

Wandoo Finance ApS

Home address: Automatikvej 1, 3.4, 2860 Søborg

CVR-number 38 54 27 10

Annual Report 2017

Financial year: 23.03.2017 – 31.12.2017

Approved at the annual general meeting of shareholders on
18.06.2018

Iveta Brúvele
Chairman

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Company Information

The Company	Wandoo Finance ApS Automatikvej 1, 3.4, 2860 Søborg
Executive Board	Iveta Brūvele
Auditors	Aaen & Co Statsautoriserede revisorer P/S
Financial year	1 January - 31 December

Management's Review

The Company's business review

The Company's objective is to sell provide small loans to Danish consumers and related activities.

Significant changes in the company's activities and financial affairs

As this year is the first year of business it is no surprise to management that the activities have resulted in a loss this first year.

Management acknowledges that the capital of the company has been lost and intends to regain positive equity through expected profits from the activities in the coming years.

The parent company as well as the major creditors around the company have indicated that they will support the company should need for further capital and/or liquidity arise.

Management's Statement on the Annual Report

The Executive Board has today discussed and approved the Annual Report 2017 of Wandoo Finance ApS.

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

In my opinion, the Annual Report gives a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 December 2017 and the results of operations for the financial year 23 March - 31 December 2017 of the Company.

In my opinion, the Management's review includes a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management review.

I recommend that the Annual Report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Søborg, 18 June 2018.

Executive Board

Iveta Brúvele

The Independent Practitioner's report

To the shareholders of Wandoo Finance ApS:

Extended Review Report on the financial statements

We have performed an extended review of the accompanying financial statements of Wandoo Finance ApS for the financial year 23 March to 31 December 2017. The accompanying financial statements, which comprise summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet and notes, are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Management's Responsibility 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 the financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Practitioner's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the accompanying financial statements. We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's assurance standard for small entities and FSR – danske revisorer's standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

This requires us to comply with the Danish Act on Approved Auditors and Audit Firms and FSR – danske revisorer's Code of Ethics and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on these Financial Statements, and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures in order to obtain additional assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review of financial statements includes procedures primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the entity, as appropriate, applying analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures, and evaluating the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit and accordingly we do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

The company has realized losses in 2017 thereby losing its share capital and as a consequence the company may have difficulty in the coming period to meet its obligations as they fall due. The shareholders have made several decisions to settle this situation and furthermore the parent company has promised to provide liquidity if necessary. Please refer to note 1 for further information on the matter. Our opinion is not modified in respect of the matter.

Conclusion

Based on the work performed it is our opinion that these financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at December 31, 2017 and of its financial performance for the financial year 23 March to 31 December 2017, in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The Independent Practitioner's report

Statement on the 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 extended review 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 extended review, 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 Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Elsinore, 18 June 2018

Aaen & Co. statsautoriserede revisorer p/s

Kongevejen 3, 3000 Helsingør - CVR nummer 33 24 17 63

Jesper Fenger Smidt
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-nr. 31476

Søren Mark Thorbjørnsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-nr. 19687

Accounting Policies

Basis of accounting

The Annual Report of Wandoo Finance ApS for 2017 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B. Management has chosen to follow certain rules from reporting class C.

The annual report for 2017 is the first year of business for the company.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned, which includes recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Furthermore, all expenses incurred, including depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses, are 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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any deductions and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report, which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Translation policies

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. If foreign exchange positions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

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. The difference between the exchange rate at the balance sheet date and the rate at the time of origin of the receivable or debt is recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets purchased in foreign currencies are measured at the rate of exchange at the date of transaction.

Accounting Policies

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish financial statements act, the items "Revenue", "Other external expenses" and "Other operating income" are consolidated into one item designated "Gross profit".

Revenue

Income from the rendering of services is recognised as revenue as the services are rendered, implying that revenue corresponds to the market value of the services rendered in the year.

Other external expenses

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

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts relating to the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised exchange gains and losses concerning debt and transactions in foreign currencies as well as extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme.

Corporation 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.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value. Provisions are made for bad debts because of objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables are impaired. Write-downs are made to the lower of the net realisable value and the carrying amount. Investments comprise rent deposits, which is measured at cost.

Deferred income assets

Deferred income recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term marketable securities, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income as well as for taxes paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured under the balance sheet liability method in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. In cases, of concerning shares, where the

Accounting Policies

Corporation tax and deferred tax, continued

computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured based on the intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be either realised, by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity and jurisdiction. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallised as current tax.

Debt

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the 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.

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.

Income statement 23. March - 31. December

<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>
Gross profit	-675.725
Profit from ordinary operating activities	<u>-675.725</u>
Other finance expenses	<u>229.456</u>
Profit from ordinary activities before tax	-905.181
2 Tax expense on ordinary activities	<u>0</u>
Profit	<u>-905.181</u>
Proposed distribution of results:	
Proposed dividend recognised in equity	0
Retained earnings	<u>-905.181</u>
Profit for the year distributed	<u>-905.181</u>

Balance sheet 31. December**Assets**

<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>
Short-term trade receivables	573.086
Receivables	<u>573.086</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	34.081
Current assets	<u>607.167</u>
Total assets	<u>607.167</u>

 Balance sheet 31. December

Equity and liabilities

<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u>
Contributed capital	50.000
Retained earnings	-905.181
Proposed dividend recognised in equity	0
3 Equity	<u>-855.181</u>
Provisions for deferred tax	0
Provisions	<u>0</u>
Short-term trade payables	11.330
Short-term payables to group enterprises	1.451.018
Current liabilities	<u>1.462.348</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1.462.348</u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u>607.167</u>
1 Going concern	
4 Disclosure of liabilities under off-balance sheet leases	

Notes to the annual accounts

2017

1 Going concern

The company has realized losses in 2017 thereby losing its share capital and as a consequence the company may have difficulty in the coming period to meet its obligations as they fall due. The shareholders have made several decisions to settle this situation and furthermore the parent company has promised to provide liquidity if necessary.

2 Tax expense on ordinary activities

Tax on the taxable income for the year		0
Increase of provision for deferred tax	0	0
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years		0
		<u>0</u>

3 Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Dividend
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Equity 1 January	50.000	0	0
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0
Retained earnings	0	-905.181	0
Equity 31 December	<u>50.000</u>	<u>-905.181</u>	<u>0</u>

4 Disclosure of liabilities under off-balance sheet leases

The Company has entered into operating rental and lease arrangements with the following amounts:
Rental obligation for the period until 30 June 2018 amounts to kDKK 10.