

Lendermarket Limited Company Number: 585178

Annual Report and Financial Statements for the financial period ended 31 December 2023

Lendermarket Limited CONTENTS

Director and Other Information	 3
Director's Report	 4–5
Director's Responsibilities Statement	 6
Independent Auditor's Report	 7–9
Income Statement	 10
Balance Sheet	11
Statement of Changes in Equity	 12
Notes to the Financial Statements	 13–18
Supplementary Information on Trading Statement	 20



Lendermarket Limited DIRECTOR AND OTHER INFORMATION

Director	Tauri Jaanson
Company Secretary	Veiko Vali
Company Number	585178
Registered Office and Business Address	77 Sir Rogerson's Quay Block C Grand Canal Dock Dublin 2 D02 VK60 Ireland
Auditors	Azets Audit Services Ireland Limited Statutory Auditors 3rd Floor Dublin 4 D04 C2N4 Ireland
Bankers	AIB 3 O'Connell Street Dublin 1 Ireland
	Bank of Ireland 6 O'Connell Street Dublin 1 Ireland
	Fire.com The Observatory 7-11 Sir John Rogerson's Quay Docklands Dublin 1 Ireland
Solicitors	Eversheds Sutherland One Earlsfort Terrace Earlsfort Terrace Dublin 2 D02 X668 Ireland



Lendermarket Limited DIRECTOR'S REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

The director presents their report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

The company qualifies as a small company in accordance with Section 280A of the Companies act 2014 and this report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime.

Principal Activity and Review of the Business

Lendermarket Limited is an online investment platform that connects investors to alternative investment opportunities offered by a range of carefully selected loan originators. The company raises finance for its loan originators. The funding is raised from private investors who use Lendermarket's platform (accessed through its website www.lendermarket.com).

There has been no significant change in these activities during the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

Results and Dividends

The profit/(loss) for the financial year after providing for depreciation amounted to €87,836 (2022 -

€(257,097)). The director does not recommend payment of a dividend.

At the end of the financial year, the company has assets of €1,765,823 (2022 - €1,526,472) and liabilities of €721,997 (2022 - €2,550,744). The net liabilities of the company have decreased by €2,068,098.

Director and Secretary

The director who served throughout the financial year was as follows:

Tauri Jaanson

The secretary who served throughout the financial year was Veiko Vali.

The director and company secretary had no direct beneficial interest in the shares of the company at the beginning or end of the financial year.

There were no changes in shareholdings between 31 December 2023 and the date of signing the financial statements.

Research and Development

The company did not engage in any research or development during the financial year.

Future Developments

The company plans to continue its present activities and current trading levels. Employees are kept as fully informed as practicable about developments within the business.

Post Balance Sheet Events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year-end.

Auditors

The company qualifies as a small company in accordance with Section 280A of the Companies act 2014 and this report has been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime. The auditors, Azets Audit Services Ireland Limited, (Statutory Auditors) have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Taxation Status

The company is a close company within the meaning of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997.

Statement on Relevant Audit Information

In accordance with section 330 of the Companies Act 2014, so far as the person who is director at the time this report is approved is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the statutory auditors are unaware. The director has taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and they has established that the statutory auditors are aware of that information.



Lendermarket Limited DIRECTOR'S REPORT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

Accounting Records

To ensure that adequate accounting records are kept in accordance with sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, the directors have employed appropriately qualified accounting personnel and have maintained appropriate computerised accounting systems. The accounting records are located at the company's office at 77 Sir Rogerson's Quay, Block C, Grand Canal Dock, Dublin 2, D02 VK60.

Signed on behalf of the board

DocuSigned by: FD295E9A01854DA..

Tauri Jaanson Director

Date: 12 July 2024 | 05:05 PDT



Lendermarket Limited DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard, issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless they is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Director's Report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be readily and properly audited. They is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Shareholders of Lendermarket Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lendermarket Limited ('the company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note

2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council, applying Section 1A of that Standard.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2023 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the sudit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in note 3 to the financial statements concerning the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The conditions explained in note 3 to the financial statements, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty over the company's ability to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities when they fall due which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have identified as set out in note 3 and referred to in the emphasis of matter paragraph, material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other Information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Shareholders of Lendermarket Limited

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's Report For the financial year to 29th June 2019, the company was not required to obtain audited financial statements as the company qualified as small under company law and availed of the small company audit exemption. Therefore, comparative figures have not been audited. has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the director's report For the financial year to 29th June 2019, the company was not required to obtain audited financial statements as the company qualified as small under company law and availed of the small company audit exemption. Therefore, comparative figures have not been audited.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of director for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on page 6, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the company ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Shareholders of Lendermarket Limited

Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud
 or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is
 sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material
 misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve
 collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company shareholders in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume any responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company shareholders for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by Keith Doyle A6DAA001FDA5428..

AZETS AUDIT SERVICES IRELAND LIMITED Statutory Auditors 3rd Floor Dublin 4 D04 C2N4 Ireland

Date: 12 July 2024 | 13:16 BST



Lendermarket Limited INCOME STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	€	€
Turnover	4	1,250,994	1,036,016
Cost of sales		(35,783)	(36,738)
Gross profit		1,215,211	999,278
Administrative expenses		(1,127,375)	(1,256,375)
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		87,836	(257,097)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities		-	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		87,836	(257,097)
Total comprehensive income		87,836	(257,097)



Lendermarket Limited BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 December 2023

		2023	2022
	Notes	€	€
Fixed Assets			
Intangible assets	7	844,797	577,523
Tangible assets	8	2,584	-
		847,381	577,523
Current Assets			
Debtors	9	394,240	152,787
Cash at bank and in hand		6,126	93,220
Client bank balances		518,076	702,942
		918,442	948,949
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(721,997)	(2,550,744)
Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)		196,445	(1,601,795)
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		1,043,826	(1,024,272)
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	12	2,230,262	250,000
Retained earnings		(1,186,436)	(1,274,272)
Shareholders' Funds/(Deficit)		1,043,826	(1,024,272)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard.

Approved by the board on 12 July 2024 | 05:05 PDT and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by: DON 0/ FD295E9A01854DA...

Tauri Jaanson Director



Lendermarket Limited STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

as at 31 December 2023

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	€	€	€
At 1 January 2022	250,000	(1,017,175)	(767,175)
Loss for the financial year	-	(257,097)	(257,097)
At 31 December 2022	250,000	(1,274,272)	(1,024,272)
Profit for the financial year		87,836	87,836
Net proceeds of equity ordinary share issue	1,980,262		1,980,262
At 31 December 2023	2,230,262	(1,186,436)	1,043,826



for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

1. General Information

Lendermarket Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in Ireland. The registered number of the company is 585178. The registered office of the company is 77 Sir Rogerson's Quay, Block C, Grand Canal Dock, Dublin 2, D02 VK60, Ireland which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company operations and its principal activities are set out in the Director's Report. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102).

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoice value of goods supplied by the company, exclusive of trade discounts and value added tax.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key estimates and assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the financial reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Estimating allowance for impairment losses in intangible assets

The company assessed impairment on intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The factors that the company considers important which could trigger an impairment review include the following: 1. Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results

Significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for overall business
 Significant negative industry or economic trends.

In determining the present value of estimated future cashflows expected to be generated from the continued use of the assets, the company is required to make estimates and assumptions that can materially affect the financial statements.

These assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment loss would be recognised whenever evidence exists that the carrying value is not recoverable. For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels of which there are separately identifiable cashflows.

An impairment loss is recognised and changed to profit or loss if the discounted expected future cashflows are less than the carrying amount. Fair value is estimated by discounting the expected future cashflows using a discount factor that reflects the risk-free rate of interest for a term consistent with the period of expected cashflows.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are valued at cost less accumulated amortisation.

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost in equal annual instalments over their estimated useful life of 10 years.



for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

33.3% Straight line

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The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Income Statement.

Research and development

Development expenditure is written off in the same financial year unless the director are satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period from which the company is expected to benefit.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments accounting policy

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other

consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the



for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

3. Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for at least one year from the date of approval of these financial statements.

At 31 December 2023 the Company had accumulated losses amounted to \leq 1,186,436. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company being able to trade profitably in the future and on the ongoing financial support from group companies. The Directors have considered the performance of the business subsequent to the year end and are fully satisfied that the Company will be profitable into the future.

On the basis of the foregoing the Directors believe that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on the going concern basis. The financial statements do not include any adjustment that would result from a situation where financial support was no longer forthcoming, for whatever reason, or where the Company failed to achieve the projected financial results.

4. Turnover

The whole of the company's turnover is attributable to its market in the Republic of Ireland and is derived from the principal activity.

2023

2022

5. Operating profit/(loss)

	2025	2022
	€	€
Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Amortisation of intangible assets	85,276	45,795
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,293	-
(Profit)/loss on foreign currencies	-	111
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6. Employees and remuneration Number of employees

The average number of persons employed (including executive director) during the financial year was as follows:

	2023 Number	2022 Number
Development Administration	4 5	4 5
	9	9
The staff costs comprise:	2023 €	2022 €
Wages and salaries	429,336	205,300



for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

7. Intangible assets

Cost

7.1.

At 1 January 2023 Additions	653,715 352,550
At 31 December 2023	1,006,265
Provision for diminution in value At 1 January 2023 Charge for financial year	 76,192 85,276
At 31 December 2023	161,468
Net book value At 31 December 2023	844,797
At 31 December 2022	577,523
Intangible assets prior financial year	Development Costs
	€
Cost	€
Cost At 1 January 2022 Additions	€ 261,942 391,773
At 1 January 2022	261,942
At 1 January 2022 Additions At 31 December 2022 Provision for diminution in	261,942 391,773
At 1 January 2022 Additions At 31 December 2022 Provision for	261,942 391,773
At 1 January 2022 Additions At 31 December 2022 Provision for diminution in value At 1 January 2022	261,942 391,773 653,715 30,397
At 1 January 2022 Additions At 31 December 2022 Provision for diminution in value At 1 January 2022 Charge for the financial year	261,942 391,773 653,715 30,397 45,795
At 1 January 2022 Additions At 31 December 2022 Provision for diminution in value At 1 January 2022 Charge for the financial year At 31 December 2022 Net book value	261,942 391,773 653,715 30,397 45,795 76,192



Development Costs €

for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

8. **Tangible assets**

0.	Tangible assets	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Total €
	Cost	c	C
	At 1 January 2023 Additions	- 3,877	- 3,877
	At 31 December 2023	3,877	3,877
	Depreciation At 1 January 2023 Charge for the financial year	- 1,293	- 1,293
	At 31 December 2023	1,293	1,293
	Net book value At 31 December 2023	2,584	2,584
9.	Debtors	2023 €	2022 €
	Trade debtors Other debtors Taxation (Note 11) Called up share capital not paid	26,824 3,261 13,328 350,827 394,240	149,526 3,261 - - - 152,787
10.	Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	 2023 €	2022 €
	Amounts failing due within one year	ť	e
	Client creditor balances Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Taxation (Note 11) Other creditors Accruals	518,076 60,867 - 37,419 72,950 32,685	702,942 124,206 1,629,061 60,225 16,625 17,685
		721,997	2,550,744

The amounts owed to group companies are unsecured, repayable on demand and interest free.

11.	Taxation	2023 €	2022 €
	Debtors: VAT	13,328	
	Creditors: VAT PAYE	37,419	43,545 16,680
		37,419	60,225



for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)

12.	Share capital			2023	2022
Des	cription	Number of Shares	Value of units	€	€
	Authorised Ordinary Shares of €1	1,000,000	€1 each	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Issued share capital Ordinary Shares of €1	2,230,262	€1 each	2,230,262	250,000

On October 2nd 2023 the Company issued 1,980,262 new shares at their nominal value of €1 each. All of the issued shares were issued to SA Financial Investments OÜ (its parent company).

13. Capital commitments

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 31 December 2023.

14. Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 1A in relation to the disclosure of transactions with group undertakings.

15. Parent and ultimate parent company

The company regards SA Financial Investments OÜ as its parent company.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is SA Financial Investments OÜ. The address of SA Financial Investments OÜ is Estonia.

The parent of the largest group in which the results are consolidated is SA Financial Investments OÜ. SA Financial Investments OÜ is registered in Estonia.

16. Post-Balance Sheet Events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year-end.

17. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on

12 July 2024 | 05:05 PDT



Lendermarket Limited
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



Supplementary information relating to the financial statements for the financial period ended 31 December 2023 not covered by the auditors report.

The following pages do not form part of the audited financial statements.

Lendermarket Limited SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TRADING STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

Sales	2023 € 1,250,994	2022 € 1,036,016
Cost of sales		
Direct costs	35,783	36,738
	35,783	36,738
Gross profit	1,215,211	999,278
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	429,336	205,300
Management expenses	-	222,875
Development and product management	277,004	156,851
Rent payable	9,617	6,863
Printing, postage and stationery	-	197
Advertising	142,569	418,814
Computer costs	60,852	28,676
Motor expenses	-	5,595
Travelling, meetings and subsistence	10,375	14,036
Legal and professional	3,000	74,932
Consultancy fees	56,751	25,940
Accountancy	21,006	3,582
Bank charges	2,662	5,560
Profit/loss on exchange	-	111
General expenses	5,134	10,873
Auditor's remuneration	22,500	30,375
Depreciation of tangible assets	1,293	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	85,276	45,795
	1,127,375	1,256,375
Net profit/(loss)	87,836	(257,097)





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