

Tel.: +45 76 35 56 00 kolding@bdo.dk www.bdo.dk

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab Birkemose Allé 39 DK-6000 Kolding CVR no. 20 22 26 70

### TRADONO APS

VESTERBROGADE 26, 3, 1620 KØBENHAVN V

ANNUAL REPORT

1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2016

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 19 June 2017

Mads Aarøe Mathiesen



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### **COMPANY DETAILS**

Company Tradono ApS

Vesterbrogade 26, 3 1620 Copenhagen V

30 53 76 88 CVR no.: Established: 2 June 2014 Registered Office: Copenhagen

Financial Year: 1 January - 31 December

**Board of Directors** Mads Aarøe Mathiesen

Martin George Suhr Madsen Andreas Schlenker

**Board of Executives** Mads Aarøe Mathiesen

Martin George Suhr Madsen

**Auditor** BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab

> Birkemose Allé 39 6000 Kolding



### STATEMENT BY BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND BOARD OF EXECUTIVES

Today the Board of Directors and Board of Executives have discussed and approved the Annual Report of Tradono ApS for the year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

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 the Company's financial position at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

The Management's Review includes in our opinion a fair presentation of the matters dealt with in the review.

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

Board of Executives		
Mads Aarøe Mathiesen	Martin George Suhr Madsen	
Board of Directors		
Mads Aarøe Mathiesen	Martin George Suhr Madsen	Andreas Schlenker



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Shareholders of Tradono ApS

#### REPORT ON EXTENDED REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have performed an extended review of the Financial Statements of Tradono ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016, which comprises income statement, balance sheet, notes and a summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. This responsibility includes maintaining the internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Financial Statements. We have conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish standard on reports relating to small entities issued by the Danish Business Authority and FSR - Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared according to the Danish Financial Statements Act.

This standard requires that we comply with the Danish State Authorised Public Accountants Act and FSR - Danish Auditors' ethical requirements and plan and perform procedures to obtain limited assurance of our opinion on the Financial Statements and perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance of our opinion.

An extended review comprises procedures consisting primarily of questions to management and, where appropriate, other members of staff, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures, and an assessment of the evidence obtained.

The scope of work performed in an extended review is less than that of an audit and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

#### Opinion

Based on the work performed, it is our opinion that the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

#### Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our extended review of the Financial Statements it is our responsibility to read Management's Review and to consider whether the Management's Review is significantly inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in connection with the extended review or in any other way seems to contain material misstatement.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management's Review is in accordance with the Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Kolding, 25 May 2017

BDO Statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab CVR-nr. 20 22 26 70

Frank Barrit State Authorised Public Accountant



### MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

## Principal activities

The principal activities comprise developing and running an online marketplace

### Development in activities and financial position

The company's development is proceeding as expected and follows the budgets. Management has negotiated with a number of investors who have shown interest in providing liquidity. There are no final commitments. It is management's clear expectation that in the summer of 2017 the required liquidity will be added according to the budget.

# 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	<b>2016</b> DKK	<b>2015</b> DKK '000
GROSS LOSS.		-10.051.749	-1.722
Staff costs  Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	1	-3.989.251 -254.857	-2.546 -145
OPERATING LOSS		-14.295.857	-4.413
Other financial expenses		-485	1
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		-14.296.342	-4.412
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0 164.235	0 0
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		-14.132.107	-4.412
PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION OF PROFIT			
Accumulated loss		-14.132.107	-4.412
TOTAL		-14.132.107	-4.412



# **BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER**

ASSETS	Note	2016	2015
		DKK	DKK '000
Intangible fixed assets acquired		87.500	99
Intangible fixed assets	2	87.500	99
Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment		5.729	0
Tangible fixed assets	3	5.729	0
Equity investments in group enterprises		50.000	0
Equity investments in associated enterprises		1.719.332	1.719
Rent deposit and other receivables		99.245	99
Fixed asset investments	4	1.868.577	1.818
FIXED ASSETS.		1.961.806	1.917
Trade receivables		0	230
Other receivables		178.146	142
Receivables		178.146	372
Cash and cash equivalents		4.403.348	18.843
CURRENT ASSETS		4.581.494	19.215
ASSETS		6.543.300	21.132
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital		175.943	176
Retained profit		6.154.106	20.286
EQUITY	5	6.330.049	20.462
Bank debt		20.560	500
Trade payables		150.170	19
Payables to group enterprises	6	20.005	0
Other liabilities		22.516	151
Current liabilities		213.251	670
LIABILITIES		213.251	670
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		6.543.300	21.132
Contingencies etc.	7		
-			
Uncertainty with respect to going concern	8		



# NOTES

		<b>2016</b> DKK	<b>2015</b> DKK '000	Note
Staff costs Average number of employees 7 (2015: 9)				1
Wages and salaries Pensions Social security costs		3.321.202 35.277 632.772	2.382 31 133	
		3.989.251	2.546	
Intangible fixed assets			Intangible fixed assets acquired	2
Cost at 1 January 2016			125.000 <b>125.000</b>	
Amortisation at 1 January 2016  Depreciation for the year  Depreciation at 31 December 2016		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	25.000 12.500 3 <b>7.500</b>	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2016		••••••	87.500	
Tangible fixed assets			Other plants, machinery, tools and equipment	3
AdditionsCost at 31 December 2016			6.875 <b>6.875</b>	
Depreciation for the year  Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 Dec	ember 2016		1.146 <b>1.146</b>	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2016	•••••	•••••	5.729	
Fixed asset investments				4
	Equity investments in group enterprises		Rent deposit and other receivables	
Cost at 1 January 2016	50.000	1.719.332 0 <b>1.719.332</b>	0 99.245 <b>99.245</b>	
Carrying amount at 31 December 2016	50.000	1.719.332	99.245	

Equity 5

8



#### **NOTES**

		<b>2016</b> DKK	<b>2015</b> DKK '000	Note
	Share capital	Retained profit	Total	
Equity at 1 January 2016		20.286.213 -14.132.107		
Equity at 31 December 2016	175.943	6.154.106	6.330.049	
Payables to group enterprises				6
Contingencies etc.				7

### Contingent liabilities

## Authority to sign documents

The Company, Tradono ApS, has assigned the authority to sign company shares to selected employees in their subsidiaty company Tradono Technologies ApS. The authority to sign is recognised in the annual report with a value of 0 DKK. There are no special terms linked to the authority to sign documents.

### Joint taxation liabilities

The Danish companies of the group is jointly and severally liable for tax on the group's jointly taxed income and for certain possible withholding taxes such as dividend tax and royalty tax, and for the joint registration of VAT.

Tax payable of the group's jointly taxed income amounts to DKK ('000) 0 DKK at the balance sheet date.

## Uncertainty with respect to going concern

The company's development is proceeding as expected and follows the budgets. Management has negotiated with a number of investors who have shown interest in providing liquidity. There are no final commitments. It is management's clear expectation that in the summer of 2017 the required liquidity will be added according to the budget.



#### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The annual report of Tradono ApS for 2016 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act for enterprises in reporting class B with additional choice of rules relating to reporting class C.

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

#### **INCOME STATEMENT**

#### Net revenue

The net revenue from sale is counted in as the service is provided. Net revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT, duties and less 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 external expenses

Other external expenses include cost of sales, advertising, administration, bad debts, etc.

#### Staff costs

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

### Financial income and expenses in general

Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement by the amounts that relate to the financial year.

## Tax on profit for the year

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 portion that may be attributed to the profit for the year, and is recognised directly in the equity by the portion that may be attributed to entries directly to the equity.

### **BALANCE SHEET**

### Intangible fixed assets

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life which is estimated to 5 years. The period of amortisation is determined based on an assessment of the acquired company's position in the market and earnings profile, and the industry-specific conditions.

Patents and licences are measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation or the recoverable amount. Patents are amortised over the residual patent term and licences are amortised over the term of the agreement, however, no more than 8 years.

Development costs 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.

### Tangible fixed assets

Production plant and machinery, other plants, fixtures and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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



#### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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. As regards self-manufactured assets, the cost price includes cost of materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll and indirect production costs.

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 plants, fixtures and equipment	5 years	0 %

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

#### Fixed asset investments

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost. If the cost exceeds the net realisable value, this is written down to the lower value.

#### 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 valued on an annual basis 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 net realisable value is lower than the carrying amount, the assets are written down to the lower value.

The recoverable amount is calculated at the higher of net selling price and capital value. The capital value is determined as the fair value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets and the expected net cash flows from sale of the asset or group of assets after the end of its useful life.

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to nominal value. The value is reduced by impairment losses to meet expected losses.



#### ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 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 on account tax 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 carry-forwards, are measured at the expected realisable value of the asset, either by set-off against 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 under the legislation in force on the balance sheet date would 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.

#### Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing by the amount of proceeds received less borrowing 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 term of loan.

Amortised cost of current liabilities usually corresponds to nominal value.