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# ***DANX Holding III ApS***

Vejleåvej 9, DK-2635 Ishøj

## **Annual Report for 8 May 2018 - 30 June 2019**

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CVR No 39 55 67 31

The Annual Report was  
presented and adopted at  
the Annual General  
Meeting of the Company on  
30/10 2019

Sadik El Mahdaoui  
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 Annual Report of DANX Holding III ApS for the financial year 8 May 2018 - 30 June 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 at 30 June 2019 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2018/19.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

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

Ishøj, 30 October 2019

## Executive Board

Søren Byder Gønge

## Board of Directors

Christian Riis-Hansen  
Chairman

Peter Korsholm

Bob Thorhauge

Klaus Rud Sejling

Søren Byder Gønge

# Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of DANX Holding III ApS

## Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 June 2019 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 8 May 2018 - 30 June 2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of DANX Holding III ApS for the financial year 8 May 2018 - 30 June 2019, 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.

## 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 Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

# Independent Auditor's Report

## 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

## Independent Auditor's Report

- 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, 30 October 2019

**PricewaterhouseCoopers**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

*CVR No 33 77 12 31*

Flemming Eghoff  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne30221

Thomas Baunkjær Andersen  
State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne35483

## Company Information

### The Company

DANX Holding III ApS  
Vejeåvej 9  
DK-2635 Ishøj

CVR No: 39 55 67 31  
Financial period: 8 May - 30 June  
Incorporated: 8 May 2018  
Financial year: 1st financial year  
Municipality of reg. office: Ishøj

### Board of Directors

Christian Riis-Hansen, Chairman  
Peter Korsholm  
Bob Thorhauge  
Klaus Rud Sejling  
Søren Byder Gønge

### Executive Board

Søren Byder Gønge

### Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Strandvejen 44  
DK-2900 Hellerup

# **Management's Review**

## **Key activities**

The Company's key activity is, directly or through the holding of investments in other companies, to have investments in group companies.

## **Development in the year**

The income statement of the Company for 2018/19 shows a loss of TDKK 3,360, and at 30 June 2019 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of TDKK 160,271.

## **Subsequent events**

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.



## Income Statement 8 May - 30 June

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018/19</u> TDKK
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>-46</b>
Financial income		1.397
Financial expenses	1	<u>-5.659</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-4.308</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	2	<u>948</u>
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b><u>-3.360</u></b>

## Distribution of profit

### Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings		<u>-3.360</u>
		<b><u>-3.360</u></b>

## Balance Sheet 30 June

### Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018/19</u> TDKK
Investments in subsidiaries	3	330.337
<b>Fixed asset investments</b>		<b>330.337</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>330.337</b>
Receivables from group enterprises		220
Other receivables		120
Deferred tax asset		72
Corporation tax receivable from group enterprises		876
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>1.288</b>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<b>85</b>
<b>Currents assets</b>		<b>1.373</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>331.710</b>

# Balance Sheet 30 June

## Liabilities and equity

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2018/19</u> TDKK
Share capital		50
Retained earnings		160.221
<b>Equity</b>		<b><u>160.271</u></b>
Credit institutions		142.803
<b>Long-term debt</b>	4	<b><u>142.803</u></b>
Credit institutions	4	17.410
Trade payables		25
Payables to group enterprises		11.201
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b><u>28.636</u></b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b><u>171.439</u></b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b><u>331.710</u></b>
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## Statement of Changes in Equity

	<u>Share capital</u> TDKK	<u>Retained earnings</u> TDKK	<u>Total</u> TDKK
Equity at 8 May	50	0	50
Contribution from group	0	163.581	163.581
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-3.360	-3.360
<b>Equity at 30 June</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>160.221</b>	<b>160.271</b>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

	2018/19
	TDKK
<b>1 Financial expenses</b>	
Interest paid to group enterprises	18
Other financial expenses	5.641
	<u>5.659</u>
<b>2 Tax on profit/loss for the year</b>	
Current tax for the year	-876
Deferred tax for the year	-72
	<u>-948</u>
<b>3 Investments in subsidiaries</b>	
Cost at 8 May	0
Additions for the year	330.337
<b>Carrying amount at 30 June</b>	<u>330.337</u>

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership	Equity	Net profit/loss for the year
Danx Group A/S	Ishøj	643	100%	64.607	28.243

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 4 Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	<u>2018/19</u> TDKK
<b>Credit institutions</b>	
Between 1 and 5 years	142.803
Long-term part	<u>142.803</u>
Other short-term debt to credit institutions	<u>17.410</u>
	<b><u>160.213</u></b>

## 5 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

### Contingent liabilities

The danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the danish companies in the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is disclosed in the Annual Report of DANX Holding I 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's shares have been provided as security for bank loans in other group enterprises.

The Company's equity interests in subsidiaries have been provided as security for bank loans in other group enterprises.

Group enterprises have provided surety in respect of bank loans of other group enterprises.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 6 Related parties

### Transactions

The Company has chosen only to disclose transactions which have not been made on an arm's length basis in accordance with section 98(c)(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

### Consolidated Financial Statements

The company is a part of the consolidated financial statements mentioned below.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
DANX Holding I ApS	Ishøj

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 7 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of DANX Holding III ApS for 2018/19 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 Financial Statements for 2018/19 are presented in TDKK.

### Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements of DANX Holding I ApS, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

### 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

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.



# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 7 Accounting Policies (continued)

### Income Statement

#### 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, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of other external expenses.

#### 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 wholly owned Danish Group Companies. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

### Balance Sheet

#### Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost, including costs related to the purchase of shares. Where cost exceeds the recoverable amount, write-down is made to this lower value.

#### 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.

#### 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

## 7 Accounting Policies (continued)

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 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**

Loans, such as loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

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