

ClickandBuy International Limited

**Registered in England and Wales
No. 5661160**

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 December 2019**

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ClickandBuy International Limited

Strategic Report

The director presents his strategic report on ClickandBuy International Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Review of the business

The Company previously provided the Deutsche Telekom group's Group Innovation division with online payment and card issuing products and services. By delivering these products and services, ClickandBuy was part of Deutsche Telekom strategy to serve merchants with a holistic portfolio of payment and commerce offerings in a "Business-to-Business-to-Consumer (B2B2C)" market.

With the Shareholder's resolution of 29 October 2015 it was concluded to terminate the operating business of the subsidiaries of ClickandBuy Holding GmbH by the end of March 2017.

The shareholder's resolution comprised:

- The termination of the eWallet business as of 30 April 2016 incl. the termination of active eMoney accounts
- The termination of the MyWallet Card business as of 30 June 2016 incl. the termination of all credit card accounts
- The termination of Business Relationships with external service providers as of 31 December 2016

The ClickandBuy Group including the company set up a project to implement this decision which successfully met the above mentioned deadlines.

All employees were laid off by 31 December 2016. Based on the service contract with its shareholder ClickandBuy Holding GmbH the company implemented the so-called Wind-Down Organisation to fulfil the continuing regulatory requirements for hosting eMoney funds for six years after termination of the respective accounts.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

Until closing of the business the principal risks associated with the business were certain types of attempted fraud and potential breaches of data security. Fraud and Money Laundering risk was mitigated by dedicated anti-fraud and anti-money laundering (AML) departments utilising highly skilled and experienced fraud managers, fraud detection technologies and AML professionals.

The Company's financial risk management was supported by the central risk management function of the Deutsche Telekom Group.

Strategic Report (continued)

With implementation of the Wind-Down Organisation the necessary processes were implemented to mitigate the fraud and potential breaches of data security risks as well as Money Laundering.

Until closing of the business the primary financial risks and uncertainties affecting the Company were considered to be as follows:

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the potential that, although remaining solvent, the Company does not have sufficient liquid financial resources to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due, or can secure them only at excessive cost.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk arising from the possibility that the Company will incur losses from the failure of customers to meet their obligations.

Market risk

The majority of market risks arise as a result of foreign exchange rates. The Company's income is exposed to movements in the foreign exchange rate on balances held with banks to fund the transactions between internet merchants and end user customers.

As the eMoney licence was ceased as of 12 August 2016 on request of the company by the FCA no capital requirements exist and no reporting to the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") is necessary anymore except to fully safeguard the eMoney deposits for six years after account termination.

To cover the liquidity, risk the company deposited the respective eMoney liability in full on a restricted bank account to safeguard the repayment of the eMoney liability in full. Bad debt allowances have been recognised to provide for credit risks from the failure of customers to meet their obligations.

Therefore after the closing of active operations the Company's remaining financial risks are dominated by steadily declining market risks arising from foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Results and dividends

The operating profit for the period of 2019 amounted to EUR 196,417 (EUR 554,536 for the 12 month period from 1 January to 31 December 2018) with equity of EUR 3,414,662 at 31 December 2019 (EUR 3,237,940 as of 31 December 2018).

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2018: EUR nil).

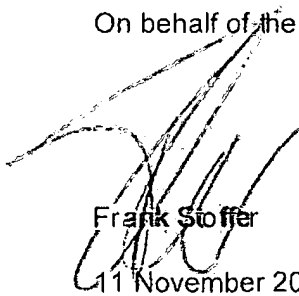
ClickandBuy International Limited

Strategic Report (continued)

KPI for the years presented in the financial statements was as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2019 EUR 268,134	Year ended 31 December 2018 EUR 441,870
Gross Profit		

On behalf of the Board



Frank Stoffer

11 November 2020

Report of the Director

The Director submits his report together with the audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019. The comparatives are for the 12-month period from 1 January to 31 December 2018.

Principal activities

ClickandBuy International Limited (the "Company"), is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom on 22 December 2005, was a FCA licensed electronic money ("e-money") institution. The Company was granted its licence to issue e-money by the FSA in the United Kingdom on 29 November 2006. The Company passported its services into all 29 other EEA states under the rules governing Cross Border Services. Due to a change in the European regulatory framework, on 1 July 2011 the Company grandfathered its electronic money licensing under the Electronic Money Regulations 2011, resulting in a change of registered number and the ability to increase its range of regulated payment and non-payment related services. Until 30 April 2016 subject to legal and risk-based restrictions, where permitted, e-money was issued into an electronic wallet which may be subsequently used by individuals for purchase of goods, digital content or services.

This licence was ceased as of 12 August 2016 on request of the company by the FCA in the course of closing the business and implementing the Wind-Down Organisation.

For future periods the Company will continue to wind down these operations.

Since 15 June 2020 ClickandBuy International Limited is a 100% subsidiary of CBS GmbH (CBS), Bonn, Germany, incorporated in the commercial register of the district court (Amtsgericht) of Bonn under No. HRB 22947, CBS in turn is a 100% subsidiary of ClickandBuy Holding GmbH being merged with its mother company Deutsche Telekom AG (DTAG) in 2020.

DTAG is one of the largest providers of telecommunications and broadband services in Europe.

Creditors payment policy

The Company follows the global procurement guidelines of the Deutsche Telekom Group for its procurement activities.

Payables are mainly due to surfer, merchants and CreditCard Holder who did not recall their eMoney credits after termination of their accounts, CreditCards and merchant contracts in 2016.

Terms of payment with merchants are settled individually under the framework of the Company's GTC's (General Terms and Conditions).

Directors indemnities

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the Director has the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006, the indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and at the date of approval of the financial statements.

Report of the Director (continued)

Directors and their interests

The directors of the company who were in office during the year were:

- Ms Isabelle Sabaud (since 1 September 2018, until 29 February 2020)
- Mr Frank Stoffer (since 1 January 2017)

No director had a material interest in any contract of significance to which the Company was a party.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company, and to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The director is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Charitable and political Contributions

During 2019 the Company did not contribute any donations to charitable organisations (2018: nil) nor to political organisations (2018: nil).

Report of the Director (continued)

Results and Dividends

In 2019 accumulated losses decreased from EUR 70,730,477 to EUR 70,553,755 resulting from profit attributable to equity shareholders of EUR 176,722 (in 2018: EUR 901,924).

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2018: EUR nil).

Financial Risk Management

The Company's risk management focuses on the major areas of credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, as described in the Strategic Report. Risk management is carried out by the central risk management function of the Deutsche Telekom AG. For details refer to note 24 to the financial statements.

Statement of going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out below. The financial position of the Company, its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities are set out in the financial statements. The Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital are described in note 23 to the financial statements.

Détails of the Company's financial risk management objectives, its financial instruments and hedging activities; and its exposures to credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk are set out in note 24 to the financial statements.

The positive equity position of EUR 3,237,940 as at 31 December 2018 has been increased by the net profit of EUR 176,722 resulting in a capital position of EUR 3,414,662 at 31 December 2019.

Based upon the above, and following an agreement reached with the Company's former parent (ClickandBuy Holding GmbH) that from 1 January 2016 no charge will be made by fellow subsidiary, CBS GmbH for Maintenance, IT, Customer Care and Marketing Consulting Services provided to the Company, the Director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future including the costs of closing the operational business. This agreement will be pursued by DTAG as universal successor of ClickandBuy Holding GmbH after the merger.

Accordingly, he continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Annual Report and Financial Statements.

ClickandBuy International Limited

Report of the Director (continued)

Post Balance Sheet events

There have been no events subsequent to 31 December 2019 that require disclosure in the financial statements.

Since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic the company has so far seen little impact on its business. Employees of fellow subsidiaries of the DTAG Group responsible for the administration of the business have been able to successfully work from home without loss of productivity.

The coronavirus pandemic has developed into a global economic crisis. Due to higher demand for certain telecommunications services, the impact of the crisis is being felt less severely by the telecommunications industry and Deutsche Telekom than by other industries. Business activities and thus the results of operations and financial position of Deutsche Telekom were impacted by the coronavirus pandemic in various business areas, affecting revenue and earnings, although not to any significant extent. Deutsche Telekom has put in place cost-saving measures to mitigate potential effects on earnings.

Statement on Disclosure of information to Auditors

In accordance with Companies Act requirements, the Director in office, as at the date of this report, has confirmed so far as he is aware there is no relevant information of which the Company's auditors are unaware and the Director has taken all reasonable steps necessary in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information. This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the Board

Frank Stoffer

11 November 2020

ClickandBuy International Limited

Registered Office Address:
C/o T-Systems Limited
Building K2, Timbold Drive
Kents Hill
Milton Keynes
MK7 6BZ

For reasons related to the calculations, rounding differences amounting to +/- one unit (EUR, % etc.) may occur.
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Independent auditors' report to the members of ClickandBuy International Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, ClickandBuy International Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019; the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the Notes to the Financial Statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' 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 remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Report of the Directors, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

ClickandBuy International Limited

Strategic Report and Report of the Directors

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 December 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Report of the Directors.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine 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, the directors are 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 unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 (UK) 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

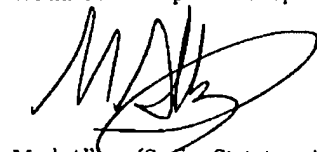
Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Mark Allison (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
11 November 2020

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2019

		Year ended 31 December 2019	Year ended 31 December 2018
	Notes	EUR	EUR
Revenue	4	268,134	441,870
Gross profit		268,134	441,870
Other operating (expenses) income	7	(1,936)	130,638
Administrative expenses		(42,954)	(76,978)
(Loss)/Profit on foreign exchange		(26,827)	59,006
Operating profit		196,417	554,536
Interest income	8	10,048	14,808
Interest expenses	8	(1,969)	(463)
Net Financial income		8,079	14,345
Profit before tax	9	204,496	568,881
Tax	10	(27,774)	333,043
Profit attributable to equity shareholders		176,722	901,924
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		176,722	901,924

The Total comprehensive income for the year arises from the Company's continuing operations.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2019

		Share Capital and Share Premium Reserves	Accumulated Losses	Total Equity
	Notes	EUR	EUR	EUR
At 1 January 2019		73,968,417	(70,730,477)	3,237,940
Changes in share capital		-	-	-
Changes in share premium reserves		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	176,722	176,722
At 31 December 2019	18, 19	73,968,417	(70,553,755)	3,414,662

		Share Capital and Share Premium Reserves	Accumulated Losses	Total Equity
	Notes	EUR	EUR	EUR
At 1 January 2018		73,968,417	(71,632,401)	2,336,016
Changes in share capital		-	-	-
Changes in share premium reserves		-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	901,924	901,924
At 31 December 2018	18, 19	73,968,417	(70,730,477)	3,237,940

ClickandBuy International Limited

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2019

	Note	31 December 2019 EUR	31 December 2018 EUR
Non-current assets			
Other financial assets	12	1,906,080	1,903,800
Deferred Tax Assets	11	305,269	333,043
Total non-current assets		2,211,349	2,236,843
Current assets			
Receivables and other assets	13	3,000,000	2,700,964
Cash	14	596,039	972,870
Total current assets		3,596,039	3,673,834
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	(2,306,906)	(2,609,147)
Other accruals	16	(85,820)	(63,590)
Total current liabilities		(2,392,726)	(2,672,737)
Net current assets		1,203,313	1,001,097
Net assets		3,414,662	3,237,940
Equity			
Share capital	18	1,858,332	1,858,332
Share premium reserves	18	72,110,085	72,110,085
Accumulated losses	19	(70,553,755)	(70,730,477)
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company		3,414,662	3,237,940

The notes on pages 15 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

The Financial Statements for ClickandBuy International Limited (Company No. 5661160) on pages 11 to 33 were approved by the Board of Directors on 11 November 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Director

Frank Stoffer

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2019 EUR	Year ended 31 December 2018 EUR
Net cash generated from operating activities	20	117,371	446,906
Investing activities			
Increase of non-current financial assets		(2,280)	(10,450)
Sale or disposal of intangible and tangible assets		-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,280)	(10,450)
Financing activities			
Balance of interest received		8,079	14,345
Net cash flow generated from financing activities		8,079	14,345
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		123,170	450,801
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	14	3,272,869	2,822,068
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	14	3,396,039	3,272,869

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

1. Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the Financial Statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied throughout the period, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements comprising the 12-month-period from 1 January to 31 December 2019 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted for use in the European Union that are effective at the Company's reporting date. The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on the going concern basis and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies using IFRS and IFRIC interpretations.

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

All new and amended standards and interpretations published by the IASB and IFRIC are applied in preparing the Financial Statements, provided they are required to be applied for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 within the European Union.

In 2019, adoption of the following new interpretations and amendments to existing standards and interpretations is mandatory:

- IFRS 16 "Leases"
 - effective for annuals beginning on or after 1 January 2019
- Amendments to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"
 - Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation
 - effective for annuals beginning on or after 1 January 2019
- IFRIC 23
 - Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
 - effective for annuals beginning on or after 1 January 2019
- Amendments to IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"
 - Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures
 - effective for annuals beginning on or after 1 January 2019
- Amendments to IAS 19 "Employee Benefits"
 - Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement
 - effective for annuals beginning on or after 1 January 2019
- Annual Improvements Project
 - Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle
 - effective for annuals beginning on or after 1 January 2019

However, the adoption of the interpretations and amendments to standards stated above has no material effect on the financial statements of the Company as at 31 December 2019.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

The following standards and amendments to standards are not effective for periods ending 31 December 2019, but will be effective for later periods and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

IFRS Standards/Amendments endorsed by the EU

- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards
 - effective for annuals beginning on or after 1 January 2020
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors"
 - Definition of Material
 - effective for annuals beginning on or after 1 January 2020
- Amendments to IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"
 - Interest Rate Benchmark Reform
 - effective for annuals beginning on or after 1 January 2020
- Amendments to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations"
 - Definition of a Business
 - effective for annuals beginning on or after 1 January 2020

IFRS Standards/Amendments not yet endorsed by the EU

- Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases"
 - COVID 19-related Rent Concessions
 - effective for annuals beginning on or after 1 June 2020
- Amendments to IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts"
 - Deferral of IFRS 9
 - effective for annuals beginning on or after 1 January 2021
- Amendments to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations"
 - Reference to the Conceptual Framework
 - effective for annuals beginning on or after 1 January 2022
- Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment"
 - Proceeds before Intended Use
 - effective for annuals beginning on or after 1 January 2022
- Amendments to IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets"
 - Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
 - effective for annuals beginning on or after 1 January 2022
- Annual Improvements Project
 - Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle
 - effective for annuals beginning on or after 1 January 2022
- Amendments to IAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements"
 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current
 - effective for annuals beginning on or after 1 January 2023
- IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"
 - effective for annuals beginning on or after 1 January 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

2. Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

The future application of these standards and interpretations is unlikely to have any material effect on the net asset position, cash flows or profitability of the Company.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales-related taxes.

Revenue with end-users is recognised as the service is rendered when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with a transaction will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured. Account maintenance charges are recognised on remaining accounts for the period until a customer formally requests the closure of the account or the balance of the account is exhausted.

Interest

Since 2017, due to the termination of the payment services, the Company recognises interest income or expenses in total within the financial result compared to previous years where the interest income related to the eMoney storage operations was recognised as sales revenues or in case of interest expenses under the cost of sales.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognized as soon as ClickandBuy International Limited becomes a party to the contractual regulations of the financial instrument. However, in the case of regular way purchase or sale, the settlement date is relevant for the initial recognition and derecognition. This is the day on which the asset is delivered to or by the Company.

Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, originated loans and other receivables. They are measured at fair value upon initial recognition. For all financial assets not subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, the transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are taken into account, plus, in the case of debt instruments, a loss account for expected credit losses. The fair values recognized in the statement of financial position are generally based on market prices of the financial assets. If these are not available, the fair value is determined using standard valuation models on the basis of current market parameters. For the classification and measurement of debt instruments held, the respective business model for managing the debt instruments and whether the instruments have the characteristics of a standard loan, i.e., whether the cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, is relevant. Assuming the assets have these characteristics

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

and if the business model is to hold to collect the asset's contractual cash flows, they are measured at amortized cost.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and in hand.

Trade receivables and originated loans and other receivables are measured at their transaction price at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are measured at fair value on initial recognition. For all financial liabilities not subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, the transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition are also a component of the carrying amount.

At initial recognition, debt instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured including a loss allowance account for expected **credit losses**. For trade receivables without a significant financing component, the loss allowance is calculated at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses. For all other instruments, the loss allowance is determined at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Otherwise, the loss allowance is calculated at an amount equal to twelve-month expected credit losses. In this case, losses incurred later than twelve months after the reporting date would therefore not be considered.

When a loss allowance for expected credit losses is being determined, the probability of default is derived from market data.

The loss allowance takes adequate account of the future expected credit risk; write-offs lead to the derecognition of the respective receivables. For allowances, financial assets are grouped together on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics, tested collectively for impairment, and written off, if necessary. The cash flows are discounted on the basis of the weighted average of the original effective interest rates of the financial assets in the relevant portfolio.

Provisions

Provisions are liabilities where the amount or timing of future expenditure is uncertain.

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted to their present value.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Taxation

Current tax is the expected net tax payable arising in the current year on the current year's net profits, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the expected net tax payable on the current year's net profits arising in a future year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date that are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Full provision is made for deferred taxation on all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised separately on the balance sheet. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that they are expected to be recoverable.

The Company was profitable in 2019 and 2018, but had accumulated and carried forward substantial tax losses over prior years, so that no corporation tax has been incurred in 2019 and 2018.

Therefore the Company has recognised a deferred tax asset as of 31 December 2018 of EUR 333,043 which was utilised with EUR 27,774 as of 31 December 2019.

Retirement benefits

The Company did not employ any employees since 01 January 2017.

Foreign currencies

The Financial Statements of the Company are presented in Euros, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (its functional currency).

In preparing the Financial Statements, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies are translated into Euro at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences arising on the settlement and on the retranslation of monetary items are included in the income statement for the period.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Company has applied the following exchange rates to sterling in preparing its Financial Statements in Euros:

	Financial Statements 31 December 2019 EUR	Financial Statements 31 December 2018 EUR
GBP		
FX Rate Balance Sheet Date	1.17481	1.11769
Average FX Rate	1.13925	1.13031

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are regarded as significant items of income and expense, which are separately disclosed by virtue of their size, incidence or nature to enable a full understanding of the Company's financial performance. Exceptional items include allowances for bad debt.

Gearing

Gearing is calculated as the net debt to equity ratio.

Net Debt is defined as long-term loans payable less cash and cash equivalents.

Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

IFRS 16 initial adoption

Due to the nature and the reduced scope of the business there has been no impact from the initial adoption of IFRS 16.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

There are no positions of the financial statements that are considered to be critical accounting estimates or judgements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

4. Revenue

Sales are made up as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2019 EUR	Year ended 31 December 2018 EUR
End-user fees	268,134	441,870
Total Sales	268,134	441,870

In the financial year 2019 the Company recorded total sales of EUR 268,134 representing a decline of EUR 173,736 compared to total sales for 2018 amounting to EUR 441,870.

Due to the termination of the ClickandBuy online payment services in 2016 the Company only charged maintenance fees for the retention of inactive and terminated accounts since 2017. The number of accounts with emoney credits is declining due to maintenance fees being charged.

5. Auditors' Remuneration

	Year ended 31 December 2019 EUR	Year ended 31 December 2018 EUR
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	26,754	26,150

6. Staff costs

As all remaining employees left the company on 31 December 2016 due to the termination of the payment services in 2016 the monthly average number of employees was 0 in 2019 and 2018.

The aggregate remuneration comprised:

	Year ended 31 December 2019 EUR	Year ended 31 December 2018 EUR
Wages and salaries	5,721	20,962
Social Security costs	-	-
Other pension costs (defined contributions)	-	-
Total	5,721	20,962

The aggregate remuneration received by Directors and borne directly by the Company for the year was EUR 0 (2018: EUR 0).

The remuneration paid in 2018 and 2019 is related to subsequent expat payments related to one former employee who already left the company on 31 December 2016.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

6. Staff costs (continued)

The monthly average number of employees in 2019 was FTE 0 (2018: FTE 0).

7. Exceptional items

Other operating expenses (income) include the following exceptional items:

	Year ended 31 December 2019	Year ended 31 December 2018
	EUR	EUR
Release provision Transact – statute of limitation	-	(130,000)
Total	-	(130,000)

8. Net financial income

The item is made up as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2019	Year ended 31 December 2018
	EUR	EUR
Other financial income	10,048	14,808
Other financial expenses	(1,969)	(463)
Total	8,079	14,345

9. Profit before Tax

	Year ended 31 December 2019	Year ended 31 December 2018
	EUR	EUR
Profit before tax is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Net foreign exchange gains/losses		
- Loans and receivables		(36)
- Financial liabilities incl. loans payable measured at amortised cost	123	(58,696)
- Cash and cash equivalents	26,704	(274)
Total	26,827	(59,006)

ClickandBuy International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

10. Tax

	Year ended 31 December 2019 EUR	Year ended 31 December 2018 EUR
UK corporation tax – current year	-	-
UK corporation tax – prior year	-	-
Deferred tax income (recognition)	-	333,043
Deferred tax expense (write-down)	(27,774)	-
	(27,774)	333,043

The Company was profitable in 2019 and 2018, but had accumulated and carried forward substantial tax losses over prior years, so that no corporation tax has been incurred in 2019 and 2018.

A deferred tax asset of EUR 333,043 was recognised at 31 December 2018 based on the expected future profits up to 2022. EUR 27,774 of this deferred tax asset crystallised through the use of historic losses in the year ended 31 December 2019.

In 2019 EUR nil (2018: EUR nil) of Foreign Withholding Tax on interest in respect of prior years has been derecognised as irrecoverable.

	Year ended 31 December 2019 EUR	Year ended 31 December 2018 EUR
UK Corporation Tax	-	-
Current tax on income for the year	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	-
Deferred taxation	-	-
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Foreign withholding taxes	-	-
Irrecoverable current year withholding tax	-	-
Irrecoverable foreign withholding tax in respect of prior years	-	-
Total	-	-

Corporation tax is calculated at 19.00% (prior period 19.00%) of the estimated assessable profit of the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

10. Tax (continued)

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the Statement of comprehensive income as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2019	Year ended 31 December 2018
	EUR	EUR
Profit before tax:	204,496	568,881
Corporate income tax rate applied	19.00%	19.00%
Corporation income tax calculated	38,854	108,087
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining income	-	-
Effect of unused tax losses and other temporary differences not recognised as deferred tax assets	(38,854)	(108,087)
Total	-	-

11. Deferred tax asset

	Year ended 31 December 2019	Year ended 31 December 2018
	EUR	EUR
Deferred tax assets - long-term	290,374	305,269
Deferred tax assets - short-term	14,895	27,774
Deferred tax assets at the end of the year	305,269	333,043

A deferred tax asset of EUR 333,043 was recognised at 31 December 2018 based on the expected future profits up to 2022. EUR 27,774 of this deferred tax asset crystallised through the use of historic losses in the year ended 31 December 2019.

Further long-term deferred tax assets of EUR 9,671,089 in regard of tax losses carried forward amounting to EUR 50,900,470 have not been recognised due to the limited business scope.

In the Spring Budget 2020, the Government announced that from 1 April 2020 the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% (rather than reducing to 17%, as previously enacted). This new law was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. As the proposal to keep the rate at 19% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

12. Other financial assets

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	EUR	EUR
Other financial assets	1,906,080	1,903,800
Total	1,906,080	1,903,800

The company invested in July 2017 EUR 1,893,350 into Helaba (Landesbank Hessen Thüringen Girozentrale) bearer bonds with a nominal value of EUR 1,900,000, a nominal interest rate of 0.4% and a duration until 16 December 2021. In case of any liquidity needs the company may sell the bonds for the actual market price.

13. Receivables and other assets

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	EUR	EUR
Trade receivables	668,803	652,603
Allowance for doubtful debts	(668,803)	(652,603)
Subtotal	-	-
Receivables due from affiliated companies	2,800,000	2,300,251
Other assets	200,000	400,713
Subtotal	3,000,000	2,700,964
Total	3,000,000	2,700,964

The remaining trade receivables from merchants and surfer after the termination of the payment business are fully set off with an allowance for doubtful debts and handed over for collection to a collection agency.

Other assets primarily comprise a money market loan of EUR 200,000 (as of 31 December 2018: EUR 400,000) to Helaba (Landesbank Hessen Thüringen Girozentrale) with an original maturity of 1 year.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the fair value of its receivables and other assets which is equal to the carrying value given the short term of the items.

Receivables due from affiliated companies include EUR 2,800,000 in one 104 day money-market loan (2018: 91 day money-market loan of EUR 2,300,000) that comprise cash equivalents, see note 14.

See note 17 for further information on current amounts owed by group companies and note 24 for the Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk.

ClickandBuy International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

14. Cash and Cash equivalents

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	EUR	EUR
Cash at bank and in hand	596,039	972,870
Cash equivalents - Money market loans to ultimate parent company	2,800,000	2,300,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,396,039	3,272,870
thereof included in receivables from affiliated companies	(2,800,000)	(2,300,000)
Total cash displayed in statement of financial position	596,039	972,870

Cash equivalents, comprising one 104 day money-market loan of EUR 2,800,000 as of 31 December 2019 (EUR 2,300,000 as of 31 December 2018) to the treasury of Deutsche Telekom AG, the ultimate parent company of ClickandBuy International Limited, as an element of the group's cash management, have been displayed under receivables from affiliated companies in the financial statements.

Cash at bank and in hand at the year-end is denominated in EUR (EUR 561,676 as of 31 December 2019 and EUR 924,543 as of 31 December 2018 respectively), GBP (GBP 20,236/EUR 23,774 as of 31 December 2019 and GBP 34,083/EUR 38,094 as of 31 December 2018 respectively) and USD (USD 11,891/EUR 10,590 as of 31 December 2019 and USD 11,719/EUR 10,233 as of 31 December 2018 respectively).

15. Trade and other payables

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	EUR	EUR
Trade payables	2,306,145	2,601,401
Other liabilities	761	7,746
Total	2,306,906	2,609,147

The decline in trade payables by EUR 295,256 from EUR 2,601,401 to EUR 2,306,145 is virtually completely due to the diminishing eMoney balances resulting from the termination of operating activities as a payment services provider.

16. Other accruals

Other accruals comprise of:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	EUR	EUR
Penalties / termination charges	676	-
Audit & tax consulting fees	68,176	46,623
Sundry accruals	16,968	16,968
Total	85,820	63,590

ClickandBuy International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

17. Related party transactions

The following schedules show the balances due from and to related parties as of 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
Amounts due from Group Companies	EUR	EUR
Loans to Deutsche Telekom AG	2,800,000	2,300,000
Subtotal	2,800,000	2,300,000
Intercompany Accounts	EUR	EUR
Telekom Deutschland GmbH	-	251
Subtotal	-	251
Total	2,800,000	2,300,251

Current amounts owed by group companies are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

The loan to Deutsche Telekom AG of EUR 2,800,000 (EUR 2,800,000 principal) in 2019 (EUR 2,300,000 thereof EUR 2,300,000 principal in 2018) comprises one 104 days renewable money-market loan, currently earning interest at up to 0%.

18. Share capital and share premium reserves

	Year ended 31 December 2019	Year ended 31 December 2018
Authorised shares	Shares	Shares
At the beginning of the year	1,301,008	1,301,008
Ordinary shares issued	-	-
At the end of the year	1,301,008	1,301,008
Issued and fully paid	EUR	EUR
At the beginning of the year	1,858,332	1,858,332
Ordinary share issue at GBP 1 each	-	-
At the end of the year	1,858,332	1,858,332
Share premium reserve	EUR	EUR
At the beginning of the year	72,110,085	72,110,085
Share premium increase / (reduction)	-	-
At the end of the year	72,110,085	72,110,085

The share capital of the Company is fully authorised.

There are no restrictions to any of the Ordinary shares in issue and all Ordinary shares carry equal voting rights.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

19. Accumulated Losses

	Year ended 31 December 2019	Year ended 31 December 2018
	EUR	EUR
Balance at the beginning of the year	(70,730,477)	(71,632,401)
Profit for the year	176,722	901,924
Balance at the end of the year	(70,553,755)	(70,730,477)

20. Notes to the cash flow statement

	Year ended 31 December 2019	Year ended 31 December 2018
	EUR	EUR
Net profit before tax	204,496	568,881
Interest income	(8,079)	(14,345)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	196,417	554,536
Increase/(Decrease) in other accruals	22,230	(125,484)
Decrease in trade receivables	-	-
Increase in accounts due from affiliated companies	(499,749)	(360,251)
less increase in money market loans/cash equivalents	500,000	400,000
	251	39,749
Decrease in other assets	200,714	499,286
Decrease in trade payables	(295,256)	(526,100)
Decrease in accounts due to affiliated companies	-	(2,025)
(Decrease)/Increase in other payables	(6,985)	6,944
Cash used in operations	(79,046)	(107,630)
Balance at the end of the period	117,371	446,906

Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances on current accounts and call money at banks, while money-market loans to affiliated companies are displayed under receivables from affiliates.

ClickandBuy International Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

21. Parent company and controlling party

Since 15 June 2020 ClickandBuy International Limited is a 100% subsidiary of CBS GmbH (CBS), Bonn, Germany, incorporated in the commercial register of the district court (Amtsgericht) of Bonn under No. HRB 22947, CBS in turn is a 100% subsidiary of ClickandBuy Holding GmbH being merged with its mother company Deutsche Telekom AG (DTAG) in 2020.

Copies of all sets of group financial statements, which include the results of the Company, are available as download or printed versions via the Group's website www.telekom.com/investor-relations.

The Directors did not have any related party transactions with the Company.

22. The Directors

The Directors as at 31 December 2019 have been Isabelle Sabaud and Frank Stoffer.

Isabelle Sabaud is executive director. Frank Stoffer is non-executive director.

Directors' emoluments are attributed to ClickandBuy International Limited according to the percentage of their contribution to the Company as stated below:

Directors as at 31 December 2019	Appointment/ (Resignation) Date	Percentage of Contribution	2019 Emoluments EUR	2018 Emoluments EUR
Isabelle Sabaud	01 September 2018 (29 February 2020)	0%	-	-
Frank Stoffer	01 January 2017	0%	-	-

Isabelle Sabaud has been appointed as Executive Director respectively of the Company as of 1 September 2018, and resigned from being a Director on 29 February 2020

Isabelle Sabaud was an executive of T-Systems Ltd. For her function as executive director of ClickandBuy International Limited, she receives no additional remuneration aside from her regular salary, which is fully paid by T-Systems Ltd.

Due to the termination of the operational payment services in 2016 and the reduction of the operations to the wind down organisation the Management estimates Isabelle Sabaud's operating contribution to ClickandBuy as negligible and therefore does not attribute her remuneration to the Company.

Frank Stoffer is an executive of ClickandBuy Holding GmbH. For his function as non-executive director of ClickandBuy International Limited, he receives no additional remuneration aside from his regular salary, which is fully paid by ClickandBuy Holding GmbH.

Due to his position as non-executive director, the Management estimates Frank Stoffer's operating contribution to ClickandBuy as negligible and therefore does not attribute his remuneration to the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

22. The Directors (continued)

The Company's emoluments to past directors was EUR nil in 2019 (2018: EUR nil).

In 2019 EUR nil was paid in compensation for loss of office to leaving Directors' (2018: EUR nil).

23. Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of debt, cash and equity attributable to equity holders of the Company, comprising issued capital, reserves and accumulated losses as disclosed in notes 18 and 19.

It is managed with the aim of maintaining an appropriate level of financing available for the Company's activities and ensuring compliance with capital requirements existing for the Company as a former eMoney issuer within the United Kingdom.

Changes in equity arise from the retention of earnings and, from time to time, issues of share capital.

At the year end, capital comprised:

	31 December 2019 EUR	31 December 2018 EUR
Total equity	3,414,662	3,237,940
Net cash	<u>(596,039)</u>	<u>(972,870)</u>
Gross capital employed	<u>2,818,623</u>	<u>2,265,070</u>

There have been no significant changes in the Company's funding policy during the year.

23. Capital risk management (continued)

Gearing Ratio

The Company's capital structure is reviewed on a monthly basis. The debt/equity ratio at year end is as follows:

	31 December 2019 EUR	31 December 2018 EUR
Loans payable	-	-
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(596,039)	(972,870)
Net debt	(596,039)	(972,870)
Equity	3,414,662	3,237,940
Net debt to equity ratio	- 17,5%	-30,0%

Net Debt is defined as long-term loans payable, less cash and cash equivalents as detailed in note 14.

Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company attributable to equity holders of the Company.

In the past ClickandBuy International Limited, as an eMoney institution, has been bound to capital requirements imposed by the FCA, stating that the Company must at all times maintain own funds, that are calculated in accordance with the regulations and amounting to not less than EUR 350,000 or 2% of outstanding eMoney – whichever was higher.

Although its eMoney licence was ceased as of 12 August 2016 by the FCA on request of the Company in the course of closing the business and implementing the Wind-Down Organisation, the monitoring of own funds available to cover eMoney outstanding is continued.

24. Financial risk management

The Company's risk management focuses on the major areas of credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Risk management is carried out by the central risk management function of the Deutsche Telekom AG.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk arising from the possibility that the Company will incur losses from the failure of customers to meet their obligations.

The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances and cash, trade and other receivables and amounts owed by other members of the Group. For trade and other receivables, refer to note 13 and for amounts owed by other members of the Group refer to note 17.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

24. Financial risk management (continued)

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivable mentioned in note 13.

The carrying amounts of current financial assets and liabilities are a reasonable approximation of their fair values, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the potential that, although remaining solvent, the Company does not have sufficient liquid financial resources to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due, or can secure them only at excessive cost.

The following table details the Company's remaining maturity for its financial liabilities.

At 31 December 2019	On demand	Up to 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years and over 5 years	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Trade accounts payable	2,306,145	-	-	-	2,306,145
Amounts due to affiliated companies	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	761	-	-	-	761
Total	2,306,906	-	-	-	2,306,906

At 31 December 2018	On demand	Up to 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years and over 5 years	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Trade accounts payable	2,601,401	-	-	-	2,601,401
Amounts due to affiliated companies	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	7,746	-	-	-	7,746
Total	2,609,147	-	-	-	2,609,147

Due to the short-term nature of the payables and receivables above, the fair value of these instruments is believed to approximate its stated nominal value.

Market risk

Market risk is defined as the risk of loss as a result of adverse changes in risk factors including foreign exchange rates.

The majority of market risk arises as a result of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Company's income is generally exposed to movements in the foreign exchange rate on balances held with banks to fund the residual eMoney liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

24. Financial risk management (continued)

Due to the termination of the payment services of the Company in 2016 all foreign currency accounts with banks except in USD (EUR 10,590) and GBP (EUR 23,774), which represent only 5.8 % of the cash and only 1.0 % of all cash and cash equivalents, were closed.

Therefore, the management does not regard the foreign exchange rate risk as a risk to the Company anymore.

25. Operating Leases

All operating leases contracts have been terminated on 31 December 2016.

26. Post Balance Sheet Events

No Post Balance Sheet Events have been occurred.

Since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic the company has so far seen little impact on its business. Employees of fellow subsidiaries of the DTAG Group responsible for the administration of the business have been able to successfully work from home without loss of productivity.

The coronavirus pandemic has developed into a global economic crisis. Due to higher demand for certain telecommunications services, the impact of the crisis is being felt less severely by the telecommunications industry and Deutsche Telekom than by other industries. Business activities and thus the results of operations and financial position of Deutsche Telekom were impacted by the coronavirus pandemic in various business areas, affecting revenue and earnings, although not to any significant extent. Deutsche Telekom has put in place cost-saving measures to mitigate potential effects on earnings.