
Cloudditorium ApS

Toldbodgade 55 B, DK-1253 København K

Annual Report for 18 December 2019 - 31 December 2020

CVR No 41 02 35 03

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
17/3 2021

Jacob Tackmann Thomsen
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Clouditorium ApS for the financial year 18 December 2019 - 31 December 2020.

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 financial position at 31 December 2020 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2019/20.

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

Copenhagen, 17 March 2021

Executive Board

Jacob Tackmann Thomsen
Executive Officer

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Clouditorium 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 18 December 2019 - 31 December 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Clouditorium ApS for the financial year 18 December 2019 - 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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:

- 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

- 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.

Ringsted, 17 March 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Nikolaj Frausing Borch

statsautoriseret revisor

mne44062

Company Information

The Company

Clouditorium ApS
Toldbodgade 55 B
DK-1253 København K

CVR No: 41 02 35 03
Financial period: 18 December - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: København

Executive Board

Jacob Tackmann Thomsen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Eventyrvej 16
DK-4100 Ringsted

Management's Review

Key activities

The object of the Company is the development of software and business development.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2019/20 shows a loss of DKK 6.382.560, and at 31 December 2020 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 2.000.001.

Capital resources

To support the significant investments into the new business platform and product portfolio, the shareholder made a tax free contribution of DKK 8m to Clouditorium ApS as per December 2020. The shareholder has also given a declaration of support, ensuring Clouditorium sufficient liquidity to support the ongoing significant investment plans.

The management is confident that massive business development effort ongoing in Clouditorium creates the basis for a sound, viable and profitable business in the medium-term, and in that context understands the loss recorded.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 18 December - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019/20</u> DKK
Gross profit/loss		-9.339.650
Financial expenses	1	<u>-272.190</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-9.611.840
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	<u>3.229.280</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>-6.382.560</u>

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		<u>-6.382.560</u>
		<u>-6.382.560</u>

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019/20</u> DKK
Development projects in progress		8.926.459
Intangible assets	3	<u>8.926.459</u>
Fixed assets		<u>8.926.459</u>
Trade receivables		1.562.245
Other receivables		2.339.440
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		5.145.022
Receivables		<u>9.046.707</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1.104.002</u>
Currents assets		<u>10.150.709</u>
Assets		<u>19.077.168</u>

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2019/20</u> DKK
Share capital		40.000
Reserve for development costs		6.962.638
Retained earnings		-5.002.637
Equity		<u>2.000.001</u>
Provision for deferred tax		1.915.742
Provisions		<u>1.915.742</u>
Trade payables		1.242.595
Payables to group enterprises		13.918.830
Short-term debt		<u>15.161.425</u>
Debt		<u>15.161.425</u>
Liabilities and equity		<u>19.077.168</u>
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 18 December	40.000	0	0	40.000
Contribution from group	0	0	8.342.561	8.342.561
Development costs for the year	0	6.962.638	-6.962.638	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-6.382.560	-6.382.560
Equity at 31 December	40.000	6.962.638	-5.002.637	2.000.001

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2019/20
	DKK
1 Financial expenses	
Interest paid to group enterprises	265.699
Other financial expenses	4.463
Exchange adjustments, expenses	2.028
	<u>272.190</u>
2 Tax on profit/loss for the year	
Current tax for the year	-5.145.022
Deferred tax for the year	1.915.742
	<u>-3.229.280</u>
3 Intangible assets	
	Development projects in progress
	<u>DKK</u>
Cost at 18 December	0
Additions for the year	8.926.459
Cost at 31 December	<u>8.926.459</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>8.926.459</u>

The Company has in the financial year carried out a variety of development projects within development of software and business development.

The capitalised development costs are attributable to two projects. Both projects contain development of business models, whereas one also includes the development of software. The projects qualify capitalization as they will be sold during the financial year 2021.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 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. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of Inpay Holding ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. 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.

5 Related parties

Basis

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual report of:

Name

Place of registered office

Inpay Holding ApS

Copenhagen

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Clouditorium ApS for 2019/20 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.

This is the Company's first annual report. As such no comparative figures are presented.

The Financial Statements for 2019/20 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 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

Revenue

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.

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 and 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Accounting Policies (continued)

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

Intangible assets

Development projects in progress are measured at cost. Development projects in progress are not amortised until they are completed and presented as completed development projects.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets 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.

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

6 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

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