

SIX Financial Information Denmark A/S

Nikolaj Plads 2, 5., DK-1067 Copenhagen
CVR no. 66 93 62 28

Annual report for 2023

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 12 April 2024

DocuSigned by:
Hakan Carlson
EF5B96A8648A41C...

Sven Håkan Carlson
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The supervisory board and executive board have today discussed and approved the annual report of SIX Financial Information Denmark A/S 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 company's 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 our 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, 12 April 2024

Executive board


DocuSigned by:

Svend Hakan Carlson
EF5B96A8648A41C

Supervisory board

DocuSigned by:

Marion Woodward
FAC81EE757D64B0
chairwoman

DocuSigned by:

Svend Hakan Carlson
EF5B96A8648A41C

DocuSigned by:

Kerry Ann Delaney
B03CFE064D7C4DF

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of SIX Financial Information Denmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of SIX Financial Information Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 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 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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 and IESBA Code.

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 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 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.

Frederiksberg, 12 April 2024

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Martin Alsbæk
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne28627

Company details

The company

SIX Financial Information Denmark A/S
Nikolaj Plads 2, 5.
DK-1067 Copenhagen

CVR no.: 66 93 62 28

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2023

Domicile: Copenhagen

Supervisory board

Marion Woodward, chairwoman
Svend Håkan Carlson
Kerry Ann Delaney

Executive board

Svend Håkan Carlson

Auditors

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Dirch Passers Allé 36
DK-2000 Frederiksberg

Consolidated financial statements

The company is reflected in the group report as the ultimate parent company Six Group AG, Zürich, Switzerland

The group report of Six Group AG, Zürich, Switzerland can be obtained at the following address:

www.six-group.com

Parent company: Six Financial Information Nordic AB, Sweden

Management's review

Business review

SIX Financial Information Denmark A/S is an information business which focuses on financial markets. The company provides financial data and systems to all target groups, but primarily financial markets and participants.

The company's products are used in a large number of areas, from businesses to the internet. Clients comprise bank centres, financial institutions, pension companies, insurance companies, media and others in need of financial information.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 shows a profit of DKK 12.111.995, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows equity of DKK 26.121.820.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
Gross profit		22.175.146	34.571.345
Staff expenses	1	-6.796.549	-5.870.990
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of property, plant and equipment		<u>0</u>	<u>-40.749</u>
Profit/loss before net financials		15.378.597	28.659.606
Financial income	2	222.299	35.753
Financial expenses	3	<u>-39.115</u>	<u>-297.105</u>
Profit/loss before tax		15.561.781	28.398.254
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	<u>-3.449.786</u>	<u>-6.268.048</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>12.111.995</u>	<u>22.130.206</u>
 Distribution of profit			
Proposed dividend for the year		12.000.000	22.000.000
Retained earnings		<u>111.995</u>	<u>130.206</u>
		<u>12.111.995</u>	<u>22.130.206</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
Assets			
Other receivables		453.084	444.465
Fixed asset investments		453.084	444.465
Total non-current assets		453.084	444.465
Trade receivables		14.618.630	16.093.594
Receivables from group companies	5	3.835.201	12.644.470
Deferred tax asset		12.259	16.345
Corporation tax		317.584	724.984
Prepayments		354.253	0
Receivables		19.137.927	29.479.393
Cash at bank and in hand		15.304.707	8.896.024
Total current assets		34.442.634	38.375.417
Total assets		34.895.718	38.819.882

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> DKK	<u>2022</u> DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		1.600.000	1.600.000
Retained earnings		12.521.820	12.409.825
Proposed dividend for the year		<u>12.000.000</u>	<u>22.000.000</u>
Equity		<u>26.121.820</u>	<u>36.009.825</u>
Trade payables		425.979	1.082.725
Payables from group companies		5.924.240	126.567
Other payables		2.354.720	1.531.806
Deferred income		<u>68.959</u>	<u>68.959</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>8.773.898</u>	<u>2.810.057</u>
Total liabilities		<u>8.773.898</u>	<u>2.810.057</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>34.895.718</u>	<u>38.819.882</u>
Contingent liabilities	6		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained ear- nings	Proposed divi- dend for the year	Total
Equity at the beginning	1.600.000	12.409.825	22.000.000	36.009.825
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	-22.000.000	-22.000.000
Net profit/loss for the year	0	111.995	12.000.000	12.111.995
Equity at the end	1.600.000	12.521.820	12.000.000	26.121.820

Notes

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	6.120.553	5.390.320
Pensions	591.137	360.641
Other staff costs	84.859	120.029
	<u>6.796.549</u>	<u>5.870.990</u>
Number of fulltime employees on average	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
2 Financial income		
Financial income, group entities	222.297	35.750
Other financial income	2	3
	<u>222.299</u>	<u>35.753</u>
3 Financial expenses		
Financial expenses, group entities	0	212.681
Other financial costs	8.164	7.745
Exchange adjustments costs	28.937	39.695
Percentage surcharge, corporation tax	2.014	36.984
	<u>39.115</u>	<u>297.105</u>
4 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	3.441.416	6.275.016
Deferred tax for the year	4.086	-3.516
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	4.284	-3.452
	<u>3.449.786</u>	<u>6.268.048</u>

Notes

5 Receivables from group companies

Receivables from group companies in 2023 show an amount of DKK 3.835.201 (DKK 12.664.470 for 2022)

The Company has an agreement regarding cash pooling scheme with UBS Switzerland AG, which is recognised as a receivable from group companies (DKK 3.755.122 for 2023 and DKK 12.035.705 for 2022).

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	DKK	DKK
6 Contingent liabilities		
Rent and lease liabilities	<u>439.579</u>	<u>430.215</u>
	<u>439.579</u>	<u>430.215</u>

Accounting policies

The annual report of SIX Financial Information Denmark A/S 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 provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2023 is presented in DKK.

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 supply of services is recognised as revenue with reference to the stage of completion.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. Revenue is net of all types of discounts granted.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses related to the company's core activities, including expenses relating 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.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment comprise the year's depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate 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, liabilities and foreign currency transactions, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment 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

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are recognised at acquisition cost less necessary depreciation. All assets are regularly tested for impairment.

Where individual components of an item have different useful lives, they are depreciated separately. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets/components, as follows:

Accounting policies

	Useful life
fixture and fittings, office machines	3-5 years

Depreciation is calculated on the basis of the residual value and impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, depreciation is discontinued.

When changing the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

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.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and deposits at banks. Considering the nature of the scheme, account balances relating to the Group's cash pool scheme are not considered cash and cash equivalents, but are included in the financial statement item receivables from group companies.

Equity

Dividends

Proposed dividends are disclosed as a separate item under equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability when declared by the annual general meeting of shareholders.

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. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Liabilities

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

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised under 'Current liabilities' comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial years.

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 instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.