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# eHUBnordic ApS

Borupvang 3, 2750 Ballerup

Company reg. no. 36 95 95 17

## Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2016

The annual report have been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 29 May 2017.

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Claus Christensen  
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

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

## **Management's report**

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The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of eHUBnordic ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2016.

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

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position as on 31 December 2016 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2016.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Ballerup, 29 May 2017

### **Managing Director**

Morten Hübenbecker Poulsen

### **Board of directors**

Claus Christensen  
chairman

Anders Engel Christensen

Peter Kjær Jensen

Hemming Van

Morten Hübenbecker Poulsen

## **Independent auditor's report**

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### **To the shareholders of eHUBnordic ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the annual accounts of eHUBnordic ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2016, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts**

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report including an opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error and may be considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the annual accounts

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

## **Independent auditor's report**

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- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

### **Statement on the management's review**

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Copenhagen, 29 May 2017

### **Moore Stephens Danmark**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 13 86 45 78

**Henrik Paaske**  
State Authorised Public Accountant

**Michael Markussen**  
State Authorised Public Accountant

## Company data

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### **The company**

eHUBnordic ApS  
Borupvang 3  
2750 Ballerup

Company reg. no. 36 95 95 17  
Established: 25 June 2015  
Domicile: Ballerup  
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December  
2nd financial year

### **Board of directors**

Claus Christensen, chairman  
Anders Engel Christensen  
Peter Kjær Jensen  
Hemming Van  
Morten Hübenbecker Poulsen

### **Managing Director**

Morten Hübenbecker Poulsen

### **Auditors**

Moore Stephens Danmark, Statsautoriserede revisorer

## **Management's review**

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

Ehubnordic operates in the area of E-commerce. Targeted towards Nordic Business to Consumer brands, the company decompose process complexity for brands who have decided to enter internet portals in geographical areas where culture, language, distance, local requirements to e-commerce are challenging and different compared to their current domestic and regional market places.

Commenced operation in March 2016 Ehubnordic has been granted a pan Nordic license to the Alibaba internet platform in China, which reaches more than 350 million potential consumers.

During 2016 Ehubnordic has built its Nordic store on Alibaba Tmall Global and embedded processes which enables customers in China and brands in the Nordics to engage in secure and qualitative transactions.

Attracting activity from Nordic brands who have decided to explore e-commerce as the way to continued growth 2016 demonstrated that the value proposition from Ehubnordic is attractive.

It is the ambition to deploy the Ehubnordic concept to other areas.

### **Unusual matters**

The company has not been affected by unusual circumstances during the financial year.

### **Uncertainties as to recognition or measurement**

It is estimated that no specific uncertainties are related to recognition and measurement of the financial terms in the annual account.

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

The gross loss for the year is DKK -576.000 against DKK -9.000 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK -2.155.000 against DKK -9.000 last year.

2016 is the year of initiation and the results is better than planned due to the instigation of a focused culture. Based on this the management consider the results satisfactory.

The management expects that 2017 will result in a loss for the full year due to upscaling of the activity. From 2018 and onwards the results are expected to be positive.

### **Events subsequent to the financial year**

No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.



## **Accounting policies used**

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The annual report for eHUBnordic ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

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

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

### **Translation of foreign currency**

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials.

Debtors, creditors, and other monetary items in foreign currency are translated by using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or the recognition in the latest annual accounts of the amount owed or the liability is recognised in the profit and loss account under financial income and expenses.

## **Accounting policies used**

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Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currency and which are not considered to be investment assets purchased in foreign currencies are measured at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

### **The profit and loss account**

#### **Gross loss**

The gross loss comprises the net turnover and other external costs.

The net turnover comprises the value of services provided during the year, including outlay for customers less VAT and price reductions directly associated with the sale.

The turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account when the sale has been completed. This is generally considered to be the case when:

- The service has been provided before the end of the financial year
- There is a binding sales agreement
- The sales price has been determined
- The payment has been received, or it can with reasonable assurance be expected to be received.

Hereby, it is ensured that recognition does not take place until the total income and costs as well as the scope of completion on the balance sheet date can be determined reliably, and when it is likely that the economic benefits, including payments, will be received by the enterprise.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

#### **Staff costs**

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

#### **Depreciation, amortisation and writedown**

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible assets.

#### **Net financials**

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

## **Accounting policies used**

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### **Tax of the results for the year**

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

### **The balance sheet**

#### **Intangible fixed assets**

##### **Development projects, patents, and licences**

Development costs comprise e.g. salaries, wages, and amortisation which directly and indirectly refer to the development activities.

Clearly defined and identifiable development projects are recognised as intangible fixed assets provided that the technical feasibility, sufficient resources, and a potential market or a development opportunity can be demonstrated, and provided that it is the intention to produce, market or utilise the project. It is, however, a condition that the cost can be calculated reliably and that a sufficiently high degree of certainty indicates that future earnings will cover the costs for production, sales, and administration. Other development costs are recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with their realisation.

Development costs recognised in the balance sheet are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown.

After completion of the development work, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated financial useful life. Usually, the amortisation period is 3 years.

Gain and loss from the sale of development projects are measured as the difference between the sales price with deduction of sales costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Gain or loss are recognised in the profit and loss account as other operating income or other operating expenses respectively.

#### **Debtors**

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

#### **Accrued income and deferred expenses**

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

#### **Available funds**

Available funds comprise cash at bank and in hand.

## **Accounting policies used**

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### **Equity**

#### **Reserves for development costs**

Reserves for development costs comprise recognised development costs. The reserves can not be used as dividend or for payment of losses. The reserves are reduced or dissolved if the recognised development costs are amortised or abandoned. This takes place by direct transfer to the distributable reserves of the equity.

#### **Corporate tax and deferred tax**

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

### **Liabilities**

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

## Profit and loss account

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>1/1 - 31/12 2016</u>	<u>25/6 - 31/12 2015</u>
<b>Gross loss</b>	<b>-576.042</b>	<b>-8.920</b>
1 Staff costs	-2.153.559	0
Amortisation and writedown relating to intangible fixed assets	<u>-29.477</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>-2.759.078</b>	<b>-8.920</b>
3 Other financial costs	<u>-965</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Results before tax</b>	<b>-2.760.043</b>	<b>-8.920</b>
2 Tax on ordinary results	<u>605.000</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Results for the year</b>	<b><u>-2.155.043</u></b>	<b><u>-8.920</u></b>
<b>Proposed distribution of the results:</b>		
Allocated to reserve for development expenditure	804.724	0
Allocated from results brought forward	<u>-2.959.767</u>	<u>-8.920</u>
<b>Distribution in total</b>	<b><u>-2.155.043</u></b>	<b><u>-8.920</u></b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
4	Completed development projects	1.031.697	0
	Intangible fixed assets in total	<u>1.031.697</u>	<u>0</u>
	Deposits	66.150	0
	Financial fixed assets in total	<u>66.150</u>	<u>0</u>
	<b>Fixed assets in total</b>	<b><u>1.097.847</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
	Trade debtors	150.000	0
	Deferred tax assets	605.000	0
	Other debtors	115.009	0
	Accrued income and deferred expenses	34.662	0
	Debtors in total	<u>904.671</u>	<u>0</u>
	Available funds	<u>3.317.919</u>	<u>48.080</u>
	<b>Current assets in total</b>	<b><u>4.222.590</u></b>	<b><u>48.080</u></b>
	<b>Assets in total</b>	<b><u>5.320.437</u></b>	<b><u>48.080</u></b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
5	Contributed capital	333.333	50.000
7	Reserve for development expenditure	804.724	0
8	Results brought forward	3.797.970	-8.920
	<b>Equity in total</b>	<b><u>4.936.027</u></b>	<b><u>41.080</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
	Bank debts	98	0
	Trade creditors	155.000	7.000
	Other debts	229.312	0
	Short-term liabilities in total	<u>384.410</u>	<u>7.000</u>
	<b>Liabilities in total</b>	<b><u>384.410</u></b>	<b><u>7.000</u></b>
	<b>Equity and liabilities in total</b>	<b><u>5.320.437</u></b>	<b><u>48.080</u></b>

## 9 Contingencies

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	1/1 - 31/12 2016	25/6 - 31/12 2015
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	2.113.757	0
Other costs for social security	4.734	0
Other staff costs	35.068	0
	<u>2.153.559</u>	<u>0</u>
Average number of employees	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>2. Tax on ordinary results</b>		
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	-605.000	0
	<u>-605.000</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>3. Other financial costs</b>		
Other financial costs	965	0
	<u>965</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>4. Completed development projects</b>		
Additions during the year	1.061.174	0
<b>Cost 31 December 2016</b>	<u>1.061.174</u>	<u>0</u>
Amortisation for the year	-29.477	0
<b>Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2016</b>	<u>-29.477</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Book value 31 December 2016</b>	<u>1.031.697</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>5. Contributed capital</b>		
Contributed capital 1 January 2016	50.000	50.000
Cash capital increase	283.333	0
	<u>333.333</u>	<u>50.000</u>



## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2016</u>	<u>31/12 2015</u>
<b>6. Share premium account</b>		
Share premium account 1 January 2016	0	0
Share premium account for the year	6.766.657	0
Dissolution of share premium account	<u>-6.766.657</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u><b>0</b></u>	<u><b>0</b></u>
<b>7. Reserve for development expenditure</b>		
Reserve for development expenditure 1 January 2016	0	0
Allocated to reserve for development expenditure for the year	<u>804.724</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u><b>804.724</b></u>	<u><b>0</b></u>
<b>8. Results brought forward</b>		
Results brought forward 1 January 2016	-8.920	0
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	-2.959.767	-8.920
Dissolution of share premium account	<u>6.766.657</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u><b>3.797.970</b></u>	<u><b>-8.920</b></u>
<b>9. Contingencies</b>		
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>		
		DKK in thousands
Contingent liabilities in total		<u>80</u>