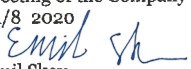

Intrado Denmark ApS

Sundkrogsgade 21, DK-2100 København Ø

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2019

CVR No 39 42 43 55

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
31/8 2020


Emil Skov
Chairman of the General
Meeting

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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Intrado Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

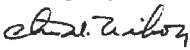
The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.


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, 31 August 2020

Executive Board

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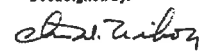
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Board of Directors

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Intrado Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Intrado 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 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 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 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.

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.

Independent Auditor's Report

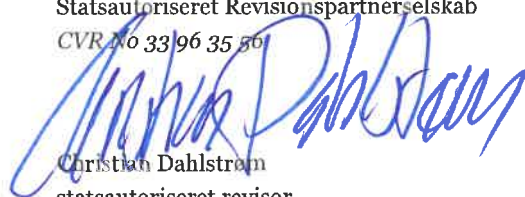
Based on the work we have performed, in our view, Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement in Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 31 August 2020

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no 33963550



Christian Dahlstrøm
statsautoriseret revisor
mne35660

Company Information

The Company	<p>Intrado Denmark ApS Sundkrogsgade 21 DK-2100 København Ø</p> <p>CVR No: 39 42 43 55 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 20 March 2018 Financial year: 2nd financial year Municipality of reg. office: København</p>
Board of Directors	<p>Christopher Dean Wikoff Louis Brucculeri Robert Emmett Mannix Nancy Jill Disman</p>
Executive Board	<p>Christopher Dean Wikoff Louis Brucculeri Robert Emmett Mannix Nancy Jill Disman</p>
Auditors	<p>Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Wiedekampsgade 6 DK-2300 København S</p>

Management's Review

Key activities

The company's object is to engage in trading and manufacturing activities, provision of services and other related activities.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2019 shows a loss of DKK 160,769, and at 31 December 2019 the balance sheet of the Company shows negative equity of DKK 155,636.

The company has lost its share capital and is comprised by the section 119 of the Danish Companies Act.

Intrado Netherlands B.V. will provide financial support to Intrado Denmark ApS as necessary to enable it to continue as a going concern for a period of not less than twelve months from the date of approval of its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

On 31 december 2019 Intrado Denmark ApS purchased the trade and assets from West UC Filial AF West UC Sweden AB, Sverige, the Denmark branch of Intrado Sweden AB. This has resulted in an increase in the goodwill value of 4,411,588 DKK

Subsequent events

The recent outbreak of COVID-19 caused by a novel strain of the coronavirus has recently been recognized as a pandemic by the World Health Organization, and the outbreak has become increasingly widespread in Denmark and globally, including in the markets in which the Company operates.

The COVID-19 outbreak has had a notable impact on general economic conditions, including but not limited to the temporary closures of many businesses, governmental regulations, reduced consumer spending due to both job losses and other effects attributable to the COVID-19, and there are many unknowns. The Company continues to monitor the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak closely.

Intrado will continue to follow guidelines from the Public Health Authority, World Health Organization and ECDC (European Center for Disease Prevention and Control). During the outbreak Intrado has experienced greater demand for many, but not all of its products and services. Operationally, we have been able to continue our business with minimal disruption.

The full extent to which the COVID-19 outbreak will impact our operations or financial results is uncertain in a number of areas, including workforce, customer health and suppliers.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
Other external expenses		-159.870	-42.500
Gross profit/loss		-159.870	-42.500
Financial expenses	3	-46.244	-2.367
Profit/loss before tax		-206.114	-44.867
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	45.345	0
Net profit/loss for the year		-160.769	-44.867

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		-160.769	-44.867
		-160.769	-44.867

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Acquired licenses		0	0
Goodwill		4.411.588	0
Intangible assets	5	4.411.588	0
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		6.047	0
Property, plant and equipment	6	6.047	0
Deposits		71.740	0
Fixed asset investments	7	71.740	0
Fixed assets		4.489.375	0
Other receivables		0	50.000
Deferred tax asset		45.345	0
Prepayments		53.671	0
Receivables		99.016	50.000
Cash at bank and in hand		303.889	370.143
Currents assets		402.905	420.143
Assets		4.892.280	420.143

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u> DKK	<u>2018</u> DKK
Share capital		50.000	50.000
Retained earnings		-205.636	-44.867
Equity		-155.636	5.133
Trade payables		32.515	42.500
Payables to group enterprises		4.355.938	372.510
Other payables		659.463	0
Short-term debt		5.047.916	415.010
Debt		5.047.916	415.010
Liabilities and equity		4.892.280	420.143
Going concern	1		
Subsequent events	2		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	8		
Related parties	9		
Accounting Policies	10		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	50.000	-44.867	5.133
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-160.769	-160.769
Equity at 31 December	50.000	-205.636	-155.636

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Going concern

The directors are of the opinion that the company is well placed to overcome the challenges posed by the current economic climate. An undertaking of financial support has been obtained from the company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking, and, accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

2 Subsequent events

The recent outbreak of COVID-19 caused by a novel strain of the coronavirus has recently been recognized as a pandemic by the World Health Organization, and the outbreak has become increasingly widespread in Denmark and globally, including in the markets in which the Company operates.

The COVID-19 outbreak has had a notable impact on general economic conditions, including but not limited to the temporary closures of many businesses, governmental regulations, reduced consumer spending due to both job losses and other effects attributable to the COVID-19, and there are many unknowns. The Company continues to monitor the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak closely.

Intrado will continue to follow guidelines from the Public Health Authority, World Health Organization and ECDC (European Center for Disease Prevention and Control). During the outbreak Intrado has experienced greater demand for many, but not all of its products and services. Operationally, we have been able to continue our business with minimal disruption.

The full extent to which the COVID-19 outbreak will impact our operations or financial results is uncertain in a number of areas, including workforce, customer health and suppliers.

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
3 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	18.855	0
Other financial expenses	5.393	2.367
Exchange adjustments, expenses	21.996	0
	46.244	2.367
4 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	0	0
Deferred tax for the year	-45.345	0
	-45.345	0

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Intangible assets

	Acquired licenses DKK	Goodwill DKK	Total DKK
Cost at 1 January	0	0	0
Additions for the year	376	4.411.588	4.411.964
Cost at 31 December	<u>376</u>	<u>4.411.588</u>	<u>4.411.964</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	0	0	0
Transfers for the year	376	0	376
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	<u>376</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>376</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>0</u>	<u>4.411.588</u>	<u>4.411.588</u>

6 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost at 1 January	0
Additions for the year	46.417
Cost at 31 December	<u>46.417</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	0
Additions for the year	40.370
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>40.370</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>6.047</u>

7 Fixed asset investments

	Deposits DKK
Cost at 1 January	0
Additions for the year	71.740
Cost at 31 December	<u>71.740</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>71.740</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

8 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

At the balance sheet date, the Company has no contingent assets, liabilities or other financial obligations.

The Danish legal entities are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc. of the Group. The Company is the management company of the joint taxation Group. Moreover, the Danish legal entities are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax and tax on royalty and interest payments. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

9 Related parties

Basis

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of:

Name

Place of registered office

Mount Olympus Holdings Inc.

Delaware, USA

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Intrade 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 accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2019 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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

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.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of other external 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/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.

The Company is jointly taxed with Danish enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of businesses, representing any excess of the fair value of the consideration given over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired, is capitalised and written off on a straight-line basis over its useful economic life, which is assessed as five years.

Patents and licences are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and recoverable amount. Patents are amortised over the remaining patent period, and licences are amortised over the licence period; however not exceeding 5 years.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

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 expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

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

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and 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 subsequent fiscal years.

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, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies (continued)

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.