Intertrust

FDC Denmark ApS

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

CVR no. 40 57 48 32

Annual report for 2019

Adopted at the annual general
meeting on 9 October 2020

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Emil Skov
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of FDC Denmark ApS for the financial year 29 May - 31 December 2019.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my 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 29 May - 31 December 2019.

In my 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, 9 October 2020

Executive board

Brandon Weidenfeller
director

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of FDC Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of FDC Denmark ApS for the financial year 29 May - 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 29 May - 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.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to the note "Uncertainty regarding payroll and tax at source" in the accounts, which describes the uncertainty associated with the registration for the Expat Tax Scheme at the Danish Tax Authorities. Our conclusion is not modified regarding this relationship.

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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Violation of the Danish VAT legislation
Contrary to the Danish Act on VAT, the Company has submitted incorrect VAT returns to SKAT, the Danish Tax Authorities, and the Company’s Management may incur liability in this respect.

Copenhagen, 9 October 2020

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Iben Larsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne34474

Company details

The company	FDC Denmark ApS c/o Harbour House Sundkrogsgade 21 DK-2100 Copenhagen CVR no.: 40 57 48 32 Reporting period: 29 May - 31 December 2019 Domicile: Copenhagen
Executive board	Brandon Weidenfeller, director
Auditors	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Havneholmen 29 DK-1561 Copenhagen
Consolidated financial statements	The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent company Facilities Development Corporaton The group annual report can be obtained at the following address: 1980 Isaac Newton Square West Reston VA 20190

Management's review

Business review

The company´s purpose is to conduct business within consultancy regarding construction work and other related business.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties

We draw attention to the note "Uncertainty regarding payroll and tax at source" in the accounts, which describes the uncertainty associated with the registration for the Expat Tax Scheme at the Danish Tax Authorities.

Unusual matters

Going concern:

The management has obtained a support letter from the parent company to provide the necessary funding and liquidity to enable it to meet its liabilities as they become chargeable. The support letter remain in force until 31 December 2020. Based on this, management assesses that the preconditions for continued operation are present and on that basis, reports on the financial statements on the assumption of continued operation.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2019 shows a loss of USD 286.458, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows negative equity of USD 278.960.

The company has lost more than half of the share capital. The recovery of the capital is expected to take the form of future earnings.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

The rapid spreading of the Corona virus in Denmark and the rest of the world in March 2020 has made it necessary for the Danish authorities to impose a number restrictions which potentially may have huge economic consequences. The company is at the moment not affected directly by the implemented restrictions.

Income statement 29 May - 31 December

	Note	2019
		USD
Gross profit		**-92.061**
Staff expenses	1	-194.397
Profit/loss before tax		**-286.458**
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0
Profit/loss for the year		**-286.458**

Distribution of profit

Retained earnings	-286.458
	-286.458

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2019
		USD
Assets		
Other receivables		248.621
Receivables		**248.621**
Total current assets		**248.621**
Total assets		**248.621**

Balance sheet 31 December

	Note	2019
		USD
Equity and liabilities		
Share capital		7.498
Retained earnings		-286.458
Equity		**-278.960**
Trade payables		190.085
Payables to group companies		301.827
Other payables		35.669
Total current liabilities		**527.581**
Total liabilities		**527.581**
Total equity and liabilities		**248.621**
Uncertainty regarding payroll and tax at source	2	
Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)	3	
Rent and lease liabilities	4	
Mortgages and collateral	5	

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 29 May 2019	0	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-286.458	-286.458
Cash payments concerning formation of entity	7.498	0	7.498
Equity at 31 December 2019	**7.498**	**-286.458**	**-278.960**

Notes

		2019
		USD
1	**Staff expenses**	
	Wages and salaries	194.397
		194.397
	Average number of employees	2

2 Uncertainty regarding payroll and tax at source

There is an uncertainty regarding the measurement of payroll costs in the profit and loss and tax at source payable. If the company's employees are not granted permission to use the Expat Tax Scheme, the payroll costs and tax at source payable can be as high as respectively 177 ‘000 USD (68 ‘000 USD more in the profit and loss) and 103 ‘000 USD (68 ‘000 USD more in debt).

3 Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)

The management has obtained a support letter from the parent company to provide the necessary funding and liquidity to enable it to meet its liabilities as they become chargeable. The support letter remain in force until 31 December 2020. Based on this, management assesses that the preconditions for continued operation are present and on that basis, reports on the financial statements on the assumption of continued operation. The company has lost more than half of the share capital. The recovery of the capital is expected to take the form of future earnings.

		2019
		USD
4	**Rent and lease liabilities**	
	Operating lease liabilities. Total future lease payments:	
	Rent and lease liabilities	36.281
		36.281

Notes

5 Mortgages and collateral

The company has not placed any assets or other as security for loans at 31 December 2019.

Accounting policies

The annual report of FDC Denmark ApS for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning reporting class B entities as well as selected provisions as regards larger entities.

The annual report for 2019 is presented in USD:
USD/DKK 31 December 2019 = 6.68.

As 2019 is the company's first reporting period, no comparatives have been presented.

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, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress and other operating income less costs of raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Accounting policies

Revenue
Income from the sale is recognised in the income statement, provided that the transfer of risk, usually on delivery to the buyer, has taken place and that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

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.

Cost of sales
Costs of raw materials and consumables include the raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

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, financial expenses relating to finance leases, realised and unrealised capital/exchange gains and losses on securities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of mortgage loans and surcharges and allowances under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

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.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Accounting policies

Receivables for which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on debtors' domicile and credit ratings in accordance with the Company's credit risk management policy. The objective indicators used for portfolios are determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received, using the effective interest rate of individual receivables or portfolios of receivables as discount rate.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term securities whose remaining life is less than three months and which are readily convertible into cash and which are subject only to insignificant risks of changes in value.

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.

Liabilities
Financial liabilities are recognised on the raising of the loan at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred. On subsequent recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual finance lease commitment.

Other liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Accounting policies

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.