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# *EchoEcho ApS*

Teglværksgade, 37,1, DK-2100 København Ø

## Annual Report for 2021

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CVR No. 40 15 48 09

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted  
at the Annual General  
Meeting of the  
company  
on 15/3 2022

Mathias Lysholm  
Faaborg  
Chairman of the  
general meeting



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# Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of EchoEcho ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2021 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2021.

We recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

København Ø, 22 February 2022

## Executive Board

Mathias Lysholm Faaborg  
CEO

## Board of Directors

Vilhelm Eigil Hahn-Petersen  
Chairman

Peter Johan Sønderby-Wagner

# Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholder of EchoEcho ApS

## Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of EchoEcho ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

## Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described 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 International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report 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 and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, 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.

# Independent Auditor's report

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Financial Statements 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 contents of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent 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 internal control that we identify during our audit.

Hellerup, 22 February 2022

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Jacob F Christiansen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne18628

Kristian Højgaard Carlsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne44112

## Company information

<b>The Company</b>	EchoEcho ApS  Teglværksgade, 37,1 DK-2100 København Ø  CVR No: 40 15 48 09 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
<b>Board of Directors</b>	Vilhelm Eigil Hahn-Petersen, chairman Peter Johan Sønderby-Wagner
<b>Executive board</b>	Mathias Lysholm Faaborg
<b>Auditors</b>	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 2900 Hellerup

## Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
<b>Gross loss</b>		<b>-32,442</b>	<b>-44,394</b>
Amortisation and impairment losses of intangible assets		-678,057	-125,818
<b>Profit/loss before financial income and expenses</b>		<b>-710,499</b>	<b>-170,212</b>
Financial income	3	2,181	0
Financial expenses	4	-943	-972
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-709,261</b>	<b>-171,184</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	155,965	37,531
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>-553,296</b>	<b>-133,653</b>

## Distribution of profit

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>		
Retained earnings	-553,296	-133,653
	<b>-553,296</b>	<b>-133,653</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Assets

	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Completed development projects		0	523,057
<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>523,057</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>523,057</b>
Trade receivables		0	19,474
Receivables from group enterprises		0	193,690
Other receivables		13,798	0
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		40,965	54,531
Prepayments		0	1,733
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>54,763</b>	<b>269,428</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>158,174</b>	<b>132,723</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>212,937</b>	<b>402,151</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>212,937</b>	<b>925,208</b>

## Balance sheet 31 December

### Liabilities and equity

	Note	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Share capital		50,000	50,000
Reserve for development costs		0	407,984
Retained earnings		-1,030,625	-885,313
<b>Equity</b>		<b>-980,625</b>	<b>-427,329</b>
Provision for deferred tax		0	115,000
<b>Provisions</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>115,000</b>
Trade payables		12,055	109,406
Payables to group enterprises		1,161,507	1,094,052
Other payables		20,000	34,079
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>1,193,562</b>	<b>1,237,537</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>1,193,562</b>	<b>1,237,537</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>212,937</b>	<b>925,208</b>

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## Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	50,000	407,984	-885,313	-427,329
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment for the year	0	-407,984	407,984	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-553,296	-553,296
<b>Equity at 31 December</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1,030,625</b>	<b>-980,625</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 1. Going concern

The result for the year shows a loss of DKK 553,296 and a negative equity of DKK 980,625.

The company's parent company Luxplus ApS has submitted a Letter of Comfort, which is why the company's continued operation is ensured. The Letter of Comfort is valid for the period 1 January 2022 - 31 December 2022. It is the management's assessment that the Letter of Comfort will be extended if it is required to ensure the company's continued operation after the expiry of the Letter of Comfort.

## 2. Key activities

The company's activity is to purchase and resell goods on an online platform.

## 3. Financial income

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Other financial income	2,181	0
	<u>2,181</u>	<u>0</u>

## 4. Financial expenses

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Other financial expenses	680	972
Exchange loss	263	0
	<u>943</u>	<u>972</u>

## 5. Income tax expense

	2021 DKK	2020 DKK
Current tax for the year	-40,965	-54,531
Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	-115,000	17,000
	<u>-155,965</u>	<u>-37,531</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 6. Intangible fixed assets

	Completed development projects
	DKK
Cost at 1 January	716,250
Additions for the year	155,000
Cost at 31 December	871,250
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	193,193
Impairment losses for the year	678,057
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	871,250
Carrying amount at 31 December	0

## 7. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

### Contingent liabilities

The group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of CC Toaster Invest ApS, which is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

The company is involved in normal business disputes. Although the final outcome of these cases is unpredictable, in the opinion of the management, these cases will not have any significant effect on the company's result or financial situation.

## 8. Related parties and disclosure of consolidated financial statements

### Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of the Parent Company of the group:

Name	Place of registered office
CC Toaster Holding I ApS	c/o CataCap Management A/S Øster Allé 42, 7. 2100 København Ø

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 9. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of EchoEcho ApS for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2021 are presented in DKK.

### Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

### Translation policies

Danish kroner is used as the presentation currency. All other currencies are regarded as foreign currencies.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

## Income statement

### Net sales

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

### Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and as well as office expenses, etc.

## Gross loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

## Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation and impairment of intangible assets.

## Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

## Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with CC Toaster Invest ApS and other companies in Denmark. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

# Balance sheet

## Intangible fixed assets

### *Development projects*

Costs of development projects comprise salaries, amortisation and other expenses directly or indirectly attributable to the Company's development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable and in respect of which technical feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be demonstrated, and where it is the intention to manufacture, market or use the project, are recognised as intangible assets. This applies if sufficient certainty exists that the value in use of future earnings can cover cost of sales, distribution and administrative expenses involved as well as the development costs.

Development projects that do not meet the criteria for recognition in the balance sheet are recognised as expenses in the income statement as incurred.

Capitalised development costs are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses or at a lower recoverable amount. An amount corresponding to the recognised development costs is allocated to the equity item 'Reserve for development costs'. The reserve comprises only development costs recognised in financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2016. The reserve is reduced by amortisation of and impairment losses on the development projects on a continuing basis.

As of the date of completion, capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the expected economic benefit from the development work. The amortisation period is 5 year.

## Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

## Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

## Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

## Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.