

# **Dantaxi4x48 A/S**

Kongevej 135 A, 2830 Virum

Company reg. no. 39 17 49 01

## **Annual report**

**1 January - 31 December 2019**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 10 July 2020.

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**Uffe Krarup**  
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS 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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Today, the board of directors and the managing director have presented the annual report of Dantaxi4x48 A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019.

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

We consider the accounting policies appropriate and, in our opinion, the financial statements provide a fair presentation of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2019.

We are of the opinion that the management commentary presents a fair account of the issues dealt with.

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

Virum, 3 July 2020

### Managing Director

Carsten Aastrup  
CEO

### Board of directors

Lars Christian Christiansen  
Chairman

Uffe Krarup

Carsten Aastrup

## Independent auditor's report

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To the shareholder of Dantaxi4x48 A/S

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dantaxi4x48 A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2019, which comprise accounting policies, income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements present a fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities, and financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the company's activities 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 and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethical requirements for auditors (IESBA's Code of Ethics), 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.

### Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that provide a fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Management is also responsible for such internal control as the 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 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 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 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.

## Independent auditor's report

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As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing, and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment 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 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 and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's preparation of the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists arising from 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 disclosures in notes, and whether the financial statements reflect the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a 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 commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on and the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we express no assurance opinion thereon.

## Independent auditor's report

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management commentary and to consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the evidence obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

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

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that management commentary is consistent with the financial statements and that it has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not discover any material misstatement in the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 3 July 2020

### **Redmark**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 29 44 27 89

### **Henrik Juul Thomsen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne33734

## Company information

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<b>The company</b>	Dantaxi4x48 A/S Kongevej 135 A 2830 Virum
	Company reg. no. 39 17 49 01 Established: 19 December 2017 Domicile: Financial year: 1 January - 31 December 2nd financial year
<b>Board of directors</b>	Lars Christian Christiansen, Chairman Uffe Krarup Carsten Aastrup
<b>Managing Director</b>	Carsten Aastrup, CEO
<b>Auditors</b>	Redmark Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 76 2000 Frederiksberg
<b>Bankers</b>	Nykredit Bank A/S
<b>Parent company</b>	Greenfleet A/S

## Management commentary

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

The company's purpose is to provide services to affiliated license holders in accordance with the tax law applicable at all times.

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

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 2.242.447,0 against DKK -20.000,0 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 1.561.617,0 against DKK -15.600,0 last year. Management considers the net profit for the year satisfactory.

### **Events occurring after the end of the financial year**

After the end of the financial year, the outbreak of the disease COVID19 occurred as a result of the spread of Coronavirus. It is estimated that the company's business areas may be affected by the outbreak. Even though it is at an early stage to assess its effects, it is the management's assessment that the outbreak can result in significant financial consequences for the company for the coming financial year.

Furthermore there are after the end of the financial year no events that can significantly affect the company's commercial position.



## Income statement

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All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	1/1 2019 - 31/12 2019	19/12 2017 - 31/12 2018
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>2.242.447</b>	<b>-20.000</b>
1 Staff costs	-120.000	0
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>2.122.447</b>	<b>-20.000</b>
Other financial income	32.897	0
2 Other financial costs	-134.783	0
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>2.020.561</b>	<b>-20.000</b>
Tax on ordinary results	-458.944	4.400
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>1.561.617</b>	<b>-15.600</b>
<b>Proposed appropriation of net profit:</b>		
Transferred to retained earnings	1.561.617	0
Allocated from retained earnings	0	-15.600
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>1.561.617</b>	<b>-15.600</b>

## Statement of financial position at 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Amounts owed by group enterprises	3.218.414	0
Deferred tax assets	0	4.400
Other debtors	0	1.500.000
Total receivables	<u>3.218.414</u>	<u>1.504.400</u>
Cash on hand and demand deposits	<u>407.823</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b><u>3.626.237</u></b>	<b><u>1.504.400</u></b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>3.626.237</u></b>	<b><u>1.504.400</u></b>

## Statement of financial position at 31 December

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All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<u>Note</u>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed capital		1.000.000	1.000.000
Share premium		500.000	500.000
Retained earnings		<u>1.546.017</u>	<u>-15.600</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<b><u>3.046.017</u></b>	<b><u>1.484.400</u></b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>			
Bank debts		100.676	0
Trade creditors		25.000	20.000
Tax payables to group enterprises		<u>454.544</u>	<u>0</u>
Total short term liabilities other than provisions		<u>580.220</u>	<u>20.000</u>
<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b><u>580.220</u></b>	<b><u>20.000</u></b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>3.626.237</u></b>	<b><u>1.504.400</u></b>

**3 Charges and security**

**4 Contingencies**

## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Share premium</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2019	1.000.000	500.000	-15.600	1.484.400
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1.561.617</u>	<u>1.561.617</u>
	<b><u>1.000.000</u></b>	<b><u>500.000</u></b>	<b><u>1.546.017</u></b>	<b><u>3.046.017</u></b>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	1/1 2019 - 31/12 2019	19/12 2017 - 31/12 2018
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>1. Staff costs</b>		
Salaries and wages	120.000	0
	<u>120.000</u>	<u>0</u>
Average number of employees	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>2. Other financial costs</b>		
Financial costs, group enterprises	58.408	0
Other financial costs	76.375	0
	<u>134.783</u>	<u>0</u>

### 3. Charges and security

The company has not per 31st of December 2019 provided mortgage or securities.

### 4. Contingencies

#### Joint taxation

With Greenfleet Holding A/S, company reg. no 39926474 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

The total tax payable under the joint taxation scheme totals DKK 0.

The liability relating to obligations in connection with withholding tax on dividends, interest, and royalties represents an estimated maximum of DKK 0.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

## Accounting policies

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The annual report for Dantaxi4x48 A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

### Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the income statement concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs are recognised in the income statement, including depreciations amortisations, writedowns for impairment, provisions, and reversals due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when it seems probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be reliably measured.

Liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it is seems probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the company and the value of the liability can be reliably measured.

Assets and liabilities are measured at cost at the initial recognition. Hereafter, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, allowing a constant effective interest rate to be recognised during the useful life of the asset or liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost less any payments, plus/less accrued amortisations of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the useful life of the liability.

Upon recognition and measurement, allowances are made for such predictable losses and risks which may arise prior to the presentation of the annual report and concern matters that exist on the reporting date.

## Income statement

### Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue from taxi office activities, other operating income, and external costs.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

## Accounting policies

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### Staff costs

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

### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses 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 income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year.

### Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

## Statement of financial position

### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to the net realisable value.

### Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank.

### Equity

#### Share premium

Share premium comprises premium payments made in connection with the issue of shares. Costs incurred for carrying through an issue are deducted from the premium. The premium reserve can be used for dividend, for issuing bonus shares, and for covering losses.

### Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivables and tax liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position with 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 receivables and tax liabilities are offset to the extent that a legal right of set-off exists and the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

## Accounting policies

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According to the rules of joint taxation, Dantaxi4x48 A/S is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is tax on all temporary differences in the carrying amount and tax base of assets and liabilities measured on the basis of the planned application of the asset and disposal of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carryforward, are recognised at their expected realisable value, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by setoff in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisation value.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates of applicable legislation at the reporting date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

### **Liabilities other than provisions**

Liabilities other than provisions relating to investment properties are measured at amortised cost.

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