

XPO DANMARK ApS

**Sundkrogsgade 21, c/o Harbour House, DK-
2100 Copenhagen**

CVR no. 36 46 31 63

Annual report for 2020

Adopted at the annual general
meeting on 4 June 2021



Emil Skov
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of XPO DANMARK ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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 company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.


The executive board recommends that the annual report should be approved at the annual general meeting.

Copenhagen, 4 June 2021

Executive board



Saskia Soete De Boosere
Manager



Lander Mestlugh
Manager



Nadine Francine Coudyser
Manager

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of XPO DANMARK ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of XPO DANMARK ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 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 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 the 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.
- 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.

Independent auditor's report

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 management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover 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 management's review and, in doing so, consider whether 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 management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Copenhagen, 4 June 2021

Redmark
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 29 44 27 89


Anders Schelde-Møllerup Funder
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. mne30220

Company details

The company

XPO DANMARK ApS
Sundkrogsgade 21
c/o Harbour House
DK-2100 Copenhagen

Telephone: 47384484

CVR no.: 36 46 31 63

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2020

Domicile: Copenhagen

Executive board

Saskia Soete De Boosere
Lander Mesthagh
Nadine Francine Coudyser

Auditors

Redmark
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Dirch Passers Allé 76
DK-2000 Frederiksberg

Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent company

The group annual report of may be obtained at the following address:

Kortrijk XPO cvba
Doorniksesteenweg 216
BE 8500 Kortrijk
34022 Kortrijk
Belgium

Management's review

Business review

The principal activity of the company is to organise both public and business-oriented fairs and events in Denmark.

Recognition and measurement uncertainties

The recognition and measurement of items in the annual report is not associated with any uncertainty, except for the recognition and measurement of the deferred tax.

Unusual matters

The company's financial position at 31 December 2020 and the results of its operations for the financial year ended 31 December 2020 are not affected by any unusual matters.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2020 shows a loss of DKK 46,416, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2020 shows equity of DKK 719,210.

We set up the Architect@Work www.architectatwork.dk. At this fair, exhibitors only show novelties to architects. The first editions of the fair take place annually, to have the fair confirmed in the market. After that the fair goes on biannually, partly because the supply of novelties in an annual regime would not be able to continue. Therefore, a fair took place in 2020.

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the company's financial position.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
Gross profit		-43,030	-397,361
Financial income		603	784
Financial expenses		<u>-16,780</u>	<u>-10,695</u>
Profit/loss before tax		-59,207	-407,272
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	<u>12,791</u>	<u>88,774</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>-46,416</u>	<u>-318,498</u>
 Distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		<u>-46,416</u>	<u>-318,498</u>
		<u>-46,416</u>	<u>-318,498</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
Assets			
Trade receivables		68,395	19,961
Other receivables		227,441	59,221
Deferred tax asset		101,565	88,774
Corporation tax		36,000	28,000
Prepayments		24,405	177,042
Receivables		<u>457,806</u>	<u>372,998</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>282,404</u>	<u>425,817</u>
Total current assets		<u>740,210</u>	<u>798,815</u>
Total assets		<u><u>740,210</u></u>	<u><u>798,815</u></u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u> DKK	<u>2019</u> DKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		50,590	50,590
Retained earnings		<u>668,620</u>	<u>715,036</u>
Equity		<u>719,210</u>	<u>765,626</u>
Trade payables		21,000	21,000
Payables to group companies		<u>0</u>	<u>12,189</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>21,000</u>	<u>33,189</u>
Total liabilities		<u>21,000</u>	<u>33,189</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>740,210</u>	<u>798,815</u>
Contingent liabilities	3		

Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2020	50,590	715,036	765,626
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-46,416	-46,416
Equity at 31 December 2020	<u>50,590</u>	<u>668,620</u>	<u>719,210</u>

Notes

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
1 Staff expenses		
Average number of employees	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
	DKK	DKK
2 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Deferred tax	<u>-12,791</u>	<u>-88,774</u>
	<u>-12,791</u>	<u>-88,774</u>

3 Contingent liabilities

The company has not assumed any liabilities, in excess of the liabilities resulting from its ordinary business.

Accounting policies

The annual report of XPO DANMARK ApS for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2020 is presented in DKK

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits 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 from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the items from 'Revenue' to and including 'Other external expenses' are consolidated into one item stated as Gross profit / Gross loss.

Accounting policies

Revenue

Net revenue from planning and carrying out fairs etc. is recognized in the income statement in connection with holding the fairs etc. Costs incurred in connection with sales and planning of fairs in advance of the fairs taking place are capitalized to the extent that contracts have been concluded.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, liabilities and foreign currency transactions and surcharges and allowances under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme, etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost. Write-downs for bad debts are based on individual assessment of receivables.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise costs incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.