



Piaster Revisorerne
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Spilbræt.dk ApS

CVR-no. 35 89 37 09

Torveporten 2
2500 Valby

Annual Report 2016

(Financial year 1 January 2016 - 31 December 2016)

The Annual Report is presented and
adopted at the Annual General Meeting of
shareholders on the 20 June 2017

Asger Harding Granerud
Chairman of the meeting

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Management's Statement

The Supervisory Board and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the Annual Report of 1 January 2016 - 31 December 2016 for Spilbræt.dk ApS.

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

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets and liabilities, financial position and results of operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2016.

In our opinion the Management's Review gives a true and fair statement regarding the content in the Management's Review.

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

København, 20 June 2017

Executive Board:

Asger Harding
Granerud

Board of Directors:

Toni Erik Mikael
Niittymäki

Knut Strømfors

Asger Harding
Granerud

Independent Auditor's Reports

To the Shareholders of Spilbræt.dk ApS

Report on financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Spilbræt.dk ApS for the financial year 1 January 2016 - 31 December 2016, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, notes and 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 financial position of the Company at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the operations for the financial year 1 January 2016 - 31 December 2016, in accordance with 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.

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.

Independent Auditor's Reports (-continued)

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.

Independent Auditor's Reports (-continued)

- 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 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, 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 Statement Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Independent Auditor's Reports (-continued)

Report on Other legal and Regulatory Requirements

Non compliance of the Companies Act's rules on the preparation of rules of procedure etc.

The management has not complied with the Danish Companies Act, in regards to rules of procedure and minutes of board meetings. Management can be liable in this respect.

Birkerød, den 20 June 2017

**Piaster Revisorerne,
statsautoriseret revisionsaktieselskab
CVR. no.: 25 16 00 37**

Steen Dahl Andersen
State Authorized Public Accountant

Company details

Company details	Spilbræt.dk ApS Torveporten 2 2500 Valby
	CVR no.: 35 89 37 09
	Founded: 16 September 2014
	Registered office: København
	Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
Executive Board	Asger Harding Granerud
Board of Directors	Toni Erik Mikael Niittymäki Knut Strømfors Asger Harding Granerud
Auditor	Piaster Revisorerne, Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab Abildgårdsparken 8A 3460 Birkerød

Management's Review

Primary activities of the Company

The company's purpose is to conduct business with import, translation and distribution of games for the Danish and Swedish markets, and other related business at the management's discretion.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The company's financial performance is considered unsatisfying, but as expected.

2016 has been the first year where the company has implemented stock and logistics management and due to misunderstandings some purchase prices on individual items in stock is not prepared accordingly. The total stock value of DKK 2,6 mill is managements best estimate of the actual stock value at year end. Management will in 2017 go through all items in stock to ensure the preparation of purchase prices.

When preparing the annual accounts for 2016 the company has recognized that it did not accrue cost of sales correct at the beginning of the year. The effect of the incorrect recognition has increased cost of sales for 2016 with app. DKK 158.000. Management has evaluated that the correction does not qualify as a fundamental error.

Significant events occurred after the end of the financial year

The company has adopted a capital increase.

No events materially affecting the financial position of the company have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

DKK	Notes	2016	2015
Revenue		9.327.433	5.865.993
Cost of sales		-7.963.706	-3.967.167
Other external expenses		-1.376.391	-756.086
Gross profit		-12.664	1.142.739
Staff costs	1	-299.368	-718.761
Other operating expenses		0	0
Operating profit		-312.032	423.978
Financial income		4.689	122.863
Financial expenses	2	-53.430	-151.066
Profit before tax		-360.773	395.776
Tax expense	3	0	-95.199
Profit for the year		-360.773	300.577
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		-360.773	300.577
Proposed dividend recognised in equity		0	0
Total distribution		-360.773	300.577

Balance sheet at 31 December

Assets

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Other receivables		8.200	8.200
Financial fixed assets		8.200	8.200
Fixed assets		8.200	8.200
Inventories		2.611.793	2.183.502
Trade receivables		2.886.560	1.715.995
Prepayments		10.543	10.543
Receivables		2.897.103	1.726.538
Cash and cash equivalents		209.010	491.244
Current assets		5.717.906	4.401.284
Assets		5.726.106	4.409.484

Balance sheet at 31 December

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2016	2015
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Share capital		400.000	400.000
Retained earnings		-60.196	300.577
Proposed dividend recognised in equity		0	0
Equity	4	<u>339.804</u>	<u>700.577</u>
Trade payables		357.675	493.462
Payables to shareholders and management		4.435.975	2.459.720
Tax payables		99.482	99.483
Other payables		493.170	656.242
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		<u>5.386.302</u>	<u>3.708.907</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		<u>5.386.302</u>	<u>3.708.907</u>
Equity and liabilities		<u>5.726.106</u>	<u>4.409.484</u>
Contingent liabilities	5		
Special items	6		

Notes

	2016	2015
1 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	297.096	714.753
Post-employment benefit expense	2.272	3.510
Social security contributions	0	499
	299.368	718.761
Average number of full time employees	1	
2 Financial expenses		
Changes in exchange rates	52.383	127.317
Other financial expenses	1.047	23.749
	53.430	151.066
3 Tax expense		
Tax expense on ordinary activities	0	95.199
Adjustment of deferred tax	0	0
	0	95.199
4 Equity		
Share capital at 1 January	400.000	400.000
Capital increase	0	0
Share capital at 31 December	400.000	400.000
Retained earnings at 1 January	300.577	0
Proposed distribution of results this year	-360.773	300.577
Retained earnings at 31 December	-60.196	300.577
Proposed dividend recognised in equity at 1 January	0	0
Dividend paid	0	0
Proposed distribution of results	0	0
Proposed dividend recognised in equity at 31 December	0	0
Equity 31 December	339.804	700.577

Notes

5 Contingent liabilities

The company has entered into a lease with warehouse with enunciation.

6 Special items

When preparing the annual accounts for 2016 the company has recognized that it did not accrue cost of sales correct at the beginning of the year. The effect of the incorrect recognition has increased cost of sales for 2016 with app. DKK 158.000. Management has evaluated that the correction does not qualify as a fundamental error.

Accounting policies

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B with election from reporting class C.

The accounting policies are consistent with those of last year.

Material errors

Management has identified an material error regarding classification between trade payables and other payables in 2015. The corresponding figures has been amended. The reclassification has not made any changes on income statement, balance or equity.

General

Reporting currency

The Annual Report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

In general regarding accounting and measuring

Income is recognized in the income statement when they are earned. Furthermore are all costs, depreciations and write downs recognized in the income statement when incurred.

Assets are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economical benefits will accrue to the company and the assets value can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economical benefits will be deducted from the company and the value can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition assets and liabilities are measured to cost price. Thereafter assets and liabilities are measured as described for each entry.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Accounting policies

Currency retranslation

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising between the transaction date and the exchange rate at the date of actual payment are recognized in the income statement under financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date and at the date when the receivable or payable arose is recognized in the income statement under financial income or financial expenses.

Non-current assets acquired in foreign currency are measured to the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue includes invoiced sales of goods and recognition is done, when

- delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer has taken place before year end
- a committing sales agreement exists
- sales price is determined, and
- payment is received, or there are reasonable security that it will be received

Revenue is recognized excluding value added tax and after deduction of provisions rebates and trade discounts relating to the sale.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales include costs incurred to achieve revenue for the year. Cost of sales include freight and forwarding costs.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, bad debt, premises etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise costs such as wages and salaries, pension costs and other social security benefits ect. to the company's employees.

Accounting policies

Financial items

Financial income and expenses are recognized in the income statement with the amounts related to the year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest receivable and payable, realised and unrealised capital gains on securities and currency translation adjustments.

Tax expense

Tax on income for the year, consisting of the year's current tax and deferred tax, is recognized in the income statement to the extent that it relates to the income or loss for the year and on equity to the extent that it relates there to.

Balance sheet

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Goods for resale, raw materials and consumables comprises purchase price plus delivery costs.

The net realisable value of inventories is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in expected sales price less completion costs and costs incurred to effectuate the sale.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortized cost which corresponds in all material respects to nominal value. The value is reduced with provisions for expected bad debts.

Cash and bank balances

Cash comprises cash balances and bank balances.

Dividends

Dividends expected to be paid in respect of the year are stated as a separate line item under

Accounting policies

Current tax and current deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax assets are recognized in the balance sheet as estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for change in tax on prior years' taxable income and for tax paid under the on-account tax scheme.

Deferred tax is measured according to the balance sheet liability method on all timing differences between the tax and accounting value of assets and liabilities.

Deferred income tax is measured using tax rules and tax rates that apply by the balance sheet date when the deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. The change in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates is recognized in the income statement.

Liabilities

Borrowings are recognized at the time the loans are obtained and are initially measured at the proceeds received less transaction costs. In the subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, applying the 'effective interest rate method', to the effect that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognized in the income statement under financial expenses over the term of the loan.

Other liabilities are measured at amortized cost, corresponding to the nominal value.