------|-------------------|------------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Receivables from group enterprises | | 12.041.724 | 1.280.026 |
| Other receivables | | 1.509.400 | 670.772 |
| Deferred tax asset | | 29.917 | 9.927 |
| Prepayments | | 41.653 | 157.330 |
| Receivables | | 13.622.694 | 2.118.055 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 5.784.282 | 0 |
| Currents assets | | 19.406.976 | 2.118.055 |
| Assets | | 19.406.976 | 2.118.055 |
| Liabilities and equity | | | |
| Share capital | | 50.000 | 50.000 |
| Retained earnings | | 3.421.292 | 150.497 |
| Equity | 5 | 3.471.292 | 200.497 |
| Trade payables | | 784.148 | 63.737 |
| Payables to group enterprises | | 12.051.352 | 1.211.349 |
| Corporation tax | | 943.008 | 52.360 |
| Other payables | | 2.157.176 | 590.112 |
| Short-term debt | | 15.935.684 | 1.917.558 |
| Debt | | 15.935.684 | 1.917.558 |
| Liabilities and equity | | 19.406.976 | 2.118.055 |
| Main activity | | | |
| Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations | 6 | | |
| Related parties | 7 | | |
| Accounting Policies | 8 | | |

Statement of Changes in Equity

| | <u>Share capital</u> DKK | <u>Retained earnings</u> DKK | <u>Total</u> DKK |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Equity at 1 January | 50.000 | 150.497 | 200.497 |
| Net profit/loss for the year | 0 | 3.270.795 | 3.270.795 |
| Equity at 31 December | 50.000 | 3.421.292 | 3.471.292 |

Notes to the Financial Statements

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | DKK | (8 months) DKK |
| 1 Staff expenses | | |
| Wages and salaries | 4.868.085 | 0 |
| Pensions | 636.623 | 0 |
| Other staff expenses | 24.205 | 0 |
| | <u>5.528.913</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | | |
| Average number of employees | <u>6</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | | |
| 2 Financial income | | |
| Exchange gains | 1.625.058 | 0 |
| | <u>1.625.058</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | | |
| 3 Financial expenses | | |
| Other financial expenses | 1.780 | 0 |
| Exchange loss | 0 | 107.485 |
| | <u>1.780</u> | <u>107.485</u> |
| | | |
| 4 Tax on profit for the year | | |
| Current tax for the year | 943.008 | 52.360 |
| Deferred tax for the year | -19.990 | -9.927 |
| | <u>923.018</u> | <u>42.433</u> |

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Equity

The share capital consists of 50,000 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

The share capital has developed as follows:

| | <u>2017</u> | <u>2016</u> |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | DKK | DKK |
| Share capital at 1 January | 50.000 | 50.000 |
| Capital increase | 0 | 0 |
| Capital decrease | 0 | 0 |
| Share capital at 31 December | <u>50.000</u> | <u>50.000</u> |

6 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

| | | |
|---|---------|-----------|
| Lease obligations, period of non-cancellable 3 months | 471.211 | 1.281.330 |
|---|---------|-----------|

7 Related parties

Basis

Controlling interest

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Palantir International Inc. | Parent |
|-----------------------------|--------|

Ownership

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:

Palantir International Inc., 100 Hamilton Ave., Suite 300, Palo Alto, California 94301, USA

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Place of registered office</u> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Palantir International Inc. | Palo Alto, USA |

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Palantir Technologies Denmark ApS for 2017 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

2016 was the first year of business for the Company, for which reason comparison figures only comprise of 8 months why it is not comparable to the current year.

The Financial Statements for 2017 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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of software and services is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the sale 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.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

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 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Accounting Policies (continued)

Balance Sheet

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 and insurance premiums etc.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

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.