

**Coface Norden Services A/S**

Jens Ravns Vej 11C

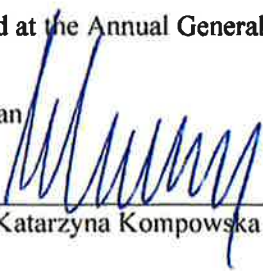
7100 Vejle

Central Business Registration No 25796527

**Annual report for 2017**

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 30.05.2018

Chairman

  
Name: Katarzyna Kompowska

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## **Company details**

### **The Company**

Coface Norden Services A/S

Jens Ravns Vej 11C

7100 Vejle

Central Business Registration No: 25796527

Registered in: Vejle

Financial year: 01.01.2017 – 31.12.2017

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Internet: [www.coface.dk](http://www.coface.dk)

E-mail: [mail@coface.com](mailto:mail@coface.com)

### **Board of Directors**

Katatzyna Kompowska, Chairman

Thomas Langhammer

Jochen Böhm

### **Executive Board**

Steffen Fink

### **Company auditors**

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Papirfabrikken 26

8600 Silkeborg

## Statement by the Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Coface Norden Services A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2017.

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

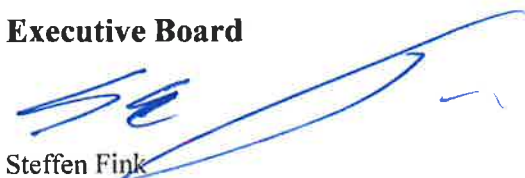
In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 December 2017 and of its financial performance for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2017.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Vejle, the 30.05.2018

### Executive Board



Steffen Fink

### Board of directors



Katarzyna Kompowska

Chairman



Thomas Langhammer



Jochen Böhm

## **Independent auditor's report**

### **To the shareholders of Coface Norden Services A/S**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Coface Norden Services A/S for the financial year 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet and notes, including 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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2017 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2017 - 31.12.2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 the management commentary**

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 the management commentary.

Silkeborg, the 30.05.2018

**Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Business Registration No 33 96 35 56



Henrik Anders Laursen  
State-Authorised  
Public Accountant  
Mne-nr. Mne16549

## **Management commentary**

### **Primary activity**

The object of the company is to collect, process and sell information and debt collection. The customers are Danish companies and other Coface entities.

### **Development in the year**

The income statement of the Company for 2017 shows a profit of DKK 2.759k, and at 31 December 2017 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 3.369k.

### **Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement**

At the end of 2017, the Company acquired a portfolio of Swedish customers and paid a goodwill amount of DKK 4,809k, which is capitalised in the financial statements. It is our assessment that expected earnings for these customers are equal to the value of the goodwill amount, but expected earnings are naturally subject to uncertainty.

Recognition and measurement in the Annual Report have not been subject too any other uncertainty.

### **Unusual events**

The financial position at 31 December 2017 of the Company and the results of the activities and cash flows of the Company for the financial year 2017 have not been affected by any unusual events.

### **Events after the balance sheet date**

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



## Accounting policies

### Basis of Preparation

The Annual Report of Coface Norden Services A/S for 2017 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B with the adaption of individual regulations of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Annual Report for 2017 is presented in DKK.

### Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognized in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortized costs are recognized. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognized in the income statement, including depreciation, amortization, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognized in the income statement.

Assets are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Taken into consideration in connection with the inclusion and calculation are predictable risks and losses, which appear before the annual report is submitted and which confirm or disprove circumstances that existed on the balance date.

### Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognized in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

## Accounting policies

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the transaction date rates are recognized in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

The Company's functional currency is EUR, but DKK has been selected as presentation currency. The income statement is translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction (average rates), while the balance sheet is translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any exchange rate differences are recognized directly on equity.

### Income Statement

#### Gross profit/loss

The gross profit consists of revenue deducted other operating costs. Revenue from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods is recognized in the income statement when delivery and transfer of risk has been made before year end. Revenue is recognized exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

#### Other operating costs

Other operating costs comprise expenses for administrative staff, management, office supplies, computers etc.

#### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salary and wages as well as social costs, pensions etc. for the company's staff.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognized in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

#### Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognized in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognized directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

### Balance sheet

#### Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised straight-line over its estimated useful life which is fixed based on the experience gained by Management for each business area. The amortisation period is usually seven years, however, in certain cases it may be up to 20 years for strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile if the longer amortisation period is considered to give a better reflection of the benefit from the relevant resources.

Goodwill is written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

## Accounting policies

### Property, plant and equipment

Tools and equipment are recognized at cost less depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition, and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation. For financial leased assets, cost is the lower value of fair value of the asset and the present value of future lease payments.

Basis for depreciation is cost added depreciations and deducted expected residual value after ended useful life. Linear depreciations based on the following estimation of the assets expected useful life will be carried out:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
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Property, plant and equipment will be impaired to the recoverable amount should this be lower than the carrying amount.

### Receivables

Receivables are recognized in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

### Prepayments

Prepayments are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value less write-downs for estimated loss.

### Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallize as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognized in the income statement.

### Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognized in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account.

**Other debts**

Other debts are measured at amortized cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

**Income statement 1 January – 31 December 2017**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017 DKK</u>	<u>2016 DKK'000</u>
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>5.853.303</b>	<b>7.616</b>
Staff costs	1	(2.115.674)	(1.996)
Depreciation and impairment	2	<u>0</u>	<u>(13)</u>
<b>Operating profit</b>		<b>3.737.629</b>	<b>5.607</b>
Other financial income	3	0	92
Other financial expenses	4	<u>(259.885)</u>	<u>(0)</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>3.477.744</b>	<b>5.699</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	<u>(718.438)</u>	<u>(1.323)</u>
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>2.759.306</u></b>	<b><u>4.376</u></b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>			
Dividend for the year recognized in the equity		2.231.910	
From retained earnings		<u>527.396</u>	
		<b><u>2.759.306</u></b>	

**Balance sheet 31 December 2017**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017 DKK</u>	<u>2016 DKK'000</u>
Goodwill	6	4.809.405	0
<b>Intangible assets</b>		<b>4.809.405</b>	<b>0</b>
Receivables from group enterprises		0	3.500
<b>Financial assets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>3.500</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>3.500</b>
Trade receivables		926.131	295
Receivables from group enterprises		513.490	4
Deferred tax asset		0	73
Prepayments		244.968	680
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>1.684.589</b>	<b>1.052</b>
<b>Cash</b>		<b>6.289.551</b>	<b>9.177</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>7.974.140</b>	<b>10.229</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>12.783.545</b>	<b>13.729</b>

**Balance sheet 31 December 2017**

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017 DKK</u>	<u>2016 DKK'000</u>
Share capital		510.000	510
Retained earnings		627.045	90
Proposed dividend		<u>2.231.910</u>	<u>8.200</u>
<b>Equity</b>		<u><b>3.368.954</b></u>	<u><b>8.800</b></u>
Deferred tax		<u>145.389</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Provisions</b>		<u><b>145.389</b></u>	<u><b>0</b></u>
Trade payables		571.255	984
Payables to group enterprises		6.002.100	1.130
Tax payable		546.868	907
Other payables		1.106.691	836
Deferred income		<u>1.042.288</u>	<u>1.074</u>
<b>Short term liabilities</b>		<u><b>9.269.202</b></u>	<u><b>4.930</b></u>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<u><b>9.269.202</b></u>	<u><b>4.930</b></u>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<u><u><b>12.783.545</b></u></u>	<u><u><b>13.729</b></u></u>
Guarantees and obligations	7-8		
Other notes	9		

**Statement of changes in equity 2017**

	<b>Share capital DKK</b>	<b>Retained earnings DKK</b>	<b>Proposed dividend DKK</b>	<b>Total DKK</b>
Equity at 1 January 2017	510.000	89.681	8.200.000	8.799.681
Dividend paid out	0	0	(8.200.000)	(8.200.000)
Exchange rate gain/loss	0	9.967	0	9.967
Net profit/loss for the year	0	527.396	2.231.910	2.759.306
<b>Equity at 31 December 2017</b>	<b>510.000</b>	<b>627.045</b>	<b>2.231.910</b>	<b>3.368.954</b>

*The share capital consists of 510 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1,000. No shares carry any special rights.*



**Notes**

	<b>2017 DKK</b>	<b>2016 DKK'000</b>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	1.728.597	1.516
Pension costs	325.124	309
Other social costs	61.954	170
	<b>2.115.674</b>	<b>1.996</b>
Average number of employees	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2. Depreciation and impairment</b>		
Depreciation of fixed assets	0	13
	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>3. Financial income</b>		
Interests from group enterprises	0	0
Other interest income	0	92
	<b>0</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>4. Financial expenses</b>		
Other interest expenses	259.885	0
	<b>259.885</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>5. Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>		
Actual tax	546.649	1.193
Adjustment deferred tax	218.454	62
Effect of changed tax percentage	0	9
Adjustment, previous years	-46.665	59
	<b>718.438</b>	<b>1.323</b>

## Notes

	<b>Goodwill</b>
	<b>DKK</b>
<b>6. Intangible assets</b>	
Addition through business combinations etc	<u>4.809.405</u>
<b>Cost end of year</b>	<u>4.809.405</u>
<b>Carrying amount end of year</b>	<u>4.809.405</u>

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>DKK</b>	<b>DKK'000</b>
<b>7. Non-included lease agreements</b>		
The company had an agreement for leasing of 1 company car. The Leasing period ends 30.09.2018. The obligation for the period amounts to	<u>51.074</u>	<u>163</u>
The company has an agreement for leasing of office equipment. The leasing agreement is irrevocable for 24 months. Leasing obligations for the period amounts to	<u>0</u>	<u>96</u>

## 8. Mortgaging and guarantees

A bank guarantee has been placed to Rigspolitiet on the amount of DKK 750,000 regarding a license to operate debt collection.

## 9. Group relation

Name and place of residence for parent company, which prepares consolidated financial statements.

Coface S.A., Frankrig

The company's immediate parent in which the company is registered as a subsidiary is Coface Rating Holding GmbH, Isaac Fulda Alle 1, 55124 Mainz.

The consolidated financial statements of the foreign companies can be obtained at the respective addresses.