

Aurora Financial ApS

Langebrogade 5

1411 København K

CVR No. 39311666

Annual Report 2018/19

1. financial year

The Annual Report was presented and
adopted at the Annual General Meeting of
the Company on 30 August 2019



Michael Joseph Lawrie Pursey
Chairman

Aurora Financial ApS

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Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of Aurora Financial ApS for the financial year 6 February 2018 - 31 March 2019.

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

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at 31 March 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 6 February 2018 - 31 March 2019.

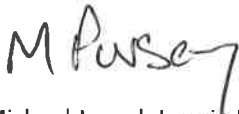
In our opinion, the Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the review.

The conditions for not conducting an audit of the Financial Statement have been met.

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

Copenhagen, 30 August 2019

Executive Board



Michael Joseph Lawrie Pursey
Manager

Aurora Financial ApS

Company details

Company	Aurora Financial ApS Langebrogade 5 1411 København K
CVR No.	39311666
Date of formation	6 February 2018
Financial year	6 February 2018 - 31 March 2019
Executive Board	Michael Joseph Lawrie Pursey, Manager

Management's Review

The Company's principal activities

The Company's principal activities consist in operating a consumer lending business.

Development in activities and financial matters

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 6 February 2018 - 31 March 2019 shows a result of DKK -9.817.244 and the Balance Sheet at 31 March 2019 a balance sheet total of DKK 65.856.516 and an equity of DKK -9.767.244.

Post financial year events

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the entity substantially.

Accounting Policies

Reporting Class

The Annual Report of Aurora Financial ApS for 2018/19 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B, with the adoption of individual rules from class C.

As the financial year 2018/19 is the Company's first financial year, the Financial Statements with associated notes have been prepared without comparative figures from the previous year.

Reporting currency

The Annual Report is presented in Danish kroner.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into DKK at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into DKK based on the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet day. Realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the Income Statement under Financial Income and Expenses.

General Information

Basis of recognition and measurement

The financial statement have been prepared under the historical cost princip.

Income is recognised in the Income Statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortised cost. 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 accrue 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 attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are 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 term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the Annual Report, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

Accounting Policies

Income Statement

Gross profit/loss

The Company has decided to aggregate certain items of the Income Statement in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Gross profit is a combination of the items of revenue, change in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and goods for resale, other operation income, cost of raw and consumables and other external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue comprises interest and fees related to loans. Income is accrued over the periods to which it relates and is included in the income statement at the amount relating to the accounting period concerned.

Other external expenses

Other external costs include costs for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss of debtors, operating leasing costs etc.

Amortisation and impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Amortisation and impairment of intangible and tangible assets has been performed based on a continuing assessment of the useful life of the assets in the Company. Non-current assets are amortised on a straight line basis, based on cost, on the basis of the following assessment of useful life and residual values:

	Useful life	Residual value
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2 years	0%

Profit or loss resulting from the sale of intangible or tangible assets is determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of sale, and is recognised in the Income Statement under other operating income or expenses.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement based on the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest revenue and expenses, finance charges in respect of finance leases, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, accounts payable and transactions in foreign currencies, repayment on mortgage loans, and surcharges and allowances under the tax prepayment scheme.

Dividends equity investments are recognised as income in the financial year in which the dividends are declared.

Accounting Policies

Balance Sheet

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is calculated taking into consideration the residual value of the asset at the end of its useful life, reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the date of acquisition. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

In case of changes in depreciation period or residual value, the effect of a change in depreciation period is recognised prospectively in accounting estimates.

Cost includes the purchase price and expenses directly related to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes costs for materials, components, subcontractors, direct payroll costs and indirect production costs.

The cost of composite asset is disaggregated into components, which are separately depreciated if the useful lives of the individual components differ.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for expected bad debts.

Impairment of accounts receivables past due is established on individual assessment of receivables.

Accrued income, assets

Accrued income recognised in assets comprises accrued loan repayments regarding subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value using the effective interest method, so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the Income Statement over the life of the financial instrument.

Mortgage debt is accordingly measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the outstanding balance in case of cash loans. In case of bond loans, amortised cost corresponds to the outstanding balance determined as the underlying cash value of the loans at the time of borrowing adjusted for amortisation of capital losses on the loans over the repayment period.

Other liabilities, comprising deposits, trade payables and other accounts payable, are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Accruals and deferred income, equity and liabilities

Accruals and deferred income entered as liabilities consist of payments received regarding income in the subsequent financial years.

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but appear only in the notes.

Income Statement

	Note	2018/19 kr.
Gross profit		-6.907.429
Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised in profit or loss		-2.625
Profit from ordinary operating activities		-6.910.054
Finance expences	1	-2.907.190
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		-9.817.244
Profit		-9.817.244
Proposed distribution of results		
Retained earnings		-9.817.244
Distribution of profit		-9.817.244

Aurora Financial ApS

Balance Sheet as of 31 March

	2019 kr.
Assets	
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	7.874
Property, plant and equipment	<u>7.874</u>
Fixed assets	<u>7.874</u>
Short-term trade receivables	5.546
Short-term receivables from group enterprises	787.053
Other short-term receivables	59.602.691
Deferred income	318.420
Receivables	<u>60.713.710</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>5.134.932</u>
Current assets	<u>65.848.642</u>
Assets	<u>65.856.516</u>

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Balance Sheet as of 31 March

	Note	2019 kr.
Liabilities and equity		
Contributed capital	2	50.000
Retained earnings	3	<u>-9.817.244</u>
Equity		<u>-9.767.244</u>
Payables to group enterprises		<u>69.215.869</u>
Long-term liabilities other than provisions	4	<u>69.215.869</u>
Trade payables		3
Payables to group enterprises		4.156.300
Other payables		2.214.525
Deferred income, liabilities		<u>37.063</u>
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		<u>6.407.891</u>
Liabilities other than provisions within the business		<u>75.623.760</u>
Liabilities and equity		<u>65.856.516</u>
Contingent liabilities	5	
Collaterals and assets pledges as security	6	

Notes

2018/19

1. Finance expenses

Finance expenses arising from group enterprises
Other finance expenses

2.696.989
210.201
2.907.190

2. Contributed capital

Additions during the year
Balance at the end of the year

50.000
50.000

3. Retained earnings

Additions during the year
Balance at the end of the year

-9.817.244
-9.817.244

4. Long-term liabilities

	Due after 1 year	Due within 1 year	Due after 5 years
Payables to group enterprises	69.215.869	4.156.300	69.215.869
	<u>69.215.869</u>	<u>4.156.300</u>	<u>69.215.869</u>

5. Contingent liabilities

No contingent liabilities exist at the balance sheet date.

6. Collaterals and securities

No securities or mortgages exist at the balance sheet date.