

Valid Technologies Solutions ApS


Hørkær 16, 2., 2730 Herlev

CVR no. 36 49 08 37

Annual report 2017

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 19 June 2018

Chairman: MAHMUT DUVARCI





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Statement by the Board of Directors

Today, the Board of Directors has discussed and approved the annual report of Valid Technologies Solutions ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017.

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 of the Company at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Herlev, 19 June 2018
Board of Directors:



Carlos Affonso Seignour
d'Albuquerque
Chairman



Rita Christiane Ribeiro
Carvelho
Vice Chairman



Salvador Gerardo Cabrera
Aguilar



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Valid Technologies Solutions ApS

Qualified opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Valid Technologies Solutions ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, except for the effect of the matter described in the "Basis for qualified opinion" section, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for qualified opinion

At 31 December 2017, the Company's accounts receivables include an overdue receivable from one of its customers of USD 20,055. Subsequent to 31 December 2017, the customer has entered into bankruptcy. The Company has not recognized an impairment of the receivable at 31 December 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. In our opinion, the provision for impaired accounts receivable is understated by USD 20,055 at 31 December 2017. Accordingly, gross margin for 2017 is overstated by USD 20,055, whereas tax for the year 2017 is overstated by USD 4,412 and profit/loss for 2017 is overstated by USD 15,643. Further, at 31 December 2017, trade receivables is overstated by USD 20,055, receivables from associated companies is understated by USD 4,412 and total assets and equity are overstated by USD 15,643.

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Independence

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 rules and requirements.

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 as to 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 the 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:

Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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 note 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.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.


Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Copenhagen, 19 June 2018
ERNST & YOUNG
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Lars Hansen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no.: mne24828



Rasmus Bloch Jespersen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no.: mne35503



Management's review

Company details

Name	Valid Technologies Solutions ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Hørkær 16, 2., 2730 Herlev
CVR no.	36 49 08 37
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Carlos Affonso Seigneur d'Albuquerque, Chairman Rita Christiane Ribeiro Carvelho, Vice Chairman Salvador Gerardo Cabrera Aguilar
Executive Board	Salvador Gerardo Cabrera Aguilar
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Osvold Helmuhs Vej 4, P.O. Box 250, 2000 Frederiksberg, Denmark



Management's review

Business review

The primary activity of the Company is development and sale of software solutions.

Financial review

The income statement for 2017 shows a loss of USD 160,459 against a loss of USD 177,073 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2017 shows a negative equity of USD 468,343.

The negative equity of the Company is financed via short-term loans with other group companies. The Company's intermediate parent company Valid Tecnologicas S.A.U. has issued a letter of financial support in which Valid Tecnologicas S.A.U. guarantees to make sufficient funds available to support the Company's working capital needs, thereby enabling the Company to discharge its obligations as they fall due, at least through 31 December 2018. On this basis, the financial statements are presented based on the going concern assumption.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year end.



Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	USD	2017	2016
	Gross margin	10,138	-35,389
3	Staff costs	-204,901	-153,734
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-11,030	-3,465
	Other operating expenses	0	-33,563
	Profit/loss before net financials	-205,793	-226,151
	Financial income	5,954	2,186
	Financial expenses	-5,837	-3,040
	Profit/loss before tax	-205,676	-227,005
4	Tax for the year	45,217	49,932
	Profit/loss for the year	-160,459	-177,073
	Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-160,459	-177,073
		-160,459	-177,073



Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	USD	2017	2016
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
5	Property, plant and equipment		
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	18,595	29,624
		<u>18,595</u>	<u>29,624</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>18,595</u>	<u>29,624</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	20,055	0
	Receivables from group entities	34,998	50,990
	Other receivables	2,727	1,062
		<u>57,780</u>	<u>52,052</u>
	Cash	<u>24,781</u>	<u>99,236</u>
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>82,561</u>	<u>151,288</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>101,156</u>	<u>180,912</u>



Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	USD	2017	2016
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
6	Share capital	7,953	7,953
	Retained earnings	-476,296	-315,837
	Total equity	-468,343	-307,884
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	0	1,058
	Total provisions	0	1,058
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Prepayments received from customers	0	47,500
	Trade payables	7,956	3,374
	Payables to group entities	519,800	413,953
	Other payables	40,713	19,409
	Deferred income	1,030	3,502
		569,499	487,738
	Total liabilities other than provisions	569,499	487,738
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	101,156	180,912

- 1 Accounting policies
- 2 Financial support
- 7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 8 Related parties



Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

USD	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2017	7,953	-315,837	-307,884
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	-160,459	-160,459
Equity at 31 December 2017	7,953	-476,296	-468,343

The Company has lost more than 50% of its subscribed share capital. At the ordinary general meeting of shareholders in 2017, the Board of Directors gave an account of the Company's financial position and proposed appropriate measures to reestablish the share capital.



Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Valid Technologies Solutions ApS for 2017 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in USD as the Company's most significant transactions are settled in USD. At the balance sheet date, the DKK/USD exchange rate was 6.21335.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Gross margin

The items revenue, change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross margin in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Other operating income and operating expenses

Other operating income and operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including gains or losses on the sale of fixed assets.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Depreciation

The item comprises depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment 3-5 years

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The Company and its Danish group entities are jointly taxed. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Cash

Cash comprises cash and is subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred income

Deferred income recognised as a liability comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent financial reporting years.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

2 Financial support

The negative equity of the Company is financed via short-term loans with other group companies. The Company's intermediate parent company Valid Tecnologicas S.A.U. has issued a letter of financial support in which Valid Tecnologicas S.A.U. guarantees to make sufficient funds available to support the Company's working capital needs, thereby enabling the Company to discharge its obligations as they fall due, at least through 31 December 2018. On this basis, the financial statements are presented based on the going concern assumption.

USD	2017	2016
3 Staff costs		
Wages/salaries	199,990	126,517
Other social security costs	1,906	1,809
Other staff costs	3,005	25,408
	<u>204,901</u>	<u>153,734</u>
	2017	2016
Average number of full-time employees	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
4 Tax for the year		
Estimated tax charge for the year	-44,159	-50,990
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	-1,058	1,058
	<u>-45,217</u>	<u>-49,932</u>

5 Property, plant and equipment

USD	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment
Cost at 1 January 2017	<u>33,089</u>
Cost at 31 December 2017	<u>33,089</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2017	3,465
Depreciation	<u>11,029</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2017	<u>14,494</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2017	<u><u>18,595</u></u>

6 Share capital

Analysis of changes in the share capital over the past 3 years:

DKK	2017	2016	2015
Opening balance	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with its parent, Valid A/S, which acts as management company, and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends.

8 Related parties

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Valid Soluções e Serviços de Segurança em Meios de Pagamento e Identificação S.A.	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Av. Pres. Wilson, 231-16 ^o floor, Centro, Rio de Janeiro, 20030-905
Valid Soluciones Tecnologicas S.A.U.	Madrid, Spain	Av. Fuente de la Mora 3-5-7. Edificio A. 1 ^o and 2 ^o Floor, Madrid, 28050