Q4 Denmark ApS

Nybrogade 12, DK-1203 København K

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2019

CVR No 38 02 36 08

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 8 /9 2020

Darrell Heaps
Chairman of the General Meeting

Contents

Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Q4 Denmark ApS 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 financial position at 31 December 2019 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2019.

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

Copenhagen, 8 September 2020

Executive Board

Darrell Heaps	Ryan Anthony Levenberg
CEO	Executive Officer

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Q4 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 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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Q4 Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, 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.

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 judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Independent Auditor's Report

- 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, 8 September 2020
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Jesper Bo Winther
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne26864

Anders Røjleskov
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne28699

Company Information

The Company	Q4 Denmark ApS Nybrogade 12 DK-1203 København K CVR No: 38 02 36 08 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: København K
Executive Board	Darrell Heaps Ryan Anthony Levenberg
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 DK-2900 Hellerup

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2019	2018
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit/loss		**1,907,176**	**1,363,977**
Staff expenses	3	-1,452,211	-1,198,703
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	4	-24,447	-20,948
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		**430,518**	**144,326**
Financial income		1	326,559
Financial expenses		-265,310	-189,559
Profit/loss before tax		**165,209**	**281,326**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	-38,383	-64,447
Net profit/loss for the year		**126,826**	**216,879**

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	126,826	216,879
	126,826	**216,879**

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2019	2018
		DKK	DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		30,952	55,399
Property, plant and equipment		**30,952**	**55,399**
Fixed assets		**30,952**	**55,399**
Trade receivables		2,756,802	2,318,473
Receivables from group enterprises		1,510,647	0
Other receivables		347	25,353
Deferred tax asset		2,293	0
Corporation tax		29,324	0
Prepayments		799,773	28,125
Receivables		**5,099,186**	**2,371,951**
Cash at bank and in hand		**2,689,669**	**4,237,322**
Currents assets		**7,788,855**	**6,609,273**
Assets		**7,819,807**	**6,664,672**

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2019	2018
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		664,582	296,447
Equity		**714,582**	**346,447**
Provision for deferred tax		0	51
Provisions		**0**	**51**
Prepayments received from customers		109,597	164,334
Other payables		67,167	0
Long-term debt	6	**176,764**	**164,334**
Prepayments received from customers	6	5,633,749	4,102,944
Trade payables		239,699	320,431
Payables to group enterprises		388,263	1,266,685
Corporation tax		0	100,142
Other payables	6	666,750	363,638
Short-term debt		**6,928,461**	**6,153,840**
Debt		**7,105,225**	**6,318,174**
Liabilities and equity		**7,819,807**	**6,664,672**
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Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	7		
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	50,000	296,447	346,447
Net effect from change of accounting policy	0	241,309	241,309
Adjusted equity at 1 January	50,000	537,756	587,756
Net profit/loss for the year	0	126,826	126,826
Equity at 31 December	**50,000**	**664,582**	**714,582**

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Subsequent events

The outbreak of Covid-19 and the actions taken by governments across the world to mitigate the effects, will have a great impact on the global economy. Management considers the implications of Covid-19 as a subsequent event occurred after the balance sheet date (31 December 2019), which is therefore a non-adjusting event to the company.

Management has not subsequently identified any remeasurement of assets and liabilities. Management assess that the capital resources of the Company are sufficient.

Management assess the extent of the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's business activities to be limited. The impact is, however. unknown at this time.

2 Key activities

The purpose of the Company is to establish, maintain and develop its Investor Relations software solutions and other capital market-related services and products as well as other related activities.

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
3 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	1,388,844	1,082,505
Pensions	15,779	9,687
Other staff expenses	47,588	106,511
	1,452,211	**1,198,703**
Average number of employees	**2**	**2**

4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	24,447	20,948
	24,447	**20,948**

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Tax on profit/loss for the year

Current tax for the year	40,062	65,010
Deferred tax for the year	-2,293	-563
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	614	0
	38,383	**64,447**

6 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:

Prepayments received from customers

Between 1 and 5 years	109,597	164,334
Long-term part	109,597	164,334
Within 1 year	5,633,749	4,102,944
	5,743,346	**4,267,278**

Other payables

Between 1 and 5 years	67,167	0
Long-term part	67,167	0
Other short-term payables	666,750	363,638
	733,917	**363,638**

7 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Charges and security

The following assets have been placed as security with :
Accounts receivables recognised at DKK 2,699,248 have been placed as security for an indemnity bond of USD 1,100,000 to Silicon Valley Bank.

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	48,000	23,330
	48,000	**23,330**

There are no security and contingent liabilitites at 31 December 2019.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Related parties

	Basis
Consolidated Financial Statements	

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

Name	Place of registered office
Q4 Inc.	Parent

The Group Annual Report of Q4 Inc. may be obtained at the following address:

469-A King St. W.
Toronto, Ontario
M5V 1K4 Canada

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Q4 Denmark ApS 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 rules applying to reporting class C.

The Financial Statements for 2019 are presented in DKK.

Changes in accounting policies

Changes due to application of IFRS 15

Within the framework of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company has as of 1 January 2019 changed accounting policies in respect of applying the accounting methods of IFRS 15 regarding recognition of revenue. The change of accounting policies is based on the transitional rules of IFRS 15:
-Comparative figures have not been restated; thus the effect of the change of accounting policy has been reconised as an opening adjustment of retained earnings at 1 January 2019;
- Contracts completed before 1 January 2019 according to the previous accounting policy are not reassessed.
IFRS 15 is applied to transactions carried out on or after 1 January 2019 or transactions that were in progress at the beginning of the financial year. Comparative figures have not been restated under the new accounting policy.

Effects of IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In the context of the transition to IFRS 15, deferred commission expenses and deferred revenue total amount of DKK 241 were recognised on equity as at 1 January 2019.

In the 2019 fiscal year, the change in accounting policy resulted an increase in revenue of DKK 190k, a decrease to salary expense of DKK 558k, a increase of other external expenses of DKK 767k and an increase to income taxes of DKK 4k. Net effect on profit for 2019 amounts to an increase of DKK 15k.

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 and provisions.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

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 control over the services transfers to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably, which according to IFRS 15 takes place at the time when control of the service delivered passes to the customer.

Services are recognised at the rate of completion of the service to which the contract relates by using the percentage-of-completion method, which means that revenue equals the selling price of the service completed for the year. This method is applied when total revenues and expenses in respect of the service and the stage of completion at the balance sheet date can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the Company. The stage of completion is determined on the basis of the ratio between the expenses incurred and the total expected expenses of the service.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for consumables

The company's expenses for raw materials and consumables consist of website implementation costs, technical support, disclosure events production and surveillance analysts and data costs.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and 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, expenses for consumables 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 property, plant and equipment.

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, 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.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3 to 5	years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Assets costing less than DKK 13,800 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

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, interest and deffered commission in relation to IFRS 15.

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 of future income taxes payable or by a decrease to already existing 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Loans are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.