
Falcon.io Holdings ApS

H.C. Andersens Boulevard 27,1, DK-1553 København
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Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2020

CVR No 40 78 85 30

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
19/7 2021

Prasant Reddy Gondipali
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 Falcon.io Holdings ApS 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.

Copenhagen, 19 July 2021

Executive Board

Ulrik Bo Larsen
CEO

Board of Directors

Prasant Reddy Gondipali
Chairman

Ulrik Bo Larsen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Falcon.io Holdings ApS

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 Falcon.io Holdings ApS 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.

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.

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 misstate-

Independent Auditor's Report

ment, 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:

- 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

Independent Auditor's Report

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, 19 July 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Niels Henrik B. Mikkelsen

statsautoriseret revisor

mne16675

Company Information

The Company

Falcon.io Holdings ApS
H.C. Andersens Boulevard 27,1
DK-1553 København V

CVR No: 40 78 85 30
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen

Board of Directors

Prasant Reddy Gondipali, Chairman
Ulrik Bo Larsen

Executive Board

Ulrik Bo Larsen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's Review

Key activities

The objectives of this Company are the holding of shares in subsidiaries

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2020 shows a loss of EUR'000 2,478, and at 31 December 2020 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of EUR'000 48,808.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2020 EUR'000	13/9-19 - 31/12-19 EUR'000
Other external expenses		-3	0
Gross profit/loss		-3	0
Financial income		5.024	0
Financial expenses	1	-7.499	-764
Profit/loss before tax		-2.478	-764
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
Net profit/loss for the year		-2.478	-764

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	-2.478	-764
	-2.478	-764

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> EUR'000	<u>13/9-19 -</u> <u>31/12-19</u> EUR'000
Investments in subsidiaries	2	103.898	103.475
Fixed asset investments		103.898	103.475
Fixed assets		103.898	103.475
Assets		103.898	103.475

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2020 EUR'000	13/9-19 - 31/12-19 EUR'000
Share capital		5	5
Share premium account		0	51.836
Retained earnings		48.803	-764
Equity		48.808	51.077
Payables to group enterprises		55.087	52.398
Other payables		3	0
Short-term debt		55.090	52.398
Debt		55.090	52.398
Liabilities and equity		103.898	103.475
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	3		
Related parties	4		
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total
	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000	EUR'000
Equity at 1 January	5	51.836	-764	51.077
Exchange adjustments	0	0	209	209
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-2.478	-2.478
Transfer from share premium account	0	-51.836	51.836	0
Equity at 31 December	5	0	48.803	48.808

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2020</u> EUR'000	<u>13/9-19 -</u> <u>31/12-19</u> EUR'000
1 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	7.499	764
	<u>7.499</u>	<u>764</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2020 EUR'000	13/9-19 - 31/12-19 EUR'000
2 Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	103.475	0
Exchange adjustment	423	0
Additions for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>103.475</u>
Cost at 31 December	<u>103.898</u>	<u>103.475</u>
Value adjustments at 1 January	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Value adjustments at 31 December	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>103.898</u>	<u>103.475</u>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Falcon.io ApS	Copenhagen	34	100%	20.197	682

3 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Related parties

Basis

Controlling interest

Castle Intermediate Holding V Limited, 100 New Bridge Street, London, United Kingdom, EC4V 6JA	Ultimate parent company
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Transactions

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Falcon.io Holdings ApS for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The Financial Statements for 2020 are presented in EUR'000.

Correction of material misstatements

During 2019 the company's subsidiary sold two of its subsidiaries internally in the group. These sales were by mistake non-recognised in 2019. This has corrected in the 2020 accounts and recognised the transaction in 2019 as well as restated the comparative figures. The effect for Falcon.io Holding only relates to a change in the split of payables between two different group companies, there is no profit/loss or equity effect.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements of Castle Intermediate Holding V Limited, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

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.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

Dividends from subsidiaries are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the subsidiary. However, dividends relating to earnings in the subsidiary before it was acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the subsidiary.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 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.

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.