
EmpCo A/S

Klausdalsbrovej 601, DK-2750 Ballerup

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2020

CVR No 40 77 90 78

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
31/5 2021

Bo Einar Lohmann Nilsson
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 EmpCo A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2020.

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

Ballerup, 31 May 2021

Executive Board

Bo Einar Lohmann Nilsson
Executive Officer

Board of Directors

Christian Marc Ralison
Chairman

Klaus Pedersen
Deputy Chairman

Bo Einar Lohmann Nilsson

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of EmpCo A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of EmpCo A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, 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

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Hellerup, 31 May 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Leif Ulbæk Jensen

statsautoriseret revisor

mne23327

Company Information

The Company

EmpCo A/S
Klausdalsbrovej 601
DK-2750 Ballerup

CVR No: 40 77 90 78
Financial period: 1 january - 31 december
Incorporated: 12 September 2019
Municipality of reg. office: Ballerup

Board of Directors

Christian Marc Ralison, Chairman
Klaus Pedersen
Bo Einar Lohmann Nilsson

Executive Board

Bo Einar Lohmann Nilsson

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
Gross profit/loss		-50.000	-40.000
Financial income		12	0
Financial expenses		<u>-3.925</u>	<u>-5.499</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-53.913	-45.499
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>-53.913</u>	<u>-45.499</u>

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		<u>-53.913</u>	<u>-45.499</u>
		<u>-53.913</u>	<u>-45.499</u>

Balance Sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
Assets			
Other investments		21.783.522	21.783.522
Fixed asset investments		21.783.522	21.783.522
Fixed assets		21.783.522	21.783.522
Cash at bank and in hand		1.070	69.589
Currents assets		1.070	69.589
Assets		21.784.592	21.853.111
Liabilities and equity			
Share capital		2.178.199	2.178.199
Retained earnings		19.504.377	19.558.290
Equity		21.682.576	21.736.489
Trade payables		95.399	40.000
Other payables		6.617	76.622
Short-term debt		102.016	116.622
Debt		102.016	116.622
Liabilities and equity		21.784.592	21.853.111
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital DKK	Share premium account DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
2020				
Equity at 1 January	2.178.199	0	19.558.290	21.736.489
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-53.913	-53.913
Equity at 31 December	2.178.199	0	19.504.377	21.682.576
2019				
Equity 1. januar	0	0	0	0
Cash payment concerning formation of entity	400.000	0	0	400.000
Cash capital increase 13 december 2019	2.178.199	19.603.789	0	21.781.988
Cash capital reduction	-400.000	0	0	-400.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-45.499	-45.499
Transfer from share premium account	0	-19.603.789	19.603.789	0
Equity at 31 December	2.178.199	0	19.558.290	21.736.489

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Subsequent events

On November 15, 2020 Nets Group and Nexi, the PayTech leader in Italy, entered into a binding framework agreement regarding the combination of the two groups through an all-share merger. The European Commission has on 9 March 2021 approved the merger. However, closing of the merger, which is expected in Q2 2021, is subject to customary approvals from Authorities in several countries. The merger will positively affect the Company's financial position. No other subsequent events incurred after 31 December 2020 significantly affecting the financial position.

2 Key activities

The purpose of the company is investing in other companies, and any other business which, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, are related hereto.

The Covid-19 pandemic did not have and is not expected to have a significant impact on the company's activities and the result hereof.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of EmpCo A/S for 2020 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.

The Financial Statements for 2020 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.

Leases

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the net present value of the lease payments computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as determined for the other fixed assets of the Company.

The remaining lease obligation is capitalised and recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element on the lease payments is charged over the lease term to the income statement.

All other leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3 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

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 wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments, which consist of unlisted bonds and shares, are measured at the lower of cost and recoverable amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial debts

Loans, such as mortgage loans and loans from credit institutions, 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.

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

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