
Sanchan ApS

c/o Rosio Sanchez, Rævegade 6, 1., DK-1315
København K

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2017

CVR No 36 90 89 12

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
29/6 2018

Rosio Sanchez
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Sanchan ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017.

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

In my opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2017 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2017.

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

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

København, 29 June 2018

Executive Board

Rosio Sanchez

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Sanchan ApS

Opinion

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 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Sanchan ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity 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.

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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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, 29 June 2018

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Kim Tromholt
statsautoriseret revisor
mne33251

Steffen Kaj Pedersen
statsautoriseret revisor
mne34357

Company Information

The Company

Sanchan ApS
c/o Rosio Sanchez
Rævegade 6, 1.
DK-1315 København K

CVR No: 36 90 89 12
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Incorporated: 21 May 2015
Financial year: 3rd financial year
Municipality of reg. office: København

Executive Board

Rosio Sanchez

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's Review

Financial Statements of Sanchan ApS for 2017 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 Annual Report has been prepared under the same accounting policies as last year.

Key activities

The company's purpose is to provide consulting services and to own subsidiaries and other equity investments

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2017 shows a loss of DKK 10,380, and at 31 December 2017 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 22,770.

Capital resources

The company has lost more than 50% of the nominal sharecapital, see note 1.

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

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u> DKK	<u>2016</u> DKK
Gross profit/loss		-10,380	-11,850
Profit/loss before tax		-10,380	-11,850
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>-10,380</u>	<u>-11,850</u>

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		<u>-10,380</u>	<u>-11,850</u>
		<u>-10,380</u>	<u>-11,850</u>

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
Investments in associates	2	42,250	42,250
Fixed asset investments		42,250	42,250
Fixed assets		42,250	42,250
Cash at bank and in hand		23,520	24,400
Currents assets		23,520	24,400
Assets		65,770	66,650

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
Share capital		50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		-27,230	-16,850
Equity	3	22,770	33,150
Trade payables		9,500	28,500
Payables to owners and Management		33,500	5,000
Short-term debt		43,000	33,500
Debt		43,000	33,500
Liabilities and equity		65,770	66,650
Going concern	1		
Accounting Policies	4		

Notes to the Financial Statements

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	50,000	-16,850	33,150
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-10,380	-10,380
Equity at 31 December	50,000	-27,230	22,770

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Going concern

The company's equity amounted DKK 22,770 at 31 December 2017. The company has thereby lost more than 50% of the nominal sharecapital. The company's management has observed the provisions of section 119 in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

It is the management's assessment the company has has the necessary liquidity to pay its obligations as they are due and to maintain operations until 31 December 2018.

Management confirms that it will not require its debt paid back before the company's liquidity situation allows it, making the company able to pay its other obligations.

Based on this, the annual report is prepared under the going concern assumption.

	<u>2017</u> DKK	<u>2016</u> DKK
2 Investments in associates		
Cost at 1 January	42,250	42,250
Carrying amount at 31 December	42,250	42,250

Investments in associates are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Oaxaca Group ApS	København	128.350	35%	-69,624	-2,198,233

3 Equity

The share capital consists of 50,000 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1. No shares carry any special rights.

There have been no changes in the share capital during the last 5 years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Sanchan ApS for 2017 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 2017 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.

Income Statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for administration.

Gross profit/loss

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

Income from investments in associates

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 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

Investments in associates

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

Investments in are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The item in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition.

Financial debts

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