QuickPay ApS

P.O. Pedersens Vej 2, 8200 Aarhus N
CVR-nr. 21 82 24 34

Annual Report 2024

1 January - 31 December

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 13 June 2025

Francois Vachon

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
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Company Details

Company	QuickPay ApS P.O. Pedersens Vej 2 8200 Aarhus N	
	CVR No.:	21 82 24 34
	Established:	24 June 1999
	Municipality:	Aarhus
	Financial Year:	1 January - 31 December
Executive Board	Pascal Beij Francois Vachon	
Auditor	BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Thors Bakke 4, 2. 8900 Randers C	
Bank	Danske Bank	

Management's Statement

Today the Executive Board have discussed and approved the Annual Report of QuickPay ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The Management Commentary includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the Commentary.

We recommend the Annual Report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Aarhus, 13 June 2025

Executive Board

Pascal Beij	Francois Vachon

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of QuickPay ApS

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of QuickPay ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, Balance Sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 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 are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements 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 conclusion.

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.*

Independent Auditor's Report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark*, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.*

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 Commentary

Management is responsible for Management Commentary.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management Commentary, 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 Commentary and, in doing so, consider whether Management Commentary 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 Commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management Commentary 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 Commentary.

Independent Auditor's Report

Randers, 13 June 2025

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR no. 20 22 26 70

Søren Busch
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne46256

Management Commentary

Principal activities
The principal activities comprise operation of Internet solutions and payment systems as well as activities in connection therewith.

Development in activities and financial and economic position
The company's income statement for 2024 shows a profit of T.DKK 28.210, and the company's balance sheet per. 31 December 2024 shows an equity of T.DKK 32.546.

Management considers the result to be satisfactory.

Significant events after the end of the financial year
No events have occurred after the end of the financial year of material importance for the Company's financial position.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Gross profit		**53.066.400**	**53.016.911**
Staff costs	1	-16.637.696	-19.935.974
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-763.362	-243.646
Operating profit		**35.665.342**	**32.837.291**
Other financial income	2	1.222.682	2.209.021
Other financial expenses	3	-686.067	-2.031.608
Profit before tax		**36.201.957**	**33.014.704**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	-7.992.205	-7.263.391
Profit for the year		**28.209.752**	**25.751.313**

Proposed distribution of profit

Proposed dividend for the year		28.000.000	25.000.000
Retained earnings		209.752	751.313
Total		**28.209.752**	**25.751.313**

Balance Sheet at 31 December

Assets

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Development projects completed		4.142.029	2.241.568
Development projects in progress and prepayments		1.045.295	889.237
Intangible assets	5	**5.187.324**	**3.130.805**
Other plant, machinery tools and equipment		60.866	77.466
Leasehold improvements		205.031	274.141
Property, plant and equipment	6	**265.897**	**351.607**
Rent deposit and other receivables		633.222	633.222
Financial non-current assets	7	**633.222**	**633.222**
Non-current assets		**6.086.443**	**4.115.634**
Trade receivables		7.653.766	7.893.413
Receivables from group enterprises		45.396.904	56.571.821
Other receivables		17.099	506.314
Prepayments		673.600	686.992
Receivables		**53.741.369**	**65.658.540**
Cash and cash equivalents		**3.119.262**	**18.484.345**
Current assets		**56.860.631**	**84.142.885**
Assets		**62.947.074**	**88.258.519**

Balance Sheet at 31 December

Equity and liabilities

	Note	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
Share capital		125.000	125.000
Reserve for development costs		4.046.112	2.442.028
Retained earnings		374.730	1.769.061
Proposed dividend		28.000.000	25.000.000
Equity		**32.545.842**	**29.336.089**
Provision for deferred tax		1.132.811	672.119
Provisions		**1.132.811**	**672.119**
Trade payables		6.522.510	7.496.672
Debt to Group companies		10.913.390	38.124.624
Corporation tax payable		7.531.513	6.548.126
Other liabilities		4.301.008	6.080.889
Current liabilities		**29.268.421**	**58.250.311**
Liabilities		**29.268.421**	**58.250.311**
Equity and liabilities		**62.947.074**	**88.258.519**
Contingencies etc.	8		

Equity

DKK	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend	Total
Equity at 1 January 2024	125.000	2.442.028	1.769.062	25.000.000	29.336.090
Proposed profit allocation			209.752	28.000.000	28.209.752
Transactions with owners					
Dividend paid				-25.000.000	-25.000.000
Other legal bindings					
Capitalized development costs		2.132.652	-2.132.652		0
Transfers					
Depreciations		-528.568	528.568		0
Equity at 31 December 2024	**125.000**	**4.046.112**	**374.730**	**28.000.000**	**32.545.842**

Notes

	2024 DKK	2023 DKK
1 | Staff costs		
Average number of full time employees	35	46
Wages and salaries	15.286.012	19.035.814
Pensions	1.033.774	495.611
Social security costs	317.910	404.549
	16.637.696	**19.935.974**

2 | Other financial income		
Group enterprises	944.126	1.840.634
Other interest income	278.556	368.387
	1.222.682	**2.209.021**

3 | Other financial expenses		
Group enterprises	244.204	1.751.186
Other interest expenses	441.863	280.422
	686.067	**2.031.608**

4 | Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Calculated tax on taxable income of the year	7.531.513	6.548.126
Adjustment of deferred tax	460.692	715.265
	7.992.205	**7.263.391**

5 | Intangible assets

DKK	Development projects completed	Development projects in progress and prepayments
Cost at 1 January 2024	2.350.571	889.237
Additions	2.578.112	2.734.170
Disposals	0	-2.578.112
Cost at 31 December 2024	**4.928.683**	**1.045.295**
Amortisation at 1 January 2024	109.003	0
Amortisation for the year	677.651	0
Amortisation at 31 December 2024	**786.654**	**0**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	**4.142.029**	**1.045.295**

Notes

5 | Intangible fixed assets (continued)

Assumptions for Recognition of Development Costs in Fintech Software

In accordance with our accounting practices we recognize development costs that meet specific criterias as intangible assets.

The projects include development of new software and development of new features and functions in existing software

The development costs are capitalized and amortized over their expected useful life, which is typically based on the technological and commercial lifespan of the project. Costs that do not meet the criteria are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Capitalizable costs include salaries for employees, costs for development tools and platforms, costs for necessary security tests and certifications, and costs for market analysis and product launch.

This approach ensures that our accounting for development costs provides a true and fair view of the company's assets and financial position, and supports consistent and transparent reporting to our stakeholders.

6 | Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Other plant, machinery tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
Cost at 1 January 2024	541.602	364.724
Cost at 31 December 2024	**541.602**	**364.724**
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2024	464.136	90.582
Depreciation for the year	16.600	69.111
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2024	**480.736**	**159.693**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	**60.866**	**205.031**

7 | Financial non-current assets

DKK	Rent deposit and other receivables
Cost at 1 January 2024	633.222
Cost at 31 December 2024	**633.222**
Carrying amount at 31 December 2024	**633.222**

Notes

8 | Contingencies etc.

Contingent liabilities
The company has signed leases. The total remaining lease payments during the period of non-terminability is DKK ('000) 1.516.

Joint liabilities
The Company is jointly and severally liable together with the Parent Company and the other group companies in the joint taxable group for tax on the group's joint taxable income and for certain possible withholding taxes, such as dividend tax, etc.

Tax payable on the Group's joint taxable income is stated in the annual report of CLEARHAUS A/S, which serves as management Company for the joint taxation.

Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of QuickPay ApS for 2024 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B and certain provisions applying to reporting class C.

The Annual Report is prepared consistently with the accounting principles applied last year.

Income Statement

Net revenue
Sale of services is generally recognised on the basis of a measurable degree of completion, using straight-line recognition of services delivered over time in a regular pattern. Where the degree of completion is not measurable or the sales value or the total costs of completion are uncertain, revenue is recognised by the amount that the enterprise as a maximum believes to have a right to claim and is expected to be received for services delivered at the Balance Sheet date.

Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and less duties and discounts related to the sale.

Cost of sales
Cost of sales comprise costs incurred to achieve the net revenue for the year, including direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables.

Other operating income
Other operating income includes items of a secondary nature in relation to the Group's and the Company's activities. In addition, profit from sale of intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as business interruption and conflict compensations are included. Compensations are recognised when the income is deemed to be realisable.

Other external expenses
Other external expenses include other production, sales, delivery and administrative costs, including costs of energy, marketing, premises, loss on bad debts, lease expenses etc.

Staff costs
Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday pay and pensions, and other costs of social security etc., for the Company's employees. Repayments from public authorities are deducted from staff costs.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, financial expenses of finance leases, realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from securities, debt and transactions in foreign currencies, as well as charges and allowances under the tax-on-account scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised by the amounts that relate to the financial year. Interest income and expenses are calculated on amortised cost prices.

Tax
The tax for the year, which consists of the current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the Income Statement by the share that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in equity by the share that may be attributed to entries directly to equity.

Accounting Policies

Balance Sheet

Intangible fixed assets

Development projects comprise costs, including wages and salaries, and amortisation, which directly or indirectly can be related to the Company's development activities and which fulfil the criteria for recognition in the Balance Sheet.

The accounting item is measured at the lower of the capitalised costs less accumulated amortisation and recoverable amount.

Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life after completion of the development work. The amortisation period is normally 5 years.

Intangible fixed assets are generally written down to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

Profit or loss from sale of intangible fixed assets is calculated at the difference between the sales price and the carrying amount at the time of the sale. Profit and loss are recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or other operating expenses.

Tangible fixed assets

Other plant, fixtures and equipment and Leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciation base is cost less estimated residual value after end of useful life.

The cost includes the acquisition price and costs incurred directly in connection with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready to be used.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of an assessment of the expected useful lives of the assets and their residual value:

	Useful life	*Residual value*
Other plant, fixtures and equipment	*3-8 år*	*0 %*
Leasehold improvements	*3-5 år*	*0 %*

Profit or loss on sale of tangible fixed assets is stated as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the Income Statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Financial non-current assets

Deposits include rental deposits which are recognised and measured at cost. Deposits are not depreciated.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible fixed and tangible assets together with fixed assets, which are not measured at fair value,, are assessed annually for indications of impairment other than that reflected by amortisation and depreciation.

In the event of impairment indications, an impairment test is made for each asset or group of assets, respectively. If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the asset is written down to the recoverable amount.

Accounting Policies

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of the capital value and the sales value less expected costs of a sale. The capital value is determined as the Company's share in the current value of the net cash flows which the subsidiary is expected to generate through its activities and from sale of assets after the end of their useful lives. A discount rate is used which reflects the risk-free market rate and the owners' minimum return on interest requirements for similar assets. The growth rate in the terminal period is determined in accordance with the standards within the industry.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is written down to meet expected losses.

Write-off is performed to provide for losses when an objective indication has been assessed to have incurred that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables are impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable is impaired, the write-off is performed at individual level.

Receivables for which there are no objective indication of impairment at individual level are assessed at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' registered office and credit rating in accordance with the Company's policy for credit risk management. The objective indicators, which are applied for portfolios, are determined based on the historical loss experiences.

Write-off is determined as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including realisable value of any received collaterals. The effective interest rate is used as discount rate for the single receivable or portfolio.

Accruals, assets

Accruals recognised as assets include costs incurred relating to the subsequent financial year.

Tax payable and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and receivable current tax are recognised in the Balance Sheet as the calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and taxes paid on account.

The Company is subject to joint taxation with Danish Group companies. The current corporation tax is distributed among the joint taxable companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full allocation and refund related to tax losses. The joint taxable companies are included in the tax-on-account scheme. Joint taxation contributions receivable and payable are recognised in the Balance Sheet under current assets and liabilities, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured on the temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are measured at the amount at which the asset is expected to be used within a reasonable number of years, either by setoff against tax on future earnings or by setoff 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 under the legislation in force on the Balance Sheet date will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in the deferred tax resulting from changes in tax rates, are recognised in the income statement, except from items recognised directly in equity.

Accounting Policies

Liabilities
Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less transaction costs. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost equal to the capitalised value when using the effective interest, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value being recognised in the Income Statement over the loan period.

The amortised cost of current liabilities corresponds usually to the nominal value.

Foreign currency translation
Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date. Exchange differences arising between the rate on the transaction date and the rate on the payment date are recognised in the Income Statement as a financial income or expense.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that are not settled on the Balance Sheet date are translated at the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date. The difference between the exchange rate on the Balance Sheet date and the exchange rate at the date when the receivables or payables come into existence recognised in the Income Statement as financial income or expenses.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the transaction date.