
FACT Danmark A/S

Kirstinehøj 17, DK-2770 Kastrup

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2017

CVR No 19 73 07 00

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
7 /6 2018

Andreas Trojel Kloster
Chairman of the General
Meeting

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Management's Statement and Auditor's Report	
Management's Statement	1
Independent Auditor's Report	2
Company Information	
Company Information	4
Financial Statements	
Income Statement 1 January - 31 December	5
Balance Sheet 31 December	6
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9

Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of FACT Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017.

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 2017 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2017.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Kastrup, 7 June 2018

Executive Board

Flemming Jacobsen

Board of Directors

Andreas Trojel Kloster
Chairman

Hanne Elise Christensen

Flemming Jacobsen

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of FACT Danmark A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of FACT Danmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017, 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. 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:

Independent Auditor's Report

- 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 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, 7 June 2018

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Bo Schou-Jacobsen
statsautoriseret revisor
mne28703

Anders Røjleskov
statsautoriseret revisor
mne28699

Company Information

The Company

FACT Danmark A/S
Kirstinehøj 17
DK-2770 Kastrup

CVR No: 19 73 07 00

Financial period: 1 January - 31 December

Financial year: 21st financial year

Municipality of reg. office: Tårnby

Board of Directors

Andreas Trojel Kloster, Chairman
Hanne Elise Christensen
Flemming Jacobsen

Executive Board

Flemming Jacobsen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2017 DKK	2016 DKK
Gross profit/loss		5,219,754	5,177,488
Staff expenses	2	-4,391,996	-4,025,379
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment		-83,224	-58,731
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		744,534	1,093,378
Other financial income		408	134
Other financial expenses		-1,040	-1,031
Profit/loss before tax		743,902	1,092,481
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	-164,481	-59,050
Net profit/loss for the year		579,421	1,033,431

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		579,421	1,033,431
		579,421	1,033,431

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u> DKK	<u>2016</u> DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		63,700	84,447
Leasehold improvements		126,736	0
Property, plant and equipment	4	<u>190,436</u>	<u>84,447</u>
Deposits		10,133	10,132
Fixed asset investments		<u>10,133</u>	<u>10,132</u>
Fixed assets		<u>200,569</u>	<u>94,579</u>
Trade receivables		3,735,463	3,453,672
Receivables from group enterprises		10,946,250	14,635,713
Deferred tax asset		21,575	22,517
Prepayments		57,071	12,929
Receivables		<u>14,760,359</u>	<u>18,124,831</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>2,588</u>	<u>2,758</u>
Currents assets		<u>14,762,947</u>	<u>18,127,589</u>
Assets		<u>14,963,516</u>	<u>18,222,168</u>

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2017</u> DKK	<u>2016</u> DKK
Share capital		500,000	500,000
Retained earnings		<u>10,386,876</u>	<u>9,807,455</u>
Equity		<u>10,886,876</u>	<u>10,307,455</u>
Trade payables		2,612,774	6,246,846
Tax payable (Payables to group enterprises)		412,294	491,310
Other payables		<u>1,051,572</u>	<u>1,176,557</u>
Short-term debt		<u>4,076,640</u>	<u>7,914,713</u>
Debt		<u>4,076,640</u>	<u>7,914,713</u>
Liabilities and equity		<u>14,963,516</u>	<u>18,222,168</u>
Main activity	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	5		
Related parties	6		
Accounting Policies	7		

Statement of Changes in Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> DKK	<u>Retained earnings</u> DKK	<u>Total</u> DKK
Equity at 1 January	500,000	9,807,455	10,307,455
Net profit/loss for the year	0	579,421	579,421
Equity at 31 December	500,000	10,386,876	10,886,876

Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Main activity

The Company's activity in the financial year consisted of distribution and transport services.

	2017	2016
	DKK	DKK
2 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	3,892,199	3,625,981
Pensions	312,899	243,781
Other social security expenses	50,654	52,501
Other staff expenses	136,244	103,116
	<u>4,391,996</u>	<u>4,025,379</u>

Average number of employees	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
------------------------------------	----------	----------

3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

Current tax for the year	163,539	242,550
Deferred tax for the year	942	778
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	-184,278
	<u>164,481</u>	<u>59,050</u>

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
	DKK	DKK
Cost at 1 January	1,126,626	80,893
Additions for the year	59,310	129,904
Disposals for the year	-874,550	-80,893
Cost at 31 December	<u>311,386</u>	<u>129,904</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	1,042,179	80,893
Depreciation for the year	53,598	3,168
Impairment and depreciation of sold assets for the year	-848,091	-80,893
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	<u>247,686</u>	<u>3,168</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>63,700</u>	<u>126,736</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2017</u> DKK	<u>2016</u> DKK
5 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Contingent liabilities, including lease obligations	<u>796,530</u>	<u>0</u>

The company is jointly taxed with other Danish companies and branches of the DPDHL Group. The Company and the other companies and branches subject to joint taxation have unlimited, joint and several liability for Danish corporation taxes.

6 Related parties

The Company's direct parent, DHL Global Forwarding (Denmark) A/S, does not prepare consolidated financial statements pursuant to section 112(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The Company's ultimate parent, which prepares consolidated financial statements into which the Company is incorporated as a subsidiary, is Deutsche Post AG, DE 53105 Bonn.

The Group Annual Report may be obtained at the following address:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
Deutsche Post AG	DE 53105 Bonn, Germany

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of FACT Danmark A/S for 2017 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2017 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost method.

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, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed account estimates for 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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from logistics services is recognised in the income statement when the sale is considered effected based on the following criteria:

- the services are rendered
- a binding sales agreement has been made;
- the amount of revenue and income can be reliably measured; and
- payment has been received or may with reasonable certainty be expected to be received.

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

Freight and other transportation expenses, etc

Freight and other transportation expenses, etc includes costs for carriers, and other costs used in generating the year's revenue.

Other external expenses

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

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, revenue has not been disclosed in the Annual Report.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Depreciation and impairment losses

Depreciation and impairment losses comprise depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

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

Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with Danish Group Enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation with the subsidiaries is allocated to enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable incomes (full allocation with credit for tax losses).

Balance Sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	3-5 years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Assets costing less than DKK 13,200 are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

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.

Prepayments

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities.

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. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within the same legal tax entity.

Financial debts

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