



Creditstar Denmark ApS

Østerbrogade 226,
2100 København Ø

CVR No. 39991349

Annual Report 2021

3. financial year

The Annual Report was presented and
adopted at the Annual General Meeting of
the Company on 21/6-2022



Tauri Jaanson
Chairman

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Management's Statement

Today, Management has considered and adopted the Annual Report of Creditstar Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021.

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 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2020 - 31 December 2021.

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.

København, 20/6-2022

Executive Board


Tauri Jaanson
Manager

Auditors' Report on Compilation of Financial Statements

To the day-to-day management of Creditstar Denmark ApS

We have compiled the Financial Statements of Creditstar Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021 based on the Company's bookkeeping and other information provided by it.

The Financial Statements comprise a summary of significant accounting Policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of change in equity and notes.

We have completed the engagement of Compiling Financial Information in accordance with The International Standards on Related Services, ISRS 4410 (Revised), Compilation Engagements.

We have applied our professional expertise to assist you in the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. We have complied with relevant provisions in the Danish Act on Auditors and Audit Firms as well as Danish Auditors' (FSR) ethical rules for auditors, including principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

The Financial Statement and the accuracy and completeness of the information used to compile them are your responsibility.

Since a compilation engagement regarding financial information is not an assurance engagement, we are not required to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information you have given us in order for us to compile the Financial Statements. Accordingly, we do not express an audit or review opinion on whether the Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Accounts Act.

Haderslev, 20/6-2022

2+ Revision
Statsautoriseret Revisionsanpartsselskab
CVR-no. 39701863



Per Kristensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33209

Company details

Company	Creditstar Denmark ApS Østerbrogade 226, 2100 København Ø
Telephone	+372 5130727
Mail	kundeservice@creditstar.dk
Web	www.creditstar.dk
CVR No.	39991349
Date of formation	22 October 2018
Executive Board	Tauri Jaanson, Manager
Auditors	2+ Revision Statsautoriseret Revisionsanpartsselskab Bygnaf 15 6100 Haderslev CVR-no.: 39701863

Management's Review

The Company's principal activities

The Company's activities include short-term subordinated lending to customers in Denmark.

Development in activities and the financial situation

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021 shows a result of DKK -2.418.660 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2021 a balance sheet total of DKK 3.305.335 and an equity of DKK -7.045.480.

Management is aware of the company's capital loss. The company's operations are secured through liquidity from associated companies. Management expects capital ratio to be re-established through few year's earnings.

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 Creditstar Denmark ApS has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies is the same as last year.

Deviation from the Danish Financial Statements Act

The company deviates from the Danish Financial Statements Act on the following points:

- Financial income and expenses related to the company's main activities are recognized as part of net revenue.

The derogation is necessary in order to prepare an annual report that gives a clear picture of the actual activities the company is engaged in.

Reporting currency

The Annual Report is presented in Danish kroner.

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.

Accounting Policies

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.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if the goods have been delivered and the risk has passed to the buyer before year-end and if the revenue can be reliably calculated and expected to be received. Revenue is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of sales discounts.

Other external expenses

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

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.

Tax on net profit for the year

Tax on net profit/loss for the year comprises current tax on expected taxable income of the year and the year's adjustment of deferred tax less the part of the tax of the year that relates to changes in equity. Current and deferred tax regarding changes in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Balance Sheet

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.

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.

Equity

Equity comprises the working capital and a number of equity items that may be statutory or stipulated in the articles of association.

Accounting Policies

Deferred tax

Deferred tax and the associated adjustments for the year are determined according to the balance-sheet liability method as the tax base of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be used, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities in enterprises within the same legal entity and jurisdiction.

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

Current tax liabilities

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the Balance Sheet as calculated tax on the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income for previous years as well as for tax prepaid.

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.

Other payables

Other payables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Income Statement

	Note	2021 kr.	2020 kr.
Gross profit		-788.880	-2.268.046
Employee benefits expense	1	-612.409	-778.870
Profit from ordinary operating activities		-1.401.289	-3.046.916
Finance expences	2	-1.017.371	-637.793
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		-2.418.660	-3.684.709
Tax expense on ordinary activities		0	229.073
Profit		-2.418.660	-3.455.636
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		-2.418.660	-3.455.636
Distribution of profit		-2.418.660	-3.455.636

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	Note	2021 kr.	2020 kr.
Assets			
Short-term trade receivables		2.528.631	523.892
Current deferred tax		581.270	581.270
Short-term tax receivables		59	37
Deferred income		58.508	1.807
Receivables		3.168.468	1.107.006
Cash and cash equivalents		136.867	30.414
Current assets		3.305.335	1.137.420
Assets		3.305.335	1.137.420

Balance Sheet as of 31 December

	2021	2020
Note	kr.	kr.
Liabilities and equity		
Contributed capital	55.000	55.000
Retained earnings	-7.100.480	-4.708.870
Equity	-6.976.082	-4.653.870
Trade payables	55.691	99.463
Payables to group enterprises	10.161.259	4.865.551
Other payables	133.865	45.150
Deferred income, liabilities	0	781.126
Short-term liabilities other than provisions	10.350.815	5.791.290
Liabilities other than provisions within the business	10.350.815	5.791.290
Liabilities and equity	3.305.335	1.137.420
Contingent liabilities	3	
Collaterals and assets pledges as security	4	
Ownership	5	

Statement of changes in Equity

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2021	55.000	-4.708.870	-4.653.870
Profit (loss)	0	-2.418.660	-2.418.660
Equity 31 December 2021	55.000	-7.127.530	-7.072.530

Statement of changes in Equity

1. Employee benefits expense

Wages and salaries	456.567	694.884
Social security contributions	155.842	83.986
	<u>612.409</u>	<u>778.870</u>

Average number of employees	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
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2. Finance expenses

Finance expenses arising from group enterprises	944.472	607.283
Other finance expenses	72.899	30.510
	<u>1.017.371</u>	<u>637.793</u>

3. Contingent liabilities

No contingent liabilities exist at the balance sheet date.

4. Collaterals and securities

No securities or mortgages exist at the balance sheet date.

5. Ownership

The company's annual report is included in the consolidated financial statements of Creditstar International OÜ, Estonia.