

Ferratum Denmark ApS
Bredgade 35 C, 1260 København K

ANNUAL REPORT 2016

For the year ended 31 December 2016

The annual report has been presented and adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting.

20/6 2017



Chairman of Meeting

CVR No: 32 26 33 05

Ferratum Denmark ApS

Annual Report 2016

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Ferratum Denmark ApS

Annual Report 2016

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2016

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Ferratum Denmark ApS (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company, which is unchanged since last year, is to provide mobile consumer loans and short term consumer credit facilities.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are shown in the statement of comprehensive income on page 7.

The directors recommend that no dividend is to be distributed for 2016. A dividend of DKK 7,000,000 was distributed in 2015.

Since year-end 2016, no significant changes in the Company's financial position have taken place. The liquidity of the Company is sound.

Review of business

The Company adopted in 2016 a new method for recognising impairment of loans which resulted in a one off higher impairment in 2016 and loss in results. The Company did however perform well with a growth ratio of 74% in sales supported by high cost efficiency. The expectation of continued strong growth in sales and high cost efficiency is also predicted in 2017.

Currency

The accounts are prepared in Danish Kroner (DKK), in which the Company's share capital is denominated.

Directors

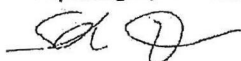
The directors of the Company who served during the year were:

Saku Eero Juhana Timonen
Stefan Agergård Hansen
Mikkel Winston

Subsequent to year-end the Company has registered a change of Directors on 1 February and on 16 February 2017. The following are now registered as directors of the Company:

Saku Eero Juhana Timonen
Kristjan Kajakas

Copenhagen, 20 June 2017



Saku Eero Juhana Timonen
Director



Kristjan Kajakas
Director

Registered office:
Bredgade 35C, 1260 Copenhagen K, Denmark

Ferratum Denmark ApS

Annual Report 2016

Statement of Management's responsibility

The Executive and Supervisory Boards have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Ferratum Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2016.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU. Moreover, the Annual Report is prepared in accordance with additional Danish disclosure requirements.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2016 of the Company and of the results of Company operations and cash flows for 2016.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the development in the operations and financial circumstances of the Company, of the results for the year and of the financial position of the Company as well as a description of the most significant risks and elements of uncertainty facing the Company.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Board.

Copenhagen, 20 June 2017:



Saku Eero Juhana Timonen
Chairman



Kristjan Kajakas
Member of the Board

Independent Auditor's Reports

To the Shareholders of Ferratum Denmark ApS

Report on the Financial Statements

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Ferratum Denmark ApS at 31 December 2016, and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Ferratum Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016, which comprise statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including summary of significant accounting policies. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and additional disclosure requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' 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.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

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 International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU and further requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Hellerup, 20 June 2017

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31



Jesper Wiinholt

State Authorised Public Accountant

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ending 31 December 2016

	Note	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2016 DKK	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2015 DKK
Revenues			
Process fee		71,853,348	40,835,068
Other fees		11,395,802	6,936,227
		<u>83,249,150</u>	<u>47,771,295</u>
Expenditures			
Direct costs		(14,757,524)	(9,140,723)
Impairments on loans		(43,454,684)	(4,391,528)
		<u>(58,212,208)</u>	<u>(13,532,251)</u>
Gross profit		25,036,942	34,239,044
Selling and distribution expenses		(21,864,365)	(11,834,246)
Administrative expenses		(10,066,050)	(7,487,274)
Finance income	4	35,262	-
Finance costs	5	(1,728)	(2,171,007)
Loss/Profit before income tax		(6,859,939)	12,746,517
Income tax refund/expense	6	1,457,331	(3,099,024)
Loss/Profit for the year		<u>(5,402,608)</u>	<u>9,647,493</u>
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax			
Total comprehensive loss/profit for the year		<u>(5,402,608)</u>	<u>9,647,493</u>

Statement of Financial Position for the year ending 31 December 2016

	Note	31 Dec 2016 DKK	31 Dec 2015 DKK
ASSETS			
Non - current assets			
Deferred tax	7	<u>3,873,956</u>	<u>2,416,938</u>
Total non - current assets		<u>3,873,956</u>	<u>2,416,938</u>
Current assets			
Trade receivables	8	76,671,345	71,681,156
Other receivables		-	907,687
Receivables from group related parties		-	2,892
Prepayments		750,604	494,054
Taxation receivable		254,000	-
Cash and cash equivalent	12	<u>2,320,410</u>	<u>1,250,457</u>
Total current assets		<u>79,996,359</u>	<u>74,336,246</u>
Total assets		<u>83,870,315</u>	<u>76,753,184</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	9	200,000	200,000
Retained earnings		8,331,205	13,733,813
Proposed dividend		-	7,000,000
Total equity		<u>8,531,205</u>	<u>20,933,813</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade payables		1,404,299	300,610
Other payables	10	4,537,508	7,190,320
Borrowings	11	69,397,303	44,234,103
Taxation payable		-	4,094,338
Total current liabilities		<u>75,339,110</u>	<u>55,819,371</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>83,870,315</u>	<u>76,753,184</u>

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ending 31 December 2016

	Share capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Balance at 1 January 2015	200,000	11,086,320		11,286,320
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		9,647,493	-	9,647,493
Proposed dividend		(7,000,000)	7,000,000	-
Balance at 31 December 2015	200,000	13,733,813	7,000,000	20,933,813
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		(5,402,608)		(5,402,608)
Dividend paid out		-	(7,000,000)	(7,000,000)
Balance at 31 December 2016	200,000	8,331,205	0	8,531,205

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ending 31 December 2016

	Note	31 Dec 2016 DKK	31 Dec 2015 DKK
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax for the year		(6,859,939)	12,746,517
Adjustments for:			
Finance income		(35,262)	-
Finance expense		1,728	2,171,007
		(6,893,473)	14,917,524
Movements in working capital			
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables		(4,990,189)	(50,397,958)
(Increase) / decrease in other receivables		910,579	(807,985)
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments		(256,550)	(286,543)
Increase / (decrease) in deferred revenue	10	(1,533,006)	2,735,554
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables		1,103,689	(90,168)
Increase / (decrease) in other payables		(1,119,806)	3,409,036
Cash generated used in operating activities		(12,778,756)	(30,520,540)
Interest paid		(142,637)	(1,994,704)
Taxation paid		(4,171,854)	(1,118,367)
Net cash used in operating activities		(17,093,247)	(33,633,611)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase / (decrease) in borrowings	11	25,163,200	31,622,417
Increase / (decrease) in distributed dividend		(7,000,000)	-
Net cash generated from financing activities		18,163,200	31,622,417
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalent		1,069,953	(2,011,194)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,250,457	3,261,651
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12	2,320,410	1,250,457

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

1. General information

Ferratum Denmark ApS (the "Company") operates in Denmark. It is part of an international group and is providing mobile short-term consumer loans and short-term (up to 1 year) credit facilities to private persons. The company is registered in Denmark and trades under the names of Ferratum Denmark ApS and Kvikautomaten.

2. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") as adopted by EU.

The report "Statement of cash flow" is prepared based on the indirect method.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, applying a historical cost convention.

(a) New and amended standards adopted by the company

There were no new standards adopted for the financial year on or after 1 January 2016.

(b) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the company:

Certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published by the date of authorization for issue of these financial statements, but have not yet become effective. The Company has not early adopted these revisions to the requirements of IFRSs as approved by the EU and the Company's directors are of the opinion that, with the exception of IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments,' there are no requirements that will have a possible significant impact on the Company's financial statements in the period of initial application.

IFRS 9 'Financial instruments'

The complete version of IFRS 9 replaces most of the guidance in IAS 39.

The terms of financial instruments that are issued, the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, a financial asset and an equity instrument are evaluated to determine whether the financial instruments are financial liabilities, financial assets or equity instruments or whether they contain separate components, in which case such components are classified separately as financial liabilities, financial assets and equity instruments.

The financial instruments include no contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company.

IFRS 9 should have no significant impact on the Company's financial statements, since the Company's assessment methods are already in line with the changes suggested in the amended standard. The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted.

IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

IFRS 15 replaces the IAS 18 Revenue and establishes a new comprehensive framework for recognition of revenue arising from contracts with customers. The core principle of the new framework is that an entity should recognize revenue representing the transfer of promised goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

IFRS 15 should have no significant impact on the Company's financial statements, since the Company's revenue is fully related to interest income recognized mainly according to the effective interest rate within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and earlier adoption is permitted.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

IFRS 16 Leases issued in January 2016

IFRS 16 defines the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements on leases. The standard introduces a single lessee accounting model that requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. At the same time, the standard has no substantial changes to lessor accounting. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance. The adoption of the new standard should have no significant impact on the Company's financial statements. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and earlier adoption is permitted if IFRS 15 has also been adopted.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

2.2 Financial Assets

IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through income statement. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. IFRS 9 introduces a new impairment model that replaces impairment model defined in IAS 39. It is, however, the Company's opinion that this will not have any significant impact as the impairment model currently used is in line with the suggested changes in the amended IFRS 9 standard.

Financial instruments issued by the company are financial assets.

The financial instruments include no contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company.

2.2.1 Loans and Receivables

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than twelve months after the end of the reporting period, which are classified as non-current assets. Management reviews these loans and advances monthly and where doubt exists about collectability an allowance is made to reduce the carrying value to its realisable value.

2.2.2 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

Assets carried at amortized cost (account receivable – consumer loans)

The criteria that the Company uses to determine that there is objective evidence of impairment loss include:

- a) a significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- b) a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- c) the lender, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider or;
- d) observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the portfolio, including:
- e) adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the portfolio; and
- f) national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the portfolio.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics (that consider on the basis of the Company's grading process asset type, past-due status and other relevant factors). The Company tracks its historical data of collected amounts and unpaid amounts on receivables. Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

The provision for impairment of loan receivables is recognized in the financial statements based on historical trends and collective assessment of groups of microloans with similar credit risk characteristics. These loan receivables include the loan principal amount as well as related accrued fees (processing, prolonging, reminders and overdue fees). When receivables are impaired, the receivable's carrying amount is reduced to the receivable's recoverable amount. The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in P&L. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account through P&L for the year. When the loans have been 100% impaired, they are written off.

The Company has in 2016 implemented the following impairment method:

- credit limits are written off after 45 days past due date ("DPD") from the first invoice. This is in line with terms and conditions accepted by customers which entitles the Company to terminate the loan after 45 DPD. The Company can thereafter sell or transfer the receivables to collection companies for collection. The change in impairment for credit limits amounted to an additional cost of approx. DKK 49,209,000 in 2016 compared to earlier recognition method.
- microloans and plusloans are written off after 90 DPD according to a general time line for non-performing loans used globally in Ferratum Group for similar products. The change in impairment for microloans amounted to an additional cost of approx. DKK 9,204,000 and for plus loans approx. DKK 537,000 in 2016 compared to earlier recognition method.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade-date. Loans and receivables are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.3 Prepayments

Prepayments are classified expenses paid in advance for subsequent years. These are recognised as current assets and recognised as an expenses in the year incurred.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and bank deposits.

2.5 Share capital

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2.6 Dividends

Dividends that are expected to be paid during the year are shown as a separate item in equity after decision at the Annual General Meeting.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

2.7 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.8 Loans from related party

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs, after which it is included in the amortised cost of the loan. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

2.9 Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent years.

2.10 Foreign currency translation

The financial statements of the company are presented in its functional currency, DKK, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are translated at the exchange rates ruling on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at year-end. Exchange differences arising on the settlement and on the re-translation of monetary items are dealt with in P&L. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency that are measured at fair value are re-translated using the exchange rate ruling on the date the fair value was determined.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency that are measured in terms of historical cost are not re-translated. Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in P&L for the period, except for differences arising on the re-translation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are included within administrative expenses, except in the case of significant exchange differences arising on investing or financing activities, which are classified within investment income, investment losses or finance costs as appropriate.

2.11 Revenue recognition

The company generates its revenue from its microloan and credit facility financing activities, by charging one or more of the following fees to the customer: process fee (representing interest yield on initial microloan period and credit facilities), prolonging fees (representing interest yield for any extension of the repayment date for the original maturity date of the microloan and credit facility), reminder fees and overdue fees. The fees mentioned are an integral part of the creation of the financial asset (Trade and other receivables) and represent interest income in nature.

The recognition of revenues is based on effective interest method. After signing the contract with the customer, the Company first assesses the probability that the fees charged can be recovered and that the economic benefits from the fees (i.e. the effective interest income accrued on the basis of the contractual fees) will flow to the Company. This assessment involves uncertainty estimation as it is based on the Company's statistics and historical information on customer behaviour.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

The identification and credit scoring model allows the Company to create a customer default and risk profile for every single customer any time a loan request comes in. This is a critical step in the assessment whether or not the economic benefits associated with the issuance of the consumer loan will flow to the company as the scoring model rejects non-creditworthy loan requests.

2.12 Direct costs

Direct costs include costs incurred during the year for credit scoring the persons that have applied to obtain a loan or credit facility as well as costs incurred in relation to transferring funds to the lender.

2.13 Selling, Distribution and Administrative costs

Sales and Distribution costs include costs incurred for the sale and distribution of loans and credit facilities and for sales campaigns during the year, etc. This includes costs for sales personnel and advertising costs.

Administrative costs include costs incurred during the year for management and administration, including expenses for administrative staff, office premises and office expenses as well as depreciation and amortization of tangible assets.

2.14 Expenses

Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement.

2.15 Employee benefits

In the normal course of business through salary deductions, the company makes payments to mandatory State run pension funds on behalf of its employees as required by the law. All contributions made to the mandatory pension funds are recorded as salary expenses when incurred. The State pension plans are defined contribution plans; future payments are the obligation of the State.

2.16 Finance income and costs

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments, except microloans and short-term credit facilities, are recognised within 'finance income' and 'finance costs' in P&L using the effective interest method.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

2.17 Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax.

Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

2.18 Statement of cash flow

The cash flow statement presents cash flows from operating and financing activities for the year, cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flow from operating activities is calculated using the indirect method based on profit after tax adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital, interest received and paid and paid company tax. Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of share capital and related costs as well as borrowing, repayment of interest-bearing debt, purchase and sale of own shares and payment of dividends to shareholders.

Cash flows from finance leases are recognized under financing activities as payment of interest and repayment of debt.

Cash and cash equivalent comprises of funds deposited on bank accounts.

2.19 Financial risk management

The company activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Where applicable, any significant changes in the Company's exposure to financial risks or the manner in which the Company manages and measures these risks are disclosed below.

Currency risk

The Company operates mainly in Denmark however has some international connection mainly in Norway and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures. Transaction risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities. The Company's treasury's risk management policy is to hedge the main FX exposures in non-euro currencies. Management has set up a policy to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. At the reporting date, the Company mainly had transactions in its functional currency, and accordingly, the transaction risk in the Company was minimal.

Market risk

The Company takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate and currency products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates and foreign exchange rate.

Interest rate risk

The Company has taken out a loan facility from the parent company to finance its operations as disclosed in note 11. The interest rates thereon and the terms of such borrowings are disclosed accordingly. The effective interest rate on the loan measured at amortised cost is disclosed in notes 11.

The company is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on borrowings and debt instruments carrying a floating interest rate and to fair value interest rate risk on borrowings and debt instruments carrying a fixed interest rate. Investments in equity instruments are not exposed to interest rate risk.

Credit risk

Financial assets which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist principally of receivables and cash at bank.

Receivables are presented net of an allowance for doubtful debt. An allowance for doubtful debt is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flow. Credit risk with respect to receivables is limited due to credit control procedures and the large number of customers comprising the Company's debtor base.

Cash at bank is placed with a reliable financial institution.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

The Company assesses the credit quality of its customers by taking into account their financial standing, past experience and other factors, such as bank references and the customers' financial position.

Management considers the credit quality of these financial assets as being acceptable. These financial assets do not include any material balances with past default experience.

Included in the Company's trade receivable balance are the following debtors which are past due at the end of the reporting period for which the company has not provided for as the amounts are still considered recoverable:

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
61 – 90 days	607,989	3,832,784
91 – 120 days	46,685	2,941,964
121 days and over	179,050	22,540,495
	<u>833,724</u>	<u>29,315,343</u>

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors and manages its risk to a shortage of funds by monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and by matching the maturity of both its financial assets and financial liabilities.

Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maximise the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The capital structure of the Company consists of debt, which includes the borrowings disclosed in notes 11 and cash and cash equivalents as disclosed in note 12 and items presented within equity in the statement of financial position.

The Company's directors manage the Company's capital structure and make adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. The capital structure is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Based on recommendations of the directors, the Company balances its overall capital structure through the payments of dividends, new share issues as well as the obtaining of new debt or the redemption of existing debt.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

3. Personnel costs

	31 Dec 2016 DKK	31 Dec 2015 DKK
Wages and Salaries	4,055,691	2,509,800
Employee benefits	512,188	331,523
Taxes and statutory contributions	78,963	37,834
Directors salaries	1,561,443	988,926
	<u>6,208,285</u>	<u>3,867,583</u>

	Number of employees		Costs of employees	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Selling and distribution	19	9	2,273,474	1,311,403
Administration	6	5	2,148,687	1,366,854
Directors	2	1	1,786,124	1,189,326
	<u>27</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6,208,285</u>	<u>3,867,583</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

4. Finance income	31 Dec 2016	31 Dec 2015
	DKK	DKK
Other interests	(35,262)	0
	<u>(35,262)</u>	<u>0</u>
5. Finance costs	31 Dec 2016	31 Dec 2015
	DKK	DKK
Bank interests	1,728	1,541
Other interests	0	176,304
Interest from group	0	1,993,162
	<u>1,728</u>	<u>2,171,007</u>
6. Income tax	31 Dec 2016	31 Dec 2015
	DKK	DKK
Current tax (expense) for the year	2,245,898	(4,007,861)
Deferred tax (expense) / benefit for the year	(788,567)	908,637
	<u>1,457,331</u>	<u>(3,099,224)</u>
Tax charge for the year	31 Dec 2016	31 Dec 2015
	DKK	DKK
Profit before tax	(6,859,939)	12,746,517
Tax calculated at the applicable rate	1,509,187	(2,995,431)
The taxable effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	736,704	(1,012,430)
Adjustment to prior year's tax	7	-
Tax losses used / (carried forward)	-	-
Deferred tax (expense) / benefit	(788,567)	908,637
	<u>1,457,331</u>	<u>(3,099,224)</u>

Differences between IFRS and statutory taxation regulations give rise to temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax basis.

7. Deferred tax

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 22% (2015: 22%). Deferred income taxes are included as follows:

	2016	Movement	2015	Movement
	DKK	for year	DKK	for year
		DKK		DKK
Provisions	<u>3,873,956</u>	<u>1,457,018</u>	<u>2,416,938</u>	<u>908,637</u>
	<u>3,873,956</u>	<u>1,457,018</u>	<u>2,416,938</u>	<u>908,637</u>

At 31 December 2016 the company had a deferred tax asset of DKK 1,628,371 (2015: 2,416,938) emanating from deductible temporary differences of DKK 7,401,685 (2015: DKK 10,837,306).

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

8. Trade receivables

	31 Dec 2016	31 Dec 2015
	DKK	DKK
Trade receivables – consumer loans gross	80,148,074	82,518,462
Less provision for impairment of loan receivables	(3,476,728)	(10,837,306)
	76,671,345	71,681,156

The carried Amount corresponds to the fair value of the receivables.

Movement on the provision for report of trade receivables are on follows:

	31 Dec 2016	31 Dec 2015
	DKK	DKK
At 1 January	(10,837,306)	(6,707,136)
Provision for impairment	7,360,578	(4,130,170)
Amounts fully reserved and booked out	-	-
At 31 December	(3,476,728)	(10,837,306)

The Company has realised a loss by selling a portfolio with a nominal value of DKK 10,516. The Company has received DKK 2,088k for the portfolio.

The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables have been included in "Credit loss reserves" in the income statement. Amounts charged to the allowed account are generally written off, when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.

The Company does not have a material amount of individually impaired loan receivables. The ageing credit loss percentage of loan receivables, which are collectively assessed for impairment, is as follows:

Micro Loans

<u>Period</u>	2016	2015
	Percentage	Percentage
Current	5.9%	7.6%
1-30 days	10.6%	15.9%
31-60 days	30.5%	25.1%
61-90 days	37.8%	31.6%
91-180 days	44.4%	43.5%
181-360 days	55.9%	57.2%
Over 360	76.7%	79.2%

Credit Facility

<u>Period</u>	2016	2015
	Percentage	Percentage
Current	3.7%	3.7%
1-30 days	12.2%	12.2%
31-60 days	18.3%	18.3%
61-90 days	24.4%	24.4%
91-180 days	32.5%	33.3%
181-360 days	49.1%	45.5%
Over 360	68.5%	0%

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

9. Share Capital

	31 Dec 2016 DKK	31 Dec 2015 DKK
Authorised:		
200,000 Ordinary Shares of DKK 1 each	200,000	200,000
Issued and fully paid up:		
200,000 Ordinary Shares of DKK 1 each	200,000	200,000

10. Current liabilities

	31 Dec 2016 DKK	31 Dec 2015 DKK
Related party balances	-	16,011
Other payables	38,214	3,491
Social Costs and other taxes	1,047,506	467,448
Accruals	2,249,241	3,967,817
Deferred revenue	1,202,547	2,735,553
	4,537,508	7,190,320

Accruals are related to invoices which were not approved by the closing of the year 2016. Deferred revenue relates to change in recognition of revenue as per IFRS, where revenues comprise of process fees, prolonging fees and reminder fees.

11. Borrowings

	31 Dec 2016 DKK	31 Dec 2015 DKK
Borrowings from parent company	69,397,303	44,234,103

Related party loan is unsecured, interest is charged at 8%. The loan is repayable on demand but will be repaid by 2019. The effective interest rate used to discount the estimated future cash payments through the expected life of these loans to the net carrying amount is 8%.

12. Note to the statement of cash flows

Analysis of the balance of cash and cash equivalents as shown in the statement of cash flows:

	31 Dec 2016 DKK	31 Dec 2015 DKK
Cash at bank and in hand	2,320,410	1,250,457

13. Related party transactions

The directors consider the ultimate controlling party to be Ferratum Oyj, who owns 100% of the issued share capital of Ferratum Denmark ApS, a company quoted on the Frankfurt stock exchange.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued

The related party transactions in question were:

	2016		%	2015		%
	Related party activity	Total activity		Related party activity	Total activity	
	DKK	DKK		DKK	DKK	
<i>Related party Balance Sheet transactions</i>						
Intragroup receivable	0	0	0	2,892	2,892	100
Intragroup trade payables	358,200	1,404,299	25	16,011	316,621	5
Intragroup borrowings	69,397,303	69,397,303	100	44,234,103	44,234,103	100
Total Balance sheet	69,755,503	70,801,602	99	44,253,006	44,553,616	99
<i>Related party P&L transactions with parent</i>						
Intragroup Recharging	2,329,122	2,329,122	100	2,822,336	2,822,336	100
Finance costs	3,924,957	3,926,685	99	1,993,162	2,083,654	96
<i>Other related parties P&L transactions</i>						
Salary to key management personnel	1,561,443	6,208,285	40	988,926	3,867,383	25
Total expenses	7,815,522	12,464,092	63	5,804,424	8,773,373	66

14. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures were reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

15. Capital commitments

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Authorised and contracted for:		
Office rent	251,400	198,540
Sponsorship and marketing	458,125	995,000
Other	0	676,667
Authorised and contracted for	709.525	1,870,207

Should the company want to terminate the contract a 6 months notice is required amounting to DKK 251,400.

16. Contingent liabilities

The Company's debtors have been given as security for loan made by the Company's business partner.

Besides the above the Company had no claims for contingent liabilities during the year.

17. Events after the reporting period

With the exception of the change of Directors as mentioned in the Directors' report as per page 3, there were no other material events after the year-end, up to the date of issuing these financial statements, which would have a bearing on the understanding of these financial statements.