Danxx ApS

Skodsborg Strandvej 182, 2942 Skodsborg

CVR no. 29 93 07 32

Annual report 2019

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 24 August 2020

Chairman:

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Søren Pedersen

Penneo dokumentnøgle: 2BSUW-ST2V0-EA12S-7JUMG-XZWPN-HC83H

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Statement by the Executive Board

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of Danxx ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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 of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Skodsborg, 24 August 2020
Executive Board:

Ole Steen Bruun Nielsen	Søren Pedersen

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Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Danxx ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Danxx ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are 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 of the Company at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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 rules and requirements.

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 as to 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 the 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.

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Independent auditor's report

- 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 note 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.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, 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 conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Odense, 24 August 2020
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Morten Schougaard Sørensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne32129

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Management's review

Company details

Name	Danxx ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Skodsborg Strandvej 182, 2942 Skodsborg
CVR no.	29 93 07 32
Established	30 September 2006
Registered office	Rudersdal
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Executive Board	Ole Steen Bruun Nielsen Søren Pedersen
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Englandsgade 25, P.O. Box 200, 5100 Odense C, Denmark

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Management's review

Business review

According to the statutes the aim of the company is to carry on trade and associated operations.The core business of the company is the sale of vehicles and spare parts to Relief and Development projects and B2B in the third world. Currently the company is inactive.

Financial review

The income statement for 2019 shows a loss of DKK 2,880 against a profit of DKK 9,942 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2019 shows equity of DKK 223,442.

Events after the balance sheet date

In 2020 the outbreak of Covid-19 in Denmark and the rest of the world has challenged the business environment. Management expects that the outbreak will not have material impact on the expectations for 2020 and the position of the company as a going concern.

Outlook

The company expects no activity in 2020 and a result similar to 2019.

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Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK	2019	2018
	Gross loss	-8,710	-25,415
3	Staff costs	0	0
	Profit/loss before net financials	-8,710	-25,415
	Income from investments in group entities	0	-60,566
4	Financial income	5,470	115,968
	Financial expenses	-454	-158
	Profit/loss before tax	-3,694	29,829
5	Tax for the year	814	-19,887
	Profit/loss for the year	-2,880	9,942
	Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-2,880	9,942
		-2,880	9,942

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Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2019	2018
	ASSETS		
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Receivables from group entities	201,227	251,533
	Deferred tax assets	18,765	18,454
	Income taxes receivable	503	0
		220,495	269,987
	Cash	7,863	1,622
	Total non-fixed assets	228,358	271,609
	TOTAL ASSETS	228,358	271,609
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
6	Share capital	130,000	130,000
	Retained earnings	93,442	96,322
	Total equity	223,442	226,322
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Bank debt	0	29,817
	Other payables	4,916	15,470
		4,916	45,287
	Total liabilities other than provisions	4,916	45,287
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	228,358	271,609

1 Accounting policies
2 Events after the balance sheet date
7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
8 Collateral
9 Related parties

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Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2019	130,000	96,322	226,322
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	-2,880	-2,880
Equity at 31 December 2019	130,000	93,442	223,442

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Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Danxx ApS for 2019 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods, is recognised in revenue when transfer of the most significant rewards and risks to the buyer has taken place and provided that the income can be reliably measured and payment is expected to be received. The date of the transfer of the most significant rewards and risks is based on standardised terms of delivery based on Incoterms® 2010.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Gross loss

The items revenue and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross loss in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Profit/loss from investments in subsidiaries

A proportionate share of the underlying entities' profit/loss after tax is recognised in the income statement according to the equity method. Shares of profit/loss after tax in subsidiaries are presented as separate line items in the income statement. Full elimination of intra-group gains/losses is made for equity investments in subsidiaries.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

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Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The entity is jointly taxed with other group entities. The total Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit/loss-making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income (full absorption).

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Balance sheet

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured according to the equity method.

On initial recognition, equity investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost, i.e. plus transaction costs. The cost is allocated in accordance with the acquisition method; see the accounting policies regarding business combinations.

Identified increases in value and goodwill, if any, compared to the underlying entity's net asset value are amortised in accordance with the accounting policies for the assets and liabilities to which they can be attributed. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement.

Dividend received is deduced from the carrying amount.

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates measured at net asset value are subject to impairment test requirements if there is any indication of impairment.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Cash

Cash comprise cash and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

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Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Equity

Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The net revaluation reserve according to the equity method includes net revaluations of investments in subsidiaries and associates relative to cost. The reserve can be eliminated in case of losses, realisation of investments or a change in accounting estimates. The reserve cannot be recognised at a negative amount.

Proposed dividends

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability once adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividends expected to be distributed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under "Equity".

Provisions

Provisions comprise anticipated expenses relating to warranty commitments, onerous contracts, restructurings, etc. Provisions are recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation at the balance sheet date as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are measured at net realisable value or at fair value if the obligation is expected to be settled far into the future.

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

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Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

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2 Events after the balance sheet date

In 2020 the outbreak of Covid-19 in Denmark and the rest of the world has challenged the business environment. Management expects that the outbreak will not have material impact on the expectations for 2020 and the position of the company as a going concern.

3 Staff costs

The Company has no employees.

DKK	2019	2018
4 Financial income		
Interest receivable, group entities	5,470	6,098
Other financial income	0	109,870
	5,470	115,968
5 Tax for the year		
Estimated tax charge for the year	-234	0
Deferred tax adjustments in the year	-580	19,887
	-814	19,887

6 Share capital

The share capital consists of 260 shares with a nominal value of 500 DKK.

The Company's share capital has remained DKK 130,000 over the past 5 years.

7 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

The company is jointly taxed with its parent, Dangroup ApS, which acts as management company, and is jointly and severally liable with other jointly taxed group entities for payment of income taxes as well as withholding taxes on interest, royalties and dividends.

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8 Collateral

The company has provided joint and several guarantees for Dangroup ApS' engagements with Danske Bank.

9 Related parties

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile	Requisitioning of the parent company's consolidated financial statements
Dangroup ApS	Skodsborg	www.cvr.dk

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Ole Steen Bruun Nielsen
Direktion
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2020-08-24 13:58:48Z
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Søren Pedersen
Direktion
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Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-889528945845
IP: 176.21.xxx.xxx
2020-08-24 14:30:47Z
NEM ID

Søren Pedersen
Dirigent
På vegne af: Danxx ApS
Serienummer: PID:9208-2002-2-889528945845
IP: 176.21.xxx.xxx
2020-08-24 14:30:47Z
NEM ID

Morten Schougaard Soerensen
Statsautoriseret revisor
På vegne af: EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
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IP: 85.83.xxx.xxx
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