
FIS Denmark ApS

Overgaden Neden Vandet 9, 1.
1414 København K

Annual Report for 1 January – 31 December 2023

CVR No 41 91 61 92

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on

June 25, 2024 | 07:13 PDT

DocuSigned by:

Jerry Puzey

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Jerry Brent Puzey
Chairman of the General
Meeting

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Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of FIS Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

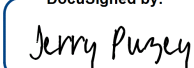
The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2023 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2023.

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

Copenhagen,

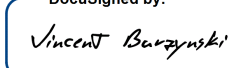
Executive Board

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Jerry Brent Puzey

Date - June 25, 2024

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Arthur Huat Keong Lim

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Vincent Burzynski

Independent auditor's extended review report on the financial statements

To the Shareholder of FIS Denmark ApS

Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the Financial Statements of FIS Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed, it is our opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31. December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1. January – 31. December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibility for the extended review of the financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibility 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 that 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.

Independent auditor's extended review report on the financial statements

Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures in order to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures primarily consisting of making enquiries of Management and others within the entity, as appropriate, applying analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures, and evaluating the evidence obtained.


The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Copenhagen,

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 25 57 81 98

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Simon Vinberg Andersen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne35458

Date - June 25, 2024

Company Information

The Company

FIS Denmark ApS
Overgaden Neden Vandet 9, 1.
1414 København K

CVR No: 41 91 61 92
Financial period: 1 January – 31 December
Incorporated: 7 December 2020
Municipality of reg. office: København

Executive Board

Jerry Brent Puzey
Arthur Huat Keong Lim
Vincent Burzynski

Auditors

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dampfærgevej 28
2100 København Ø

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Gross profit/loss		13.909.016	15.798.551
Staff expenses	2	-12.991.411	-14.760.827
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of fixed assets		-7.441	-12.644
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		910.164	1.025.080
Financial income	3	315.542	113.859
Financial expenses	4	-81.641	-125.198
Profit/loss before tax		1.144.065	1.013.741
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	-254.122	-217.102
Net profit/loss for the year		889.943	796.639

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		889.943	796.639
		889.943	796.639

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2023 DKK	2022 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		2.896	10.337
Property, plant and equipment	6	2.896	10.337
Deposits		-	116.580
Fixed asset investments	7	-	116.580
Fixed assets		2.896	126.917
Receivables from group enterprises		5.165.084	44.202.110
Other receivables		1.106.262	381.592
Deferred tax asset		30.839	36.024
Corporation tax		-	-
Prepayments		276.535	10.784
Receivables		6.578.720	44.630.510
Cash at bank and in hand		2.212.956	1.482.602
Currents assets		8.791.676	46.113.112
Assets		8.794.572	46.240.029

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2023	2022
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		40.000	40.000
Retained earnings		2.768.286	1.878.343
Equity		2.808.286	1.918.343
Credit institutions		-	-
Trade payables		4.861	34.241
Payables to group enterprises		2.335.093	39.899.010
Corporation tax		248.937	240.919
Other payables		3.397.395	4.097.516
Deferred income		-	50.000
Short-term debt		5.986.286	44.321.686
Debt		5.986.286	44.321.686
Liabilities and equity		8.794.572	46.240.029
Key activities	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	8		
Related parties	9		
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Retained Earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January 2022	40.000	1.081.704	1.121.704
Net profit/loss for the year	-	796.639	796.639
Equity at 31 December 2022	40.000	1.878.343	1.918.343
Net profit/loss for the year	-	889.943	889.943
Equity at 31 December 2023	40.000	2.768.286	2.808.286

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Key activities

The purpose of the company is to run a business with computer hardware, computer software and other IT products and services, including by

a) to research, develop, integrate, produce, rent, lease or license, manufacture, assemble, buy, import, export, distribute, sell, install, support, repair and maintain computer software, computer hardware, data storage equipment and other IT products, and by

(b) providing IT services of any kind, including IT consulting, service in relation to analysis and system integration, after sales support, technical training and user training, technical support, data processing, hosting and management services as well as computer programs, and by

b) owning or investing in wholly or partly owned companies same purpose.

2 Staff Expense

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	12.294.588	13.918.319
Pensions	682.619	815.504
Other social security expenses	14.204	27.004
	12.991.411	14.760.827
Average number of employees	9	11

3 Financial income

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Exchange gains	-	113.859
Interest income-other	14.204	-
Interest income from group enterprises	301.338	-
	315.542	113.859

4 Financial expenses

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Interest paid to group enterprises	6.973	34.301
Other financial expenses	-	90,897
Exchange losses	56.516	-
Bank expenses	18.152	-
	81.641	125.198

Notes to the Financial Statements

5 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2023	2022
	DKK	DKK
Current tax for the year	248.937	240.919
Deferred tax for the year	5.185	-11.714
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	-	-12.103
	254.122	217.102

6 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	69.761
Cost at 31 December	69.761
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	59.424
Depreciation for the year	7.441
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	66.865
Carrying amount at 31 December	2.896

7 Fixed asset investments

	Deposits
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	116.580
Disposals for the year	-116.580
Cost at 31 December	-
Carrying amount at 31 December	-

8 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

The company has no lease liabilities as per 31 December 2023.

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Related parties and disclosure of Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is part of the consolidated financial statements of:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
Fidelity National Information Services, Inc.	USA

The directors regard C&E Holdings Luxembourg S.a.r.l a company registered in Luxembourg, as the immediate parent company.

Copies of the financial statements of Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. can be obtained from 347 Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida 32202, USA.

Controlling interest

Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America, is the undertaking that heads the smallest and largest group of companies for which consolidated financial statements are prepared.

The directors consider Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. to be the ultimate controlling party and ultimate parent company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

10 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of FIS Denmark ApS for 2023 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 2023 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.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

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, other operating income and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Balance Sheet

Property, plant and equipment

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

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Interest expenses on loans raised directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the period of construction.

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 2-5 years.

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment and investments 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.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

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 rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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.

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.

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.