



**CHRISTENSEN  
KJÆRULFF**

PERSONLIGT ENGAGEMENT

STATSAUTORISERET  
REVISIONSAKTIESELSKAB

CVR: 15 91 56 41

STORE KONGENSGADE 68  
1264 KØBENHAVN K

TLF: 33 30 15 15  
E-MAIL: CK@CK.DK  
WEB: WWW.CK.DK

# **Aurora Financial ApS**

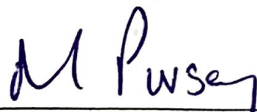
**Havnegade 39, 1058 København K**

**Company reg. no. 39 31 16 66**

## **Annual report**

**1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 22 September 2021.



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**Michael Pursey**  
Chairman of the meeting

**Notes:**

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.



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## Management's report

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Today, the managing director has presented the annual report of Aurora Financial ApS for the financial year 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021.

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

I consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in my opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 March 2021 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021.

I am of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

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

Copenhagen, 21 September 2021

**Managing Director**

Michael Joseph Lawrie Pursey



## **Independent auditor's report**

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### **To the shareholders of Aurora Financial ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Aurora Financial ApS for the financial year 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021, which comprise income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, notes and accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 March 2021 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), 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.

#### **Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such internal control as the 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 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 including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, 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.



## **Independent auditor's report**

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As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment 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 the 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 preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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 disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

### **Statement on the management commentary**

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on and the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.



## **Independent auditor's report**

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 21 September 2021

### **Christensen Kjarulff**

Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab  
Company reg. no. 15 91 56 41

Iver Haugsted  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne10678



## Company information

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### **The company**

Aurora Financial ApS  
Havnegade 39  
1058 København K

Company reg. no. 39 31 16 66

Established: 6 February 2018

Domicile: Copenhagen

Financial year: 1 April - 31 March

3rd financial year

### **Managing Director**

Michael Joseph Lawrie Pursey

### **Auditors**

Christensen Kjarulff  
Statsautoriseret Revisionsaktieselskab  
Store Kongensgade 68  
1264 København K



## **Management commentary**

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### **The principal activities of the company**

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

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 24.959.164 against DKK 11.502.838 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 11.056.260 against DKK -2.101.005 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.





## Income statement 1 April - 31 March

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>24.959.164</b>	<b>11.502.838</b>
2 Staff costs	-257.154	0
Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-26.241	-21.005
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>24.675.769</b>	<b>11.481.833</b>
3 Other financial costs	-13.535.933	-13.582.838
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>11.139.836</b>	<b>-2.101.005</b>
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-83.576	0
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>11.056.260</b>	<b>-2.101.005</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</b>		
Transferred to retained earnings	11.056.260	0
Allocated from retained earnings	0	-2.101.005
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>11.056.260</b>	<b>-2.101.005</b>



## Statement of financial position at 31 March

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All amounts in DKK.

### Assets

<u>Note</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5.236	31.477
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>5.236</u>	<u>31.477</u>
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b><u>5.236</u></b>	<b><u>31.477</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Trade receivables	122.175	117.072.539
Receivables from group enterprises	41.322.484	1.921.009
Deferred tax assets	5.018	0
Other receivables	28.579	36.123
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>721.853</u>	<u>891.280</u>
Total receivables	<u>42.200.109</u>	<u>119.920.951</u>
Cash on hand and demand deposits	<u>16.097.193</u>	<u>12.221.112</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b><u>58.297.302</u></b>	<b><u>132.142.063</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>58.302.538</u></b>	<b><u>132.173.540</u></b>



## Statement of financial position at 31 March

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All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
	Contributed capital	400.000	400.000
	Retained earnings	<u>43.058.621</u>	<u>32.002.361</u>
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b><u>43.458.621</u></b>	<b><u>32.402.361</u></b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>			
4	Payables to group enterprises	<u>0</u>	<u>98.178.663</u>
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	<u>0</u>	<u>98.178.663</u>
	Trade payables	8.531.000	3.567
	Payables to group enterprises	4.822.682	37.155
	Income tax payable	88.594	0
	Other payables	1.384.750	1.462.552
	Accruals and deferred income	<u>16.891</u>	<u>89.242</u>
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>14.843.917</u>	<u>1.592.516</u>
	<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b><u>14.843.917</u></b>	<b><u>99.771.179</u></b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b><u>58.302.538</u></b>	<b><u>132.173.540</u></b>

### 1 Special items



## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 April 2019	50.000	-9.817.244	-9.767.244
Cash capital increase	350.000	0	350.000
Retained earnings for the year	0	-2.101.005	-2.101.005
Group contribution	0	43.920.610	43.920.610
Equity 1 April 2020	<u>400.000</u>	<u>32.002.361</u>	<u>32.402.361</u>
Retained earnings for the year	0	11.056.260	11.056.260
	<u><b>400.000</b></u>	<u><b>43.058.621</b></u>	<u><b>43.458.621</b></u>



## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 1. Special items

Special items include significant income and expenses of a special nature relative to the enterprise's ordinary operating activities, such as the cost of extensive structuring of processes and fundamental structural adjustments and any related gains on disposal and losses which, over time, have a significant impact. Special items also include other significant amounts of a nonrecurring nature.

As mentioned in the management commentary, the net profit or loss for the year is affected by a number of factors that differ from what is considered by management to be part of operating activities.

Special items for the year are specified below, indicating where they are recognised in the income statement.

	<u>2020/21</u>	<u>2019/20</u>
Income:		
Sale of loan book	3.085.416	0
	<u>3.085.416</u>	<u>0</u>
Special items are recognised in the following items in the financial statements:		
Sale of loan book	3.085.416	0
<b>Profit of special items, net</b>	<b><u>3.085.416</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>

### 2. Staff costs

Salaries and wages	221.370	0
Other costs for social security	2.272	0
Other staff costs	33.512	0
	<u>257.154</u>	<u>0</u>
Average number of employees	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

### 3. Other financial costs

Financial costs, group enterprises	13.131.514	13.472.255
Other financial costs	404.419	110.583
	<u>13.535.933</u>	<u>13.582.838</u>



## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/3 2021</u>	<u>31/3 2020</u>
<b>4. Payables to group enterprises</b>		
<b>Total payables to group enterprises</b>	<u><b>0</b></u>	<u><b>98.178.663</b></u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>0</u>	<u>98.178.663</u>



## Accounting policies

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The annual report for Aurora Financial ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

### **Recognition and measurement in general**

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

### **Income statement**

#### **Gross profit**

Gross profit comprises the revenue, cost of sales, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

Revenue comprises the value of services provided during the year, including outlay for customers less VAT and price concessions directly associated with the sale.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement on the completion of sales. This is generally considered to be the case when:

- The service has been provided before the end of the financial year
- A binding sales agreement exists
- The sales price has been determined



## Accounting policies

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- Payment has been received, or is anticipated with a reasonable degree of certainty.

This ensures that recognition does not take place until the total income and costs and stage of completion at the reporting date can be reliably validated and it seems probable that the economic benefits, including payments, will flow to the enterprise.

Cost of sales comprises direct costs.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, and loss on receivables.

### **Staff costs**

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members. Staff costs are less government reimbursements.

### **Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment**

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

### **Tax on net profit or loss for the year**

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

## Statement of financial position

### **Property, plant, and equipment**

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.





## Accounting policies

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If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

### **Impairment loss relating to non-current assets**

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.



## **Accounting policies**

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In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

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

### **Prepayments and accrued income**

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

### **Cash on hand and demand deposits**

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

### **Income tax and deferred tax**

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.



## **Accounting policies**

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### **Liabilities other than provisions**

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

### **Accruals and deferred income**

Payments received concerning future income are recognised under accruals and deferred income.