

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT

beginning of financial year: 01.01.2022

end of the financial year: 31.12.2022

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Table of contents

Management report	3
The annual accounts	5
Consolidated statement of financial position	5
Consolidated income statement	6
Consolidated statement of cash flows	7
Consolidated statement of changes in equity	8
Notes	9
Note 1 Accounting policies	9
Note 2 Cash and cash equivalents	15
Note 3 Current financial investments	16
Note 4 Receivables and prepayments	17
Note 5 Accounts receivable	18
Note 6 Tax prepayments and liabilities	19
Note 7 Shares of subsidiaries	19
Note 8 Property, plant and equipment	20
Note 9 Intangible assets	21
Note 10 Loan commitments	21
Note 11 Payables and prepayments	22
Note 12 Provisions	23
Note 13 Share capital	23
Note 14 Net sales	25
Note 15 Goods, raw materials and services	25
Note 16 Miscellaneous operating expenses	26
Note 17 Labor expense	26
Note 18 Interest expenses	26
Note 19 Interest income	27
Note 20 Other financial income and expense	27
Note 21 Related parties	27
Note 22 Events after the reporting date	28
Note 23 Non consolidated statement of financial position	29
Note 24 Non consolidated income statement	30
Note 25 Non consolidated statement of cash flows	31
Note 26 Non consolidated statement of changes in equity	32
Note 27 IFRS Standards amendments	32
Note 28 Risk Management	34
Signatures	37
Sworn auditor's report	38

Management report

Bondora wishes to help people enjoy the life they desire without worrying about their finances. We offer modern easy-to-use, secure solutions which enable everyone to save, invest and spend their money as they choose and need. Our goal is to be a reliable partner in all financial matters. Bondora's services are 100% online, making them easy to use and accessible. This allows them to overcome their financial obstacles with ease and security.

We have over 15 years of experience in offering various products in international financial markets. Our credit services are currently available in Estonia, Finland, Spain and the Netherlands, the majority of the loans are originated in Finland. The majority of the investors on the other hand are from German-speaking countries.

We work daily to diversify our product portfolio and make all our products available to an increasingly wider range of users both in and outside Europe. Our target is to have 1 million active customers in the next few years. Despite the turbulent years we've seen in the international and local fintech landscape, Bondora continues to meet growth targets. With five consecutive years of revenue growth, and consistent profitability, we're satisfied and confident with our growth trajectory.

Results for 2022

Bondora Group AS increased both revenue and net profit in 2022, improving sales in Finland, Estonia and Spain.

Key highlights of 2022

- Revenue grew up to €36.7m
- Net profit was €2.1m and net margin was 6%
- Loans issued totalled €173.4m
 - Of which €101.1m was issued in Finland and €63.1m was issued in Estonia
- Bondora's customer base at the end of 2022 comprised 296,081 customers

Key metrics	2022	2021	Change
Revenue, €	36,708,090	29,770,434	23 %
EBITDA, €	3,035,083	7,246,148	-58 %
Net profit, €	2,110,877	6,674,673	-68 %
Return on equity	13 %	48%	-73 %
Return on assets	10 %	37%	-72 %
Average number of employees	138	90	53 %

EBITDA – earnings before interest, tax depreciation and amortisation

Return on equity (ROE) = net profit or loss for the period / total equity

Return on assets (ROA) = net profit or loss for the period / total assets

Our revenue mainly consists of loan origination and administration fees and revenue from the sale of additional products such as insurance and flexibility products. In 2022 we issued in Estonia and Finland loans in total of €164.2m in total. During the year, we continued with the loan origination operations in Spain and entered the Dutch market. The period's loan origination fees amounted to €7.2m, loan administration fees totalled €20.2m and revenue from the sale of additional products was €8.8m.

Expansion of the customer base and growth in service provision increased our operating expenses in 2022, the largest share of which is made up of advertising expenses. We also strengthened our product and technology development teams in continuous preparation of penetrating new markets and expanding our product portfolio in all our target markets. Our team grew by 48 people in 2022. The period's average number of staff converted to full-time equivalent was 138. Despite additional expenses we ended the financial year with a net profit of €2.1m.

Investments made in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets in 2022 totalled €0.79m.

Bondora Group AS's 2022 year-end balance of cash and cash equivalents was €10.7m. This provides us with sufficient liquidity to carry out our expansion plans in 2023 without raising additional debt or equity capital. The start of 2023 looks particularly promising, as we've already noticed considerable growth in the first quarter. In 2023 we will continue with expanding to new markets. While our expansion strategy includes launching in new markets, besides that we're also exploring opportunities to develop new products that will better serve the needs of our customers.

The annual accounts

Consolidated statement of financial position

(In Euros)

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	Note
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	10 693 555	10 795 148	2
Financial investments	21 512	192 225	3
Receivables and prepayments	8 191 950	6 069 051	4,5
Inventories	18 850	14 205	
Total current assets	18 925 867	17 070 629	
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	1 059 887	654 836	8
Intangible assets	605 714	381 987	9
Total non-current assets	1 665 601	1 036 823	
Total assets	20 591 468	18 107 452	
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Loan liabilities	339 781	256 017	10
Payables and prepayments	3 687 003	3 041 689	11
Total current liabilities	4 026 784	3 297 706	
Non-current liabilities			
Loan liabilities	400 758	303 187	10
Provisions	0	554 886	12
Total non-current liabilities	400 758	858 073	
Total liabilities	4 427 542	4 155 779	
Equity			
Equity held by shareholders and partners in parent company			
Issued capital	50 001	50 001	13
Share premium	4 575 407	4 474 156	
Treasury shares	-1 902	-2 027	
Retained earnings (loss)	9 429 543	2 754 870	
Annual period profit (loss)	2 110 877	6 674 673	
Total equity held by shareholders and partners in parent company	16 163 926	13 951 673	
Total equity	16 163 926	13 951 673	
Total liabilities and equity	20 591 468	18 107 452	

Consolidated income statement

(In Euros)

	2022	2021	Note
Revenue	36 708 090	29 770 434	14
Other income	7 300	1 155	
Raw materials and consumables used	-7 337 372	-4 689 208	15
Other operating expense	-15 694 787	-12 416 742	16
Employee expense	-10 622 366	-5 427 290	17
Depreciation and impairment loss (reversal)	-668 112	-456 094	
Other expense	-17 736	-12 175	
Operating profit (loss)	2 375 017	6 770 080	
Interest income	7 471	19 974	19
Interest expenses	-15 517	-29 251	18
Other financial income and expense	-256 094	-86 130	20
Profit (loss) before tax	2 110 877	6 674 673	
Annual period profit (loss)	2 110 877	6 674 673	
Profit (loss) from shareholders and partners in parent company	2 110 877	6 674 673	

Consolidated statement of cash flows

(In Euros)

	2022	2021	Note
Cash flows from operating activities			
Operating profit (loss)	2 375 017	6 770 080	
Adjustments			
Depreciation and impairment loss (reversal)	668 112	-456 094	8,9
Other adjustments	-17 566	849 256	
Total adjustments	650 546	393 162	
Changes in receivables and prepayments related to operating activities	-2 355 734	-2 071 907	4,5
Changes in inventories	-4 645	-6 640	
Changes in payables and prepayments related to operating activities	-241 105	1 074 755	11,6
Interest received	5 765	1 469	
Other cash flows from operating activities	0	465 839	
Total cash flows from operating activities	429 844	6 626 758	
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-787 178	-245 053	8,9
Other cash receipts from sales of other financial investments	21 635	0	
Loans given	-30 000	0	
Other cash inflows from investing activities	162 731	226 922	
Total cash flows from investing activities	-632 812	-18 131	
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of loans received	0	-649 611	10
Proceeds from sales of treasury shares	101 375	0	
Total cash flows from financing activities	101 375	-649 611	
Total cash flows	-101 593	5 959 016	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	10 795 148	4 836 132	2
Change in cash and cash equivalents	-101 593	5 959 016	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	10 693 555	10 795 148	2

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

(In Euros)

	Equity held by shareholders and partners in parent company					Total
	Issued capital	Unregistered equity	Share premium	Treasure shares	Retained earnings (loss)	
	31.12.2020	25 001	25 000	4 472 129	0	
Annual period profit (loss)	0	0	0	0	6 674 673	6 674 673
Other changes in equity	25 000	-25 000	2 027	-2 027	0	0
31.12.2021	50 001	0	4 474 156	-2 027	9 429 543	13 951 673
Annual period profit (loss)	0	0	0	0	2 110 877	2 110 877
Other changes in equity	0	0	101 251	125	0	101 376
31.12.2022	50 001	0	4 575 407	-1 902	11 540 420	16 163 926

Additional information about share capital can be found in Note 13.

Notes

Note 1 Accounting policies

General information

Bondora Group AS (hereinafter "the Group") is a company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Estonia (registry number 11483929, address: A. H. Tammsaare tee 47, 11316 Tallinn), which is involved in the provision of consumer credit by issuing consumer loans in countries of the euro area.

The Estonian Financial Supervision Authority has granted Bondora AS a license for operating as a credit provider in Estonia. The Group sells the receivables related to loans issued to investors. Sold loans are not held as a financial assets of the Group.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared and submitted for approval in conformity with the requirements and to meet the obligations set forth in the Estonian Accounting Act and the Estonian Commercial Code.

Under the Estonian Commercial Code, the annual report, which has been prepared by the management board and approved by the supervisory board, must also be approved by the annual general meeting of the shareholders. These financial statements are part of the annual report which needs to be approved by the general meeting and a basis for adopting a resolution on the allocation of profit.

Shareholders may decide not to approve the annual report which has been prepared by the management board and approved by the supervisory board and may demand that a new annual report will be prepared.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in euros, which is the company's functional and presentation currency. All figures in the report have been rounded to the nearest full euro.

The consolidated financial statements for 2022 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union (IFRS EU). The financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis and the accrual basis of accounting.

The financial statements for the period have been prepared for the period 01.01.2022-31.12.2022

The annual report for 2022 has been prepared using the opportunity of the Enterprise Portal of Registers and Information Systems to submit the Annual Report in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) using the annual report form in the Company Portal. The Estonian Financial Reporting Standard (EFS) forms are used as the reporting basis, which largely comply with the requirements of the IFRS forms.

A small difference, the name of the main report form can be pointed out: Balance Sheet (Estonian Financial Reporting Standard (EFS)) - Statement of Financial Position (IFRS).

Management's estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make assumptions, estimates and judgements that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities and income and expenses. Actual results may differ from estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized in the current and any future periods affected by the change. Areas where management's judgements and estimates have a significant effect on the financial statements and financial results include the valuation of receivables and capitalization of development expenditures which are described in detail in accounting policies. Further information on relevant accounting policies is provided below.

Areas where management's judgements and estimates have a significant effect on the financial statements and financial results include the valuation of receivables and capitalization of development expenditures which are described in detail in accounting policies. Further information on relevant accounting policies is provided below.

Management believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and the financial statements prepared on the basis of those assumptions present fairly the financial position and financial performance of the company.

Preparation of consolidated statements

In accordance with the IFRS, the notes to consolidated financial statements must include the separate primary financial statements of the parent (the consolidating entity). The separate financial statements have been prepared using the same accounting policies and measurement bases that were used on the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Bondora Group AS and its subsidiaries Bondora AS, Bondora Solutions OÜ, Bondora Capital OÜ, BC Structured Finance OÜ and the Finnish branch Bondora AS Suomen sivuliikke.

The financial statements of the parent and all the subsidiaries under its control are consolidated line by line. All intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements except for investments in subsidiaries which in the separate primary financial statements of the parent are measured at acquisition cost

Financial assets

According to IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" financial assets must be classified into three categories:

1. assets classified at restated cost;
2. assets classified at fair value through other comprehensive income;
3. assets classified at fair value through income statement.

Classification of debt instrument depends on company's business model for management of financial assets and class of financial asset's expected cash flow. Equity instruments are always classified at fair value or based on the irrevocable decision of the management to classify at fair value through comprehensive income, assuming that the instrument is not being held for trading purposes. In such case, it will be classified at fair value through profit.

IFRS 9 provides a model for representing loss of value – the expected credit loss model. It is a three phase approach based on the change of credit quality of financial assets after capitalization.

Accounting principles of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are capitalized when Group becomes a party of contractual provisions of the instrument. Upon capitalization, transaction costs are added to fair value, except with financial assets at fair value through income statement, in which case transaction costs are represented as expenses in the income statement. Financial assets measurable at fair value are represented in the financial position report with trade date. Group unrecognizes a financial asset when:

1. its contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or have been realized; or
2. it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

Classification of financial assets

Group classifies its financial assets into three measuring categories:

1. at fair value through profit;
2. at fair value through other comprehensive income;
3. at amortized cost. Classification depends on whether the asset is a debt instrument, an equity instrument or a derivative financial instrument.

Debt instrument

Debt instrument is an instrument, that from the perspective of the issuer, is a financial liability. Classification and further representation depends on:

1. the business model for financial asset management, and
2. the contractual cash flows deriving from the financial asset.

Business model explains how Group governs its financial assets to create cash flow. Group's objective is to create contractual cash flow or collect cash flow both through contractual payments and selling assets. In case neither business model is relevant (financial assets are held for the purpose of being traded, for example), they will be classified as "other" business models and represented at fair value through profit.

Debt instruments are categorized as follows:

1. Financial assets held for the purposes of collecting contractual cash flow with cash flow consisting only of the principal part and the interest calculated based on outstanding principal part, not classified at fair value through profit, represented at restated cost.
2. Financial assets held both for collecting contractual cash flow as well as for trading with cash flow consisting only of the principal part and the interest calculated based on outstanding principal part, not classified at fair value through profit, represented at fair value through comprehensive income.
3. Financial assets that do not comply with the terms of representation at restated cost or at fair value through comprehensive income, represented at fair value through profit.

Group classifies financial assets under loans and claims category. Debt instruments are represented as Financial Investments in the financial position report.

Group's business model with loans is collecting contractual cash flows. Loans are sold only when a significant credit risk arises. Therefore, business model for this asset portfolio is holding assets for collecting contractual cash flow. Restated cost and effective interest rate Restated cost is a financial asset's or liability's historical cost, minus the repayments of the principal part, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and that has been restated with a discount deriving from the loss of value of the financial asset.

Effective interest rate is the rate for financial asset's gross carrying amount calculated by discounting the expected payable cash flow during the expected contract period of the financial asset or liability (i.e. restated cost before discount) or the financial liability's historical cost. The calculation does not consider expected credit loss, but includes all costs paid or received between parties of the contract, transaction costs and all other costs or discounts that are an inherent part of the interest rate, such as loan issuance costs.

Deriving from the terms of the Loan Contract and Terms of Use, loans issued to customers are not represented in the Group's statement of financial position because the receivables are resold. Similarly, the funds raised from investors for the acquisition of receivables are not recognized as deposits from customers. Portal owner can only use the User's money transferred to Bondora based on the Terms of Use and Loan Contract and to complete Portal owners' responsibilities deriving from that same document.

As an exception, loan claims acquired through Bondora by a consolidated subsidiary BC Structured Finance OÜ where the parent company has an indirect holding were represented in the Group's statement of financial position. As of the reporting date, these loan claims have been moved out of the Group's statement of financial position together with the indirect ownership.

Equity instrument

Equity instrument is an instrument that, from the perspective of the issuer, meets the definition of equity instrument, which means the instrument does not include any contractual liability for payments and verifies shareholding in company's net assets, i.e. assets after subtraction of all liabilities.

Measurement of financial assets

Group measures expected credit loss of represented debt instruments in restated cost based on future information. An important factor in measuring this is the Group's parent company's experience with loan recovery, based on historical data.

Expected credit loss considers:

1. impartial and probability-weighted amount determined through many different possible outcomes;
2. the time value of money;
3. reasonable and justified information attainable in the end of the report period with reasonable cost and effort about past events, current terms and future economic estimates.

The IFRS 9 credit loss measuring model has three phases that consider change in credit quality from the moment of capitalization. The 12-month phase (phase 1) is applied with all item lines, except where there has been significant increase of credit risk compared to capitalization. Item lines that have had a significant increase of credit risk (phase 2) or decrease of value (phase 3). Item lines that have fallen into phases 2 and 3, have their expected credit risk measured always for the entire contract period.

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value is the amount for which it is possible to exchange or account the asset for liability through usual business transactions between independent forces of the market on valuation day. Fair value is estimated based on the assumption that sale of assets or payment of liabilities will take place either

1. in main market conditions of the asset or liability, or
2. in case there is no main market, in market conditions most favorable for the asset.

While determining the fair value of an asset or a liability it is presumed that market forces will consider their own economic interest. To determine fair value, Group will use relevant methods with sufficient data to estimate fair value, while maximizing use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing use of unobservable inputs.

Profits and losses deriving from change of fair value are represented in the income statement under Financial Incomes and Losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise current accounts and term deposits with a maturity of up to three months.

In the statement of financial position, cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value by applying the official exchange rates of the European Central Bank as at the reporting date.

Foreign currency transactions and assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency

A transaction in a foreign currency is recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate of the European Central Bank at the date of the transaction. At the reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to euros by applying the exchange rates of the European Central Bank ruling at that date.

Gains and losses on translation are recognized in the net amount in profit or loss (within expenses) in the period in which they arise.

Shares of subsidiaries and associates

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that currently are exercisable are taken into account.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same period as the consolidated financial statements. If a subsidiary uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events, appropriate adjustments are made to its financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

From the date of acquisition, a subsidiary is recognized in the statement of financial position of the parent and fully consolidated in preparing consolidated financial statements. The date of acquisition is the date on which the Group obtains control of the subsidiary. A subsidiary is consolidated until the date the Group loses control of it.

In the statement of financial position of the non-consolidated parent company, subsidiaries are recognized using the acquisition cost method.

Plant, property and equipment and intangible assets**Tangible assets**

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items which are used in the Group's own economic activities and have a useful life of more than one year. Assets whose useful life exceeds one year but cost is insignificant are recognised as an expense. On initial recognition, an item of property, plant and equipment is measured at cost, which consists of the purchase price (including customs duties and other non-recoverable taxes) and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary. When an item of property, plant and equipment consists of significant parts that have different useful lives, the parts are accounted for separately.

The costs of subsequent improvements to items of property, plant and equipment are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset or recognised as separate parts of the improved item if they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment and the recognition criteria (including it being probable that the costs will participate in the generation of future economic benefits). The original cost of the replaced item or a part of it and the related depreciation charge is derecognised. Current maintenance and repair costs are recognised as an expense as incurred. In the statement of financial position an item of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. At the reporting date, the management of Bondora Group AS assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of an item of property, plant and equipment (the higher of the asset's net selling price and value in use) is lower than its carrying amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount.

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is in the location and condition intended by management. Depreciation of an asset ceases when the depreciable amount is fully depreciated or the asset is permanently retired from use. Depreciation of an asset temporarily retired from use does not cease.

At the reporting date the Group assesses whether the depreciation rates assigned to assets correspond to their remaining useful lives. Where necessary, the rates are adjusted. The effect of changes in estimates is recognised in the current and subsequent periods.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance. Intangible non-current assets are intangible assets which the Group expects to use for more than one year. An intangible asset is recognised in the statement of financial position only if the asset is controlled by the Group, it is probable that the expected future economic benefits which are attributable to the asset will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. An intangible asset is measured initially at its cost, which comprises the purchase price and any other directly attributable acquisition costs. Development expenditure is the expenditure incurred in the application of research findings to the development, design or testing of specific new products, services, processes or systems. Development expenditure is capitalized and recognised as an intangible asset if all of the following criteria are met:

1. completion of the asset is technically and financially feasible,
2. the Group intends to complete the asset,
3. the Group can use or sell the asset, the future economic benefits expected from the asset are measurable (this includes the existence of a market for the output of the asset or the asset itself),
4. the development expenditure attributable to the asset can be measured reliably.

At each reporting date, management assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If there is such indication, the asset is tested for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use calculated by applying the discounted cash flow method.

When tests indicate that the recoverable amount of an asset is lower than its carrying amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the smallest group of assets to which the asset belongs (the cash-generating unit) is determined. Write-downs (impairment losses) are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are made. When the test of the recoverable amount of an asset written down in a prior period indicates that the asset's recoverable amount has increased above its carrying amount, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed and the carrying amount of the asset is increased. The increased carrying amount may not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised.

Minimal acquisition cost 1000

Useful life by assets group (years)

Assets group name	Useful life
Computers and computer systems	4
Other tangible assets	4
Right of use assets	3
Patents, licenses, trademarks	5
Development expenditures	3
Other intangible assets	3

Leases

To recognize leases Group applies IFRS standard 16 "Leases".

The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The standard requires companies to bring most leases on-balance sheet under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases.

Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. For such contracts, the standard allows a lessee to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Tenants must

1. recognize assets and liabilities for all leases of more than 12 months, unless the leased asset is of low value;
2. recognize depreciation on leased assets and interest on lease liabilities in the income statement.

The lease liability is measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments and discounted at the alternative borrowing rate 2%.

On the application of IFRS 16 the Group has used the following simplifications permitted by the standard:

1. a single discount rate has been applied to all leases;
2. on the date of initial adopting of the standard, the primary direct costs have been disregarded in estimating the value of the leased assets;
3. the period of the lease has been determined based on the terms agreed in the contract.

Financial liabilities

According to IFRS 9 "Financial instruments" group capitalizes financial liabilities when it becomes a party of contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are capitalized on trade day at fair value, minus the transaction cost deriving from emission of liability, such as service fee. Group's liabilities have been represented at historical cost in the financial reports of the present and the previous year. Financial liabilities (or parts of financial liabilities) are removed from the financial status report only when they have been erased (i.e. liabilities from the contract are either completed, cancelled or have expired).

Except bond discount, which, deriving from the terms of contract, is a discount of financial investments acquired with funds raised from bond emission. Discount is represented as decrease of liability. Discount is calculated based on Group's historical data (including expected recovery rate and state of dis-solvency rate) and information available about the debt instrument at the moment of discount calculation.

Interest costs included in the financial liability are classified depending on the instrument's effective interest rate, on accrual basis, as

period costs in the income statement under "Interest costs".

Classification of the financial liability is terminated only when it has been paid out, cancelled or it has expired.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is the increase of the economic benefit through the increase of assets or decrease in liabilities, that results in an increase of equity, excluding contributions by owners to the equity.

Revenue includes sales revenue from contracts with customers. Revenue is recognized when the service to customers is provided and in an amount that reflects the consideration that the Group expects to receive from providing that service.

Entity must follow five-step model to recognize the revenue:

1. identify contracts with customers
2. identify the separate performance obligation
3. determine the transaction price of the contract
4. allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations
5. recognize the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

Most of revenue resulted from two services:

1. contract fees charged for the conclusion of loan agreements between investors and loan recipients;
2. monthly loan contract administration fees.

A contract fee is recognized as income when the contract between the Group and the loan recipient has been concluded. The service is paid for at the same time. The service is considered to be rendered when the contract has been signed.

The management fee is recognized as income on a monthly basis over the agreed schedule. Based on the statistics of the debt collection of previous periods, the Group recognizes the revenues regardless of whether the service is paid for on time or with a delay.

All expenses that are related to the generation of the contract fees and administrative fees are recognized as service fees expenses.

To calculate the interest income an effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or liability, excluding assets of which the value has been fallen at the time of the purchase of issue or whose value has been fallen after the issue of the instrument. Income from dividends is recognized when the Group has legal right to claim dividends.

Taxation

Corporate income tax

Under the Income Tax Act in force in Estonia, a company's profit for the year is not subject to income tax. Income tax is levied on dividends, fringe benefits, gifts, donations, entertainment expenses, non-business expenses and adjustments to transfer prices.

The profit distributed as dividends is subject to income tax calculated as 20/80 of the amount distributed as the net dividend. Starting from January 1, 2019 a change of the corporate income taxation became effective. A reduced tax rate 14/86 can be used to the amounts distributed as net dividends and paid out regularly. Reduced rate can be used with the net dividends paid out on the fourth year. The amount of the dividends must be smaller than or equal to the average distributed profit of the previous three calendar years (starting from the profit of 2018) on which a resident company has paid income tax. The part of the distribute dividends that exceeds the average distributed profit of last three years is taxed with the regular rate 20/80.

The corporate income tax payable on dividends is recognised as a liability and income tax expense in the period in which the dividends are declared, irrespective of the period for which the dividends are declared or the period in which the dividends are actually distributed. The obligation to pay income tax arises on the 10th day of the month following the month in which the dividends were distributed.

Due to the specific nature of the taxation system, there are no differences between the tax bases and carrying amounts of the assets of companies registered in Estonia that could give rise to deferred tax assets or liabilities. The contingent income tax liability that would arise if all of the retained earnings were distributed as dividends is not recognised in the statement of financial position.

Related parties

For the purposes of the consolidated financial statements of Bondora Group AS, related parties include:

1. owners of the Group;
2. members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board;

3. close family members of and companies under the control or significant influence by persons listed above.

Further information on purchase and sales and balances with related parties can be found in Note 21.

Events after reporting date

The consolidated financial statements reflect all significant events affecting the valuation of assets and liabilities that became evident between the reporting date and the date on which the financial statements were authorised for issue but are related to transactions of the reporting or prior periods.

Subsequent events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date but which will have a significant effect on the result of the next financial year, are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Note 2 Cash and cash equivalents

(In Euros)

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Bank accounts	10 693 555	10 795 148
Total cash and cash equivalents	10 693 555	10 795 148

Bank accounts that are accounted for off the statement of financial position.

Debt recovery account

Debt recovery account is opened for administering the recovery of receivables assigned by the portal administrator (Bondora), which is used for coordinating repayments collected from debtors. Bailiffs and debt collection agencies transfer the amounts they collect to Bondora's debt recovery account from where they are transferred to investors in the Bondora portal. Bondora has the obligation to immediately transfer the amounts paid into the debt recovery account to the accounts of the portal. Accordingly, relevant funds are not part of the portal administrator's bankruptcy estate and no claim can be made on those funds in enforcement proceedings against the portal administrator, nor are the funds recognized in the portal administrator's statement of financial position.

For users this means, above all, that the cash they transfer to the account of Bondora does not become the property of Bondora but the user retains all the necessary rights for reclaiming the cash in full should Bondora run into financial difficulty.

Customer account / Portal administrator's current account

Date	Account balance (EUR)
31.12.2022	46 879 459
31.12.2021	46 067 760

The cash the users transfer to the Bondora environment under the User Agreement and the Loan Agreement is held in the portal administrator's current account with SEB Pank (also referred to as "portal administrator's current account"). The portal administrator does not pay the users interest on the cash the users have transferred to the portal administrator's current account. The portal administrator may use the cash the users have transferred to the environment of Bondora under the User Agreement and the Loan Agreement solely in accordance with the terms of the said agreements and for fulfilling its obligations under those agreements. Thus, the cash transferred by a user constitutes property (an asset) transferred for the performance of a mandate as defined in section 626 of the Law of Obligations Act. By nature, the underlying amount at bank constitutes a claim (against the bank) which the portal administrator has acquired in its own name but for the account of the user and which the portal administrator may use for performing its mandate only. Accordingly, relevant funds are not part of the portal administrator's bankruptcy estate and no claim can be made on those funds in enforcement proceedings against the portal administrator, nor are the funds recognized in the portal administrator's statement of financial position.

For users this means, above all, that the cash they transfer to the account of Bondora does not become the property of Bondora but the user retains all the necessary rights for reclaiming the cash in full should Bondora run into financial difficulty.

Note 3 Current financial investments

(In Euros)

		Total
	Other	
31.12.2020	541 605	541 605
Other	-349 380	-349 380
31.12.2021	192 225	192 225
Other	-170 713	-170 713
31.12.2022	21 512	21 512

Financial investments comprise loan claims.

In 2017 a subsidiary BC Structured Finance OÜ issued debt securities totaled 2 000 000 euros.

Funds raised from debt securities were used to purchase loans from bondora.com platform in accordance of the terms and conditions of the contract.

Upon maturity of the bond, all related liabilities and receivables were transferred to the subsidiary Bondora Capital OÜ. BC Structured Finance OÜ continues as a holder of financial investments.

Further information on funds raised that are used to invest in loans issued by Bondora provided in Note 10. Information on interest income can be found in Note 19.

A subsidiary Bondora AS has financial investments in total of 21 512 euros.

Note 4 Receivables and prepayments

(In Euros)

	31.12.2022	Within 12 months	Note
Accounts receivable	7 444 170	7 444 170	
Accounts receivables	12 069 006	12 069 006	5
Allowance for doubtful receivables	-4 624 836	-4 624 836	
Loan receivables	30 000	30 000	
Other receivables	118 690	118 690	
Accrued income	118 690	118 690	
Prepayments	217 979	217 979	
Deferred expenses	217 979	217 979	
Paid deposits	354 854	354 854	
Other receivables	26 257	26 257	
Total receivables and prepayments	8 191 950	8 191 950	
	31.12.2021	Within 12 months	Note
Accounts receivable	4 919 946	4 919 946	
Accounts receivables	9 209 245	9 209 245	5
Allowance for doubtful receivables	-4 289 299	-4 289 299	
Other receivables	1 003 845	1 003 845	
Accrued income	1 003 845	1 003 845	
Prepayments	90 012	90 012	
Deferred expenses	90 012	90 012	
Paid deposits	17 187	17 187	
Other receivables	38 061	38 061	
Total receivables and prepayments	6 069 051	6 069 051	

Further information on accounts receivables can be found in Note 5.

Note 5 Accounts receivable

(In Euros)

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Accounts receivables	12 069 006	9 209 245
Estonia	6 381 625	3 674 738
Spain	1 655 875	1 976 720
Finland	4 015 982	3 505 964
Other countries	15 524	51 823
Total accounts receivable	12 069 006	9 209 245

Maturity breakdown of gross claims:

Estonia

Time	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
up to 30 days	4 577 373	1 727 949
31-365 days	1 804 251	1 946 788

Spain

Time	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
up to 30 days	834 813	264 216
31-365 days	821 063	1 712 504

Finland

Time	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
up to 30 days	2 444 958	2 184 812
31-365 days	1 571 024	1 321 152

Other countries

Time	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
up to 30 days	3 952	1 608
31-365 days	11 571	50 216

Further information on Receivables and prepayments can be found in Note 4.
Additional information about discount policy can be found in Accounting Policies.

Note 6 Tax prepayments and liabilities

(In Euros)

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
	Tax liabilities	Tax liabilities
Value added tax	192 333	150 964
Personal income tax	130 815	75 006
Fringe benefit income tax	18 249	5 928
Social tax	240 026	133 629
Contributions to mandatory funded pension	11 396	7 252
Unemployment insurance tax	13 398	7 761
Total tax prepayments and liabilities	606 217	380 540

Further information on payables and prepayments can be found in Note 11.

Note 7 Shares of subsidiaries

(In Euros)

Shares of subsidiaries, general information					
Subsidiary's registry code	Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Ownership interest (%)	
				31.12.2021	31.12.2022
11483929	Bondora AS	Estonia	Originating loans, providing support services to customers, debt management	100	100
14794373	Bondora Solutions OÜ	Estonia	Providing marketing and IT services to group companies	100	100
12831506	Bondora Capital OÜ	Estonia	Raising capital, acquiring loan receivables, providing support services to investors	100	100
14321661	BC Structured Finance OÜ	Estonia	Supporting activities of group	100	100

Shares of subsidiaries, detailed information			
Name of subsidiary	31.12.2021	Other changes	31.12.2022
Bondora AS	50 001	449 999	500 000
Bondora Solutions OÜ	2 510	0	2 510
Bondora Capital OÜ	2 500	0	2 500
BC Structured Finance OÜ	2 500	0	2 500
Total shares of subsidiaries, at end of previous period	57 511	449 999	507 510

Bondora Group AS is an indirect shareholder of BC Structured Finance OÜ.

BC Structured OÜ is a subsidiary of Bondora Capital OÜ, which main activity is by The Estonian Classification of Economic Activities

(EMTAK): Other activities auxiliary to financial services that are not classified elsewhere (66199).

Note 8 Property, plant and equipment

(In Euros)

								Total
	Computers and computer systems	Other machinery and equipment	Machinery and equipment	Other property, plant and equipment	Unfinished projects	Prepayments	Unfinished projects and prepayments	
31.12.2020								
Carried at cost	54 259	4 983	59 242	708 600	0	0	0	767 842
Accumulated depreciation	-6 748	-832	-7 580	-102 800	0	0	0	-110 380
Residual cost	47 511	4 151	51 662	605 800	0	0	0	657 462
Acquisitions and additions	31 098	4 262	35 360	235 065	3 612	0	3 612	274 037
Depreciation	-19 057	-1 850	-20 907	-254 140	0	0	0	-275 047
Other changes	-1 616	0	-1 616	0	0		0	-1 616
31.12.2021								
Carried at cost	79 561	9 245	88 806	943 665	3 612	0	3 612	1 036 083
Accumulated depreciation	-21 625	-2 682	-24 307	-356 940	0	0	0	-381 247
Residual cost	57 936	6 563	64 499	586 725	3 612	0	3 612	654 836
Acquisitions and additions	2 793	4 472	7 265	657 483	0	216 048	216 048	880 796
Acquisition of buildings, new building, renovations					0	216 048	216 048	216 048
Other acquisitions and additions	2 793	4 472	7 265	657 483	0	0		664 748
Depreciation	-20 066	-4 296	-24 362	-394 321	0	0	0	-418 683
Reclassifications	0	3 612	3 612	0	-3 612	0	-3 612	0
Reclassifications from prepayments	0	3 612	3 612	0	-3 612	0	-3 612	0
Other changes	-3 135	0	-3 135	-53 927	0	0	0	-57 062
31.12.2022								
Carried at cost	75 517	17 329	92 846	1 533 735	0	216 048	216 048	1 842 629
Accumulated depreciation	-37 989	-6 978	-44 967	-737 775	0	0	0	-782 742
Residual cost	37 528	10 351	47 879	795 960	0	216 048	216 048	1 059 887

Note 9 Intangible assets

(In Euros)

	Allocation by remaining maturity				Total
	Development expenditures	Concessions, patents, licences, trademarks	Other intangible assets	Unfinished projects and prepayments	
31.12.2020					
Carried at cost	450 018	4 844	27 490	0	482 352
Accumulated depreciation	-66 637	-648	-4 719	0	-72 004
Residual cost	383 381	4 196	22 771	0	410 348
Acquisitions and additions	62 525	0	90 161	0	152 686
Depreciation	-163 112	-972	-16 963	0	-181 047
31.12.2021					
Carried at cost	512 543	4 844	117 651	0	635 038
Accumulated depreciation	-229 749	-1 620	-21 682	0	-253 051
Residual cost	282 794	3 224	95 969	0	381 987
Acquisitions and additions	41 884	0	181 272	250 000	473 156
Depreciation	-178 092	-972	-70 365	0	-249 429
31.12.2022					
Carried at cost	554 427	4 844	298 923	250 000	1 108 194
Accumulated depreciation	-407 841	-2 592	-92 047	0	-502 480
Residual cost	146 586	2 252	206 876	250 000	605 714

Note 10 Loan commitments

(In Euros)

	31.12.2022	Allocation by remaining maturity		
		Within 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years
Finance lease obligations total	740 539	339 781	400 758	0
Loan commitments total	740 539	339 781	400 758	0
	31.12.2021	Allocation by remaining maturity		
		Within 12 months	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years
Right of Use Assets				
Finance lease obligations total	559 204	256 017	303 187	0
Loan commitments total	559 204	256 017	303 187	0

In 2017 a subsidiary BC Structured Finance OÜ issued debt securities totaled 2 000 000 euros.

Funds raised from debt securities were used to purchase loans from bondora.com platform in accordance of the terms and conditions of the contract.

In December 2021, the bond expired due to maturity.

Upon maturity of the bond, all liabilities and related receivables will be transferred to Bondora Capital OÜ.

BC Structured Finance OÜ continues to be holder of the financial investments.

Further information on purchased financial investments is provided in Note 3.

Further information on interest expenses can be found in Note 18.

Note 11 Payables and prepayments

(In Euros)

	31.12.2022	Within 12 months	Note
Trade payables	1 266 001	1 266 001	
Employee payables	589 183	589 183	
Tax payables	606 217	606 217	6
Other payables	365 817	365 817	
Other accrued expenses	365 817	365 817	
Vacation reserve	180 269	180 269	
Other liabilities	679 516	679 516	
Total payables and prepayments	3 687 003	3 687 003	
	31.12.2021	Within 12 months	Note
Trade payables	1 185 895	1 185 895	
Employee payables	452 306	452 306	
Tax payables	380 540	380 540	6
Other payables	221 747	221 747	
Other accrued expenses	221 747	221 747	
Other liabilities	801 201	801 201	
Total payables and prepayments	3 041 689	3 041 689	

Further information on tax payables can be found in Note 6.

Note 12 Provisions

(In Euros)

	31.12.2021	Establishing/Adjustments	31.12.2022
Total provisions	554 886	-554 886	0
Non-current	554 886	-554 886	0
Other provisions	554 886	-554 886	0
	31.12.2020	Establishing/Adjustments	31.12.2021
Total provisions	554 886	0	554 886
Non-current	554 886	0	554 886
Other provisions	554 886	0	554 886

The provision has been created to cover a possible claim arising out of a litigation.

In the reporting year, management board has decided to cancel the provision.

Note 13 Share capital

(In Euros)

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Share capital	50 001	50 001
Number of shares (pcs)	500 014	500 014
Nominal value of shares	0.10	0.10

Group has shares of three classes: A, B and C shares

As of the end of the financial year there were:

Type of share	Amount (pcs)
A share	341 602
B share	102 303
C share	56 109

A shares are ordinary voting shares which grant the holder all shareholder rights provided by law. B shares grant the holder all shareholder rights provided by law as well as additional rights provided by the articles of association. C shares carry ordinary voting rights and also grant the holder certain special rights.

Holders of B and C shares have additional rights in the event of the company's liquidation. Upon the liquidation of the company, a holder of a C share will be paid (before any allocations or payments to holders of any other shares) an amount equal to the two-fold price paid for the C share or, if higher, the amount the holder of a C share would have received if the share had been converted into an A share. A holder of a B share will be paid (before any allocations or payments to holders of A shares) an amount which is the higher of the price paid for the B share or the amount which the holder of a B share would have received if the share had been converted into an A share.

Options

The number of shares which can be subscribed for under the option agreements signed by the company during the reporting period differs by person; generally up to 500 shares can be subscribed for. Each option grants the right to purchase 1 (one) share. The maximum period during

which the options can be exercised is 42 months after the grant date. After the end of each year of the life of the option, the holder may subscribe for 1/3 of the shares which have been granted.

Changes in options during the reporting period

Information	Amount (pcs)
Options outstanding as of 31.12.2021	19 389
Granted options	4125
Exercised options	0
Repealed options	-1250
Options outstanding as of 31.12.2022	19 264

According to management's estimates, at the reporting date the fair value of the share options was nil (0) euros. By the reporting date, the company had acquired 19 020 of treasury shares to cover the options. If the options are exercised, the company will not incur any additional expenses. In accordance with IFRS 2, share options granted to employees are measured at their fair value at the grant date and their value is subsequently not restated. Share options granted to other persons are measured at the fair value of services received. On granting the share options and determining the conditions for exercising them, the purpose was to ensure that the acquirers of the options would benefit from growth in the company's value only. Therefore, at the grant date the fair value of the options was nil euros.

Share-based payments

The option agreements signed with the Group's key personnel are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions, i.e. as payment transactions in which the Group receives services in consideration for its own equity instruments. As it is complicated to estimate the fair value of the services received directly, the Group measures the fair value of the services provided by its key personnel by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted at their grant date.

An employee may exercise a share option which has been granted within 42 months after the grant date in accordance with the terms of the option agreement by paying the price assigned to the option. Options granted allow the key personnel to acquire shares in the company in proportion to the period they have worked during the life of the agreement. The grant of an equity instrument is conditional upon an employee remaining in the company's employ and at the end of the life of the option the employee may acquire the full amount of shares specified in the option agreement. The agreement also outlines special cases where the exercise terms of the options may change.

The shares repurchased for carrying out the share option plan are reported within equity as treasury shares. On the vesting date, the amounts recorded in treasury shares and the relevant reserve in equity are offset. Any difference is recognized in retained earnings.

Note 14 Net sales

(In Euros)

	2022	2021
Net sales by geographical location		
Net sales in European Union		
Estonia	20 739 716	19 442 321
Finland	13 359 208	8 173 316
Spain	2 450 405	2 066 786
Other European Union net sales	158 761	88 011
Total net sales in European Union	36 708 090	29 770 434
Total net sales	36 708 090	29 770 434
Net sales by operating activities		
Loan Management Fees	20 181 903	19 188 513
Origination Fees	7 232 628	6 786 142
Additional Services	8 840 516	3 305 834
Court Fees Claimed	304 806	432 275
Other Services	148 237	57 670
Total net sales	36 708 090	29 770 434

Court Fees Claimed include legal costs received on the basis of court decisions made in favor of the Group.

Note 15 Goods, raw materials and services

(In Euros)

	2022	2021
IT Management	-2 860 205	-1 793 196
Debt Management	-2 069 609	-2 085 790
Consultancy	-2 407 558	-810 222
Total goods, raw materials and services	-7 337 372	-4 689 208

Note 16 Miscellaneous operating expenses

(In Euros)

	2022	2021
Leases	-80 228	-14 170
Miscellaneous office expenses	-252 464	-160 411
Travel expense	-142 383	-21 437
Training expense	-214 393	-44 442
Allowance for doubtful receivables	-3 870 593	-4 640 282
Advertising and Marketing	-9 368 237	-6 363 306
Transportation	-33 926	-21 028
Pank Service Fees	-672 672	-651 293
Outsourced Services	-824 818	-324 972
Postal and Communication	-19 768	-10 138
Other	-215 305	-165 263
Total miscellaneous operating expenses	-15 694 787	-12 416 742

Note 17 Labor expense

(In Euros)

	2022	2021
Wage and salary expense	-7 518 445	-3 877 534
Social security taxes	-2 632 390	-1 287 815
Other benefits paid to employees, related taxes	-471 530	-288 139
Total labor expense	-10 622 365	-5 453 488
Average number of employees in full time equivalent units	138	90
Average number of employees by types of employment:		
Person employed under employment contract	125	79
Person providing service under law of obligations, except for self-employed person	4	8
Member of management or controlling body of legal person	9	3

Labor expenses include also salaries and all related costs employees hired outside Estonia through employment mediation company.

Note 18 Interest expenses

(In Euros)

	2022	2021
Interest expense from bonds	0	-18 505
Right of Use Assets	-15 517	-10 746
Total interest expense	-15 517	-29 251

Further information on loan commitments can be found in Note 10.

Note 19 Interest income

(In Euros)

	2022	2021
Interests on Financial Investments	560	18 505
Other interest income	6 911	1 469
Total Interest income	7 471	19 974

Further information on financial investments can be found in Note 3.

Note 20 Other financial income and expense

(In Euros)

	2022	2021
Loss From Re-Evaluation of Financial Assets	-256 094	-86 130
Total other financial income and expense	-256 094	-86 130

Note 21 Related parties

(In Euros)

Related party balances according to groups

SHORT TERM	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Receivables and prepayments		
Subsidiaries	2 078 560	1 229 195
Total receivables and prepayments	2 078 560	1 229 195
Payables and prepayments		
Subsidiaries	240	35 500
Total payables and prepayments	240	35 500

SOLD	2022		2021
	Services	Non-current assets	Services
Subsidiaries	7 237 237	0	4 530 852
Total sold	7 237 237	0	4 530 852

BOUGHT	2022		2021
	Services	Non-current assets	Services
Subsidiaries	226 803	223 156	261 792
Management and higher supervisory body and individuals with material ownership interest and material influence of management and higher	60 000	0	0
Total bought	286 803	223 156	261 792

Remuneration and other significant benefits calculated for members of management and highest supervisory body		
	2022	2021
Remuneration	826 766	469 370

At the end of the reporting period company considered to be related parties:

1. Tomberg Management & Consulting OÜ (owner with significant holdings);
2. Members of the Management Board and Supervisory Board and companies under the control of the mentioned persons;
3. Bondora AS (subsidiary);
4. Bondora Solutions OÜ (subsidiary);
5. Bondora Capital OÜ (subsidiary);
6. BC Structured Finance OÜ (indirect ownership).

Purchases from subsidiaries during the reporting period include transfer of the assets related to the restructuring of the Bondora group and redistribution of expenses within the group.

Sales to the subsidiaries include sales of the administrative services and redistribution of expenses within the group

Note 22 Events after the reporting date

There have been no significant events occurred after the reporting date, that would significantly affect the results of the report.

Note 23 Non consolidated statement of financial position

(In Euros)

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	171 415	87 392
Receivables and prepayments	2 375 364	1 295 374
Inventories	15 768	14 152
Total current assets	2 562 547	1 396 918
Non-current assets		
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	504 030	54 908
Property, plant and equipment	1 059 887	654 836
Intangible assets	355 714	381 987
Total non-current assets	1 919 631	1 091 731
Total assets	4 482 178	2 488 649
Liabilities and equity		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Loan liabilities	339 781	256 017
Payables and prepayments	2 558 674	1 613 711
Total current liabilities	2 898 455	1 869 728
Non-current liabilities		
Loan liabilities	400 758	303 187
Total non-current liabilities	400 758	303 187
Total liabilities	3 299 213	2 172 915
Equity		
Issued capital	50 001	50 001
Share premium	553 276	2 027
Treasury shares	-1 902	-2 027
Retained earnings (loss)	265 733	105 142
Annual period profit (loss)	315 857	160 591
Total equity	1 182 965	315 734
Total liabilities and equity	4 482 178	2 488 649

Note 24 Non consolidated income statement

(In Euros)

	2022	2021
Revenue	6 534 680	3 348 225
Other income	4 488	1 086
Raw materials and consumables used	-1 299 158	-722 893
Other operating expense	-1 447 483	-596 767
Employee expense	-2 783 267	-1 394 962
Depreciation and impairment loss (reversal)	-668 112	-456 094
Other expense	-9 967	-7 324
Total operating profit (loss)	331 181	171 271
Interest income	193	66
Interest expenses	-15 517	-10 746
Profit (loss) before tax	315 857	160 591
Annual period profit (loss)	315 857	160 591

Note 25 Non consolidated statement of cash flows

(In Euros)

	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Operating profit (loss)	331 181	171 271
Adjustments		
Depreciation and impairment loss (reversal)	668 112	456 094
Other adjustments	3 157	-44 239
Total adjustments	671 269	411 855
Changes in receivables and prepayments related to operating activities	-1 049 114	-1 015 777
Changes in inventories	-1 615	-6 588
Changes in payables and prepayments related to operating activities	613 429	915 192
Interest received	193	66
Interest paid	-15 517	0
Total cash flows from operating activities	549 826	476 019
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-537 178	-420 927
Loans given	-30 000	0
Total cash flows from investing activities	-567 178	-420 927
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from sales of treasury shares	101 375	0
Total cash flows from financing activities	101 375	0
Total cash flows	84 023	55 092
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	87 392	32 300
Change in cash and cash equivalents	84 023	55 092
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	171 415	87 392

Note 26 Non consolidated statement of changes in equity

(In Euros)

						Total
	Issued capital	Unregistered equity	Share premium	Treasure shares	Retained earnings (loss)	
31.12.2020	25 001	25 000	0	0	105 142	155 143
Annual period profit (loss)	0	0	0	0	160 591	160 591
Other changes in equity	25 000	-25 000	2 027	-2 027	0	0
31.12.2021	50 001	0	2 027	-2 027	265 733	315 734
Governing and material influence ownership interest value of financial position	0	0	0	0	-57 511	-57 511
Governing and material influence on the value Of holdings under the e equity method	0	0	0	0	6 514 082	6 514 082
Restated non consolidated equity 31.12.2021	50 001	0	2 027	-2 027	6 722 304	6 772 305
Annual period profit (loss)	0	0	0	0	315 857	315 857
Other changes in equity	0	0	551 249	125	0	551 374
31.12.2022	50 001	0	553 276	-1 902	581 590	1 182 965
Governing and material influence ownership interest value of financial position	0	0	0	0	-507 510	-507 510
Governing and material influence on the value Of holdings under the e equity method	0	0	0	0	1 795 019	1 795 019
Restated non consolidated equity 31.12.2022	50 001	0	553 276	-1 902	1 869 099	2 470 474

Note 27 IFRS Standards amendments

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments were not yet effective for the annual reporting period ended 31 December 2022 and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. The group plans to adopt these pronouncements when they become effective.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023; to be applied retrospectively. Early application is permitted

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based solely on the entity's right to defer settlement at the end of the reporting period. The company's right to defer settlement for at least 12 months from the reporting date need not be unconditional but must have substance. The classification is not affected by management's intentions or expectations about whether and when the entity will exercise its right. The amendments also clarify the situations that are considered settlement of a liability.

The group does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on its financial statements when initially applied.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Early application is permitted

The amendments to IAS 1 aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by:

- Requiring companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies;
- Clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and as such need not be disclosed; and
- Clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to a company's financial statements.

The Board also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 to include guidance and two additional examples on the application of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments are consistent with the refined definition of material:

"Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements".

The group does not expect the amendments to have an impact on its financial statements when initially applied.

Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023; to be applied prospectively. Early application is permitted

The amendments introduce a new definition for accounting estimates: clarifying that they are monetary amounts in the financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify the relationship between accounting policies and accounting estimates by specifying that a company develops an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by an accounting policy.

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the group as these amendments provide guidance in determining whether changes are to be treated as changes in estimates, changes in policies, or errors.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Early application is permitted

These amendments are not yet endorsed by the EU.

The amendments clarify the accounting for deferred tax on transactions that involve recognising both an asset and a liability with a single tax treatment related to both. The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption (IRE) so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. As a result, companies will need to recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on initial recognition of a lease and a decommissioning provision.

The group does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on its financial statements when initially applied.

Classification of liabilities as current or non-current, deferral of effective date – Amendments to IAS 1

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

This pronouncement is not yet endorsed by the EU.

The amendments to IAS 1 on classification of liabilities as current or non-current was issued in January 2020 with an original effective date 1 January 2022. However in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, the effective date was deferred by one year to provide companies with more time to implement the classification changes resulting from the amended guidance.

The group does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on its financial statements when initially applied.

Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024; to be applied retrospectively to the date when the entity initially applied IFRS 16. Early application is permitted

This pronouncement is not yet endorsed by the EU.

Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases impact how a seller-lessee accounts for variable lease payments that arise in a sale-and-leaseback transaction. The amendments introduce a new accounting model for variable payments.

The amendments confirm the following.

- On initial recognition, the seller-lessee includes variable lease payments when it measures a lease liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback

transaction.

- After initial recognition, the seller-lessee applies the general requirements for subsequent accounting of the lease liability such that it recognises no gain or loss relating to the right of use it retains.

A seller-lessee may adopt different approaches that satisfy the new requirements on subsequent measurement.

The group does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on its financial statements when initially applied.

Other changes

Other new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that are not yet effective are not expected to have a significant impact on the group's financial statements.

Note 28 Risk Management

Introduction

Risks which may have a significant impact on the Group's operation are assessed and daily managed by the parent company's Management Board. To analyse risks and implement risk mitigation measures, the Group has set up a risk management system which produces risk reports which identify all significant risks and the activities for mitigating those risks. The reports are updated on a quarterly basis: the activities undertaken for managing the risks are evaluated and new targets are set. The reports are also submitted to and reviewed by the Group's supervisory board. The Group's management has identified the following significant risks: credit, liquidity, operational, currency, interest rate, and other price risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a transaction will fail, or will not be willing to, discharge an obligation and the collateral provided for the transaction is insufficient for covering the Group's claims. Credit risk may arise from any transaction which gives rise to an actual or potential claim against a counterparty. The Group's credit risk exposures result from cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other short-term receivables. Since the Group's available liquid funds are predominantly deposited at banks which belong to banking groups whose credit rating are "A" and "B", these items are not exposed to any significant credit risk.

Cash and cash equivalents by credit rating assigned to the bank where the funds are held:

Bank name	Rating	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
SEB Pank AS	Aa3	443 908	329 794
LHV Pank AS	Baa3	10 245 112	4 506 337
SEB Pank AS (off-balance sheet accounts)	Aa3	18 942 419	32 455 320
LHV Pank AS (off-balance sheet accounts)	Baa3	27 937 040	19 245 985

Although SEB Pank AS has no credit rating, it belongs to SEB Group whose long-term credit rating is Aa3 (Moody's). LHV Pank AS has the credit rating Baa3 (Moody's). The rating presented is the most recent long-term credit rating disclosed on the bank's websites.

Prior to signing an agreement with a customer, Bondora evaluates the customer's creditworthiness and obtains information about the customer's earlier settlement behaviour (credit history). For better selection of customers, the Group cooperates in all its target markets with companies that provide credit information and, where necessary, also debt collection companies. In addition, Bondora evaluates customers' credit history for the past 6 months and monitors how they discharge their obligations to Bondora. Based on that information, Bondora estimates the probability of proper discharge of obligations. Bondora makes sure that the staff authorised to analyse the customers' creditworthiness and settlement behaviour receive adequate training.

On the whole, according to Bondora's estimation the Group's credit risk is considerably lower than its operational risk because Bondora resells its claims (receivables) to investors and loans in which Bondora itself has invested currently account for a small share of the Group's total assets.

On issuing loans, the Group takes into account the situations in the markets where it operates and the distribution of funds available to investors

for investment purposes. The loan portfolio is diversified between different countries and the Group monitors the breakdown of the loan portfolio and the revenue structure between countries to ensure stability of operations and avoid excessive reliance on a single market. Since the Bondora issues consumer loans to individuals and the maximum loan amount is limited to 10 000 euros, the customer base is sufficiently diversified and the Group's operation is not highly dependent on any single customer.

During the period, trade receivables of 3 870 593 euros were classified as doubtful (impaired). Management evaluates the quality of receivables on a monthly basis. According to the write-down policy, receivables which are 30-365 days past due are written down by 60% and receivables past due for more than 365 days are written down in full.

Assets exposed to credit risk (EUR):

Asset	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Cash and equivalents	57 378 352	56 790 169
Accounts Receivables	12 069 006	9 209 245
Financial investments	21 512	192 225
Other receivables and prepayments	747 780	1 093 857

Detailed information about cash and equivalents can be found in the Note 2.

Further information on financial investments can be found in Note 3.

Further information on Accounts Receivables and maturities breakdown can be found in Notes 4 and 5.

Liquidity risk and capital management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its obligations on a timely basis without incurring significant expenses.

Liquidity risk is also the risk that on raising additional funds the Group will incur a loss or unreasonably large expenses. In capital management the Group's goal is to ensure its sustainable operation and the availability of sufficient capital for continuing and developing its activities. In setting its capital management targets, the Group takes into account both the regulatory minimum capital requirements and the internally determined capital buffer requirement.

The most important regulatory requirement is the minimum share capital requirement of 50,000 euros set forth in the Creditors and Credit Intermediaries Act. To meet the regulatory minimum capital requirement, the Group has planned its activities so that profitability is achieved over a sufficient time horizon; in addition, the Group continuously assesses opportunities for raising additional capital to make sure that own funds do not decrease below the regulatory minimum.

The Group finances its operations mostly based on own funds and the share of debt capital in the Group's statement of financial position is small. Available cash is held in current accounts and term deposits opened at banks operating in Estonia. Capital management and liquidity planning are embedded in the Group's daily financial activities and management has set liquidity limits which are monitored on a monthly basis.

Detailed information about financial assets and liabilities is provided in Notes 4, 5, 6, 10 and 11.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss resulting from people's activities, inadequate or failed systems, or external events.

Operational risk (including legal risk) results from employees, agreements and documentation, technology, infrastructure, natural disasters, external factors and customer relations. Operational risk does not include business risk and reputational risk. Any of the Group's activities may be a source of operational risk.

The Group pays particular attention to mapping its operational risks on launching new products or product improvements, implementing new IT systems or system upgrades, implementing new hardware, implementing new physical locations, making changes to its organisational structure, accepting new business partners, adopting new agreement templates, and outsourcing services to external service providers.

The impacts of loss events which may arise from the realisation of operational risk are mitigated by developing and updating business continuity plans, applying appropriate and adequate crisis management methods and purchasing insurance where necessary.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Financial assets and liabilities denominated in euros are regarded as items without currency risk. The Group's main source of currency

risk is purchase transactions conducted in foreign currencies. Since the volume of transactions in foreign currencies is marginal, management believes that currency risk is immaterial and therefore no procedures have been established to mitigate this risk.

As of December 31, 2022, all of the Group's financial assets and liabilities were denominated in euros.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. At the reporting date, the Group had no interest-bearing liabilities and interest-bearing receivables had fixed interest rates, which are not exposed to interest rate risk. The Group has currently no interest rate risk exposures. Accordingly, management believes that interest rate risk is currently not material and therefore no procedures have been established to mitigate this risk.

Other price risk

Price risk is the risk which results from fluctuations in market prices. The Group issues loans and, where possible, sells relevant receivables to investors. Therefore, management is of the opinion that the impact of other price risk on the Group's operations is insignificant.

Fair value

According to the Group's estimates, as of 31 December 2022 the carrying amounts of its financial assets (Notes 3, 4, 5, 6) and liabilities (Notes 6, 10, 11) measured in the consolidated statement of financial position at amortised cost did not differ significantly from their fair values.