Reewire International ApS

Vester Farimagsgade 6, 5., DK-1606 Copenhagen W

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2016

CVR No 33 25 09 40

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 8 /6 2017

Jesper Lacoppidan Chairman



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Reewire International ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

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

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 the Company operations and cash flows for 2016.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

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

Copenhagen, 8 June 2017

Executive Board

Niels Peter Ellegaard

Board of Directors

Jesper Lacoppidan Chairman Niels Peter Ellegaard

Nyake Mbondji



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Reewire International ApS

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company 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 the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Reewire International ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, cash flow statement and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

Without qualifying our auditor's report, we draw attention to the information provided in note 1 in which Management describes the material uncertainty with respect to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The uncertainty relates to the Company's capital resources, which are expected to be strengthened through a capital injection. Management assesses that it is possible to obtain an adequate capital injection and, therefore, prepares the Financial Statements under a going concern assumption.

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 Financials Statements Act.



Independent Auditor's Report

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 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 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 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



Independent Auditor's Report

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.

Reporting obligations under section 7(2) of the Danish Executive Order on Approved Auditors' Reports

Non-compliance with Danish tax legislation

In connection with the payment of directors' fees, the Company has not observed its reporting obligation towards the Danish tax authorities, which means that Management may incur liability.

After the balance sheet date, the Company has rectified the issue towards the tax authorities through subsequent reporting.

Slagelse, 8 June 2017 **PricewaterhouseCoopers**Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab *CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Claus Kjær Poulsen State Authorised Public Accountant Rasmus Dehn Larsen State Authorised Public Accountant



Company Information

The Company Reewire International ApS

Vester Farimagsgade 6, 5. DK-1606 Copenhagen W

CVR No: 33 25 09 40

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Incorporated: 19 October 2010 Financial year: 6th financial year

Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen

Board of Directors Jesper Lacoppidan, Chairman

Niels Peter Ellegaard Nyake Mbondji

Executive Board Niels Peter Ellegaard

Auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Ndr. Ringgade 70C DK-4200 Slagelse



Management's Review

Key activities

The Company's main activity is to establish mobile payment platforms.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2016 shows a loss of DKK 4,127,251, and at 31 December 2016 the balance sheet of the Company shows negative equity of DKK 2,803,812.

Capital resources

The Company's share capital has been lost. The Management are aware of this and expects that the capital can be restored by capital injection from an external party and earnings over the years.

Subsequent events

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



Income Statement 1 January - 31 December 2016

	Note	2016	2015
		DKK	DKK
Gross profit/loss		-2,880,874	-2,525,482
Staff expenses	2	-350,000	0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and			
property, plant and equipment	3	-5,244	-15,898
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-3,236,118	-2,541,380
Income from investments in subsidiaries		-618,392	0
Financial income		0	11,588
Financial expenses	_	-272,741	-323,005
Profit/loss before tax		-4,127,251	-2,852,797
Tax on profit/loss for the year	_	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year	-	-4,127,251	-2,852,797
Distribution of profit			
Proposed distribution of profit			
Retained earnings	_	-4,127,251	-2,852,797
	_	-4,127,251	-2,852,797



Balance Sheet 31 December 2016

Assets

	Note	2016	2015
		DKK	DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	_	0	5,244
Property, plant and equipment	-	0	5,244
Investments in subsidiaries	4	0	373,000
Investments in associates	5	13,115	0
Fixed asset investments	-	13,115	373,000
Fixed assets	-	13,115	378,244
Trade receivables		44,606	0
Other receivables	_	123,508	99,645
Receivables	-	168,114	99,645
Cash at bank and in hand		1,059,416	67,841
Currents assets	-	1,227,530	167,486
Assets	_	1,240,645	545,730



Balance Sheet 31 December 2016

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2016	2015
		DKK	DKK
Share capital		100,988	95,626
Retained earnings	_	-2,904,800	-2,354,022
Equity	6	-2,803,812	-2,258,396
Credit institutions		693,000	1,089,000
Payables to owners and Management		1,650,686	0
Other payables	_	109,517	0
Long-term debt	7	2,453,203	1,089,000
Credit institutions	7	396,000	1,035,769
Trade payables		32,500	87,750
Payables to group enterprises		0	298,028
Payables to owners and Management	7	403,058	293,579
Other payables	7	759,696	0
Short-term debt		1,591,254	1,715,126
Debt	-	4,044,457	2,804,126
Liabilities and equity	-	1,240,645	545,730
Going concern	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	10		
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Cash Flow Statement 1 January - 31 December 2016

	Note	2016	2015
		DKK	DKK
Net profit/loss for the year		-4,127,251	-2,852,797
Adjustments	8	896,377	327,315
Change in working capital	9	475,977	5,980
Cash flows from operating activities before financial income and	_	_	
expenses		-2,754,897	-2,519,502
Financial income		0	11,588
Financial expenses	_	-272,741	-130,987
Cash flows from operating activities	-	-3,027,638	-2,638,901
Fixed asset investments made etc	_	-556,535	-373,000
Cash flows from investing activities	-	-556,535	-373,000
Borrowings from credit institutions		-1,035,769	0
Loan to owners and Management		0	-192,018
Repayment of other long-term debt		-80,483	0
Raising of loans from credit institutions		0	142,520
Raising of loans from owners and Management		1,760,165	298,028
Raising of other long-term debt		350,000	0
Cash capital increase, net		3,581,835	287,900
Deposit - transferred to bank at 12 January 2015	_	0	2,235,327
Cash flows from financing activities	-	4,575,748	2,771,757
Change in cash and cash equivalents		991,575	-240,144
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	_	67,841	307,985
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	_	1,059,416	67,841
Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows:			
Cash at bank and in hand	_	1,059,416	67,841
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	_	1,059,416	67,841



1 Going concern

The Reewire Group is still in the early stage. The main activity Mobile Money in the subsidiary Reewire ICT Solutions Plc is expected to launch in the course of 2017. A capital infusion to the Reewire Group is necessary in order to support the Group's business plan.

Management has made an agreement with a current capital owner about further capital increase of TEUR 630, of which TEUR 530 has been paid in 2017, and the capital increase will be finalized after the annual general meeting. This will secure the capital resources necessary for the remainder of 2017. In addition, the company has further investors, who have shown great interest.

Even though Management expects to succeed in obtaining the necessary capital resources and, therefore, prepares the Financial Statements under a going concern assumption, the above matters also indicate that there is material uncertain which may give rise to considerable doubt with respect to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

DKK
0
0
0
15,898
15,898
15,898
15,898



		2016	2015
4	Investments in subsidiaries	DKK	DKK
	Cost at 1 January	1,340,692	967,692
	Additions for the year	1,070,186	373,000
	Disposals for the year	-298,028	0
	Cost at 31 December	2,112,850	1,340,692
	Revaluations for the year, net	-2,112,850	0
	Value adjustments at 31 December	-2,112,850	0
	Equity investments with negative net asset value amortised over		
	receivables	0	-967,692
	Carrying amount at 31 December	0	373,000

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

	Place of	ce of Votes and			Net profit/loss
Name	registered office	Share capital	ownership	Equity	for the year
Reewire ICT Solutions Plc.	Ethiopia	BIRR 4.831.000	92%	738,304	159,826
Reewire Asia Ltd.	Hong Kong	HKD 10,000	100%	0	0
Reewire France ICT	France	EUR 10,000	90%	53,684	723
Reewire Middle East WLL	Bahrain	BHD 20.000	95%	0	0



						2016	2015
					-	DKK	DKK
5	Investments in ass	ociates					
	Cost at 1 January					0	0
	Additions for the year				_	13,115	0
	Carrying amount at 31	December			-	13,115	0
	Investments in associat	es are specified as	s follows:				
		Place of registere	ed	Vot	es and		Net profit/loss
	Name	office	Share capit		nership	Equity	for the year
	Inovit Technology Sarl.	Senegal	XOF 3.000.0	000	33%	-	-
6	Equity			Share pre		Retained	
		_	Share capital	accou		earnings	Total
			DKK	DKK		DKK	DKK
	Equity at 1 January		95,626		0	-2,354,022	-2,258,396
	Cash capital increase		5,362	3,98	39,973	0	3,995,335
	Capital increase and dividistribution costs	/idend	0		0	-413,500	-413,500
	Net profit/loss for the ye	ar	0		0	-4,127,251	-4,127,251
	Transfer from share pre		0	-3,98	39,973	3,989,973	0
	Equity at 31 December	- r	100,988			-2,904,800	-2,803,812
		-					
					_	2016	2015
7	Long-term debt					DKK	DKK
	Debt falling due after 5	years				0	0
					-		



8 Cash flow statement - adjustments	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Financial income	0	-11,588
Financial expenses	272,741	323,005
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, including losses and		
gains on sales	5,244	15,898
Income from investments in subsidiaries	618,392	0
	896,377	327,315
9 Cash flow statement - change in working capital		
Change in receivables	-68,469	40,656
Change in trade payables, etc	544,446	-34,676
	475,977	5,980

10 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

In connection with the payment of directors' fees, the Company has not withheld A-tax and labour market contribution; consequently, the Company is jointly and severally liable for the payment of this to the tax authorities.



11 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Reewire International ApS for 2016 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2016 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

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

Assets are recognised 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 recognised 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.

Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

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

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 rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.



11 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Statement

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

Revenue

Revenue from license fees and other consulting services is recognised in the income statement when delivery and transfer of risk has been made before the year end.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses other than production wages.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Income from investments in subsidiaries and associates

Dividends from subsidiaries and associates are recognised as income in the income statement when adopted at the General Meeting of the companies. However, dividends relating to earnings in the companies before they were acquired by the Parent Company are set off against the cost of the companies.

Financial income and expenses

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



11 Accounting Policies (continued)

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

Balance Sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment 3 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Assets costing less than DKK 12,900 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

Receivables

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



11 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement shows the Company's cash flows for the year broken down by operating, investing and financing activities, changes for the year in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the net profit/loss for the year adjusted for changes in working capital and non-cash operating items such as depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, and provisions. Working capital comprises current assets less short-term debt excluding items included in cash and cash equivalents.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise cash flows from acquisitions and disposals of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment as well as fixed asset investments.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise cash flows from the raising and repayment of long-term debt as well as payments to and from shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise "Cash at bank and in hand".

The cash flow statement cannot be immediately derived from the published financial records.

