Greenfleet A/S

Krogshøjvej 49, 2880 Bagsværd

Company reg. no. 39 92 65 98

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2020

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 28 April 2021.

Uffe Krarup
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

Management's report

Today, the board of directors and the executive board have presented the annual report of Greenfleet A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020 of Greenfleet A/S.

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 2020 and of the company's results of activities in the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020.

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.

Bagsværd, 28 April 2021

Executive board

Carsten Aastrup
CEO

Uffe Krarup
CFO

Board of directors

Lars Christian Christiansen
Chairman

Carl Daniel Björklund

Per Olof Martin Frankling

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Greenfleet A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Greenfleet A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, statement of financial position, statement of changes in equity, notes and accounting policies. 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 2020 and of the results of the company's activities 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 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

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

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, 28 April 2021

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

Henrik Juul Thomsen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne33734

Company information

The company	Greenfleet A/S Krogshøjvej 49 2880 Bagsværd	
	Company reg. no.	39 92 65 98
	Established:	8 October 2018
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December 2nd financial year
Board of directors	Lars Christian Christiansen, Chairman Carl Daniel Björklund Per Olof Martin Frankling	
Executive board	Carsten Aastrup, CEO Uffe Krarup, CFO	
Auditors	Redmark Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 76 2000 Frederiksberg	
Bankers	Nykredit A/S	
Parent company	Greenfleet MidCo A/S	
Subsidiaries	Kørselskontoret Dantaxi A/S, Gladsaxe Dantaxi4x48 A/S, Gladsaxe Cabital Finans A/S, Gladsaxe	
Associated enterprise	Taxipoolen SveDan A/S (liquidated), Kastrup	

Financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	2020	2019
Income statement:		
Gross profit	56.579	56.368
Profit from operating activities	-35.847	-48.747
Net financials	-4.485	-15.305
Net profit or loss for the year	-36.795	-62.491
Statement of financial position:		
Balance sheet total	382.322	471.213
Investments in property, plant and equip-ment	10.774	50.133
Equity	104.984	141.779
Employees:		
Average number of full-time employees	104	104
Key figures in %:		
Acid test ratio	143,7	93,5
Solvency ratio	27,5	30,1
Return on equity	-29,8	-88,2

Calculations of key figures and ratios do, in all material respects, follow the recommendations of the Danish Association of Finance Analysts, only in a few respects deviating from the recommendations.

The financial highlights for 2020 comprise the period 8 October 2018 - 31 December 2019.

The key figures and ratios shown in the statement of financial highlights have been calculated as follows:

Acid test ratio

$$\frac{\text{Current assets x 100}}{\text{Short term liabilities other than provisions}}$$

Solvency ratio

$$\frac{\text{Equity, closing balance x 100}}{\text{Total assets, closing balance}}$$

Return on equity

$$\frac{\text{Net profit or loss for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$$

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

The principal activities of the group are witin the business as office of transportation and commercial transportation.

Uncertainties about recognition or measurement

The Company acquired in 2018 a significant goodwill amount in connection with the acquisition of the principal activities.

Valuation of goodwill always entails material uncertainty, but management believes that the recognized value of goodwill in the annual report, DKK 164 million, is fair in relation to future expected earnings.

In addition, significant costs have been incurred in 2020 in connection with the acquisition of the principal activities and further development of the activities acquired. These costs are essentially included in note 1 Special items in the financial statements.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 56.578.893 against DKK 56.368.168 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -36.794.940 against DKK -62.491.375 last year. The development must be seen in light of the fact that, according to the annual report 2019, the company expected continued growth in 2021. However the consequenses of Covid19 had significant impact on the business in 2020. Management considers the net loss for the year satisfactory due to the circumstances.

Environmental issues

The group operates in an industry that is still largely dependent on fossil fuels. Greenfleet has the vision of being the leading company in green restructuring in the taxi market, and seeks a continuous replacement of the fleet to consist of environmentally sound solutions.

Greenfleet expect, that public tenders on taxi services increasingly will be linked to zero emission vehicles and the demand for zero emission vehicles from private costumers and business will increase.

Furthermore, we expect that the city centers likely will introduce zero emission zones in larger cities in the foreseeable future.

Management commentary

Expected developments

The group is an active part of the collective transport in Denmark, and through a high level of service and professionalism expect to be the first choice of private taxi customers and public institutions.

It is the expectation that the Covid-19 situation has reinforced trends that were already visible even before the start of the Corona crisis. Including a development where the number of hauliers with only one taxi increases and simultaneously a decline in of hauliers with more than one taxi. The group continue to see a trend towards new hauliers not necessarily having experience in the taxi industry. The changes in hauliers experience and size mean that the haulier profile is changing.

The group focus on a further increase in professionalization, an increased focus on green conversion and a high level of service, thereby adapting to a developing and changing market.

Politically there has been multiple initiatives which should aid the economical restoration and in particular aid for the event business and simultaneously have seen the release of the previously retained holiday pay which is expected to increase spending in Denmark.

The Ministry of Finance predicts increased economic spending at around 5.1% in 2021 which we expect to have a significant effect on the demand for taxi rides.

The reopening of the of the event business is essential to the demand for taxi rides which will see a gradual reopening in 2021. However the tourist and travel business is not expected to reopen soon. The tourist and travel business are hugely limited by the pandemic which have caused a 90% decrease in passengers the first 2 months compared to the same period last year.

The group therefore have a positive outlook for the near future and expect continued growth, however off put by the consequences of Covid-19 as described in the section below.

We expect a trend towards increased competition in more cities which will cause more cities to have more than 1 taxi company to choose from.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

No material events have occurred after 31 December 2020.

Income statement

All amounts in DKK.

Note		1/1 2020 - 31/12 2020	8/10 2018 - 31/12 2019
	Gross profit	**56.578.893**	**56.368.168**
2	Staff costs	-45.780.608	-56.145.635
	Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	-40.437.374	-33.850.940
	Other operating costs	-6.208.362	-15.118.594
	Operating profit	**-35.847.451**	**-48.747.001**
	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	1.892.457	-7.869.708
	Income from equity investments in associated enterprises	-192.189	0
	Other financial income from group enterprises	2.200.149	1.015.149
	Impairment of financial assets	0	-962.352
3	Other financial costs	-8.385.903	-7.487.943
	Pre-tax net profit or loss	**-40.332.937**	**-64.051.855**
	Tax on net profit or loss for the year	3.537.997	1.560.480
4	**Net profit or loss for the year**	**-36.794.940**	**-62.491.375**

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Assets	2020	2019
	Non-current assets		
5	Goodwill	138.801.791	158.841.606
	Total intangible assets	138.801.791	158.841.606
6	Property	0	13.290.128
7	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	33.010.301	27.963.968
	Total property, plant, and equipment	33.010.301	41.254.096
8	Equity investments in group enterprises	46.962.148	45.069.691
9	Equity investments in associates	0	963.818
10	Deposits	1.282.794	131.402
	Total investments	48.244.942	46.164.911
	Total non-current assets	**220.057.034**	**246.260.613**
	Current assets		
	Manufactured goods and goods for resale	86.169	86.169
	Assets held for sale	11.000.000	3.150.000
	Total inventories	11.086.169	3.236.169
	Trade receivables	37.481.158	59.377.050
	Receivables from group enterprises	84.100.404	140.106.393
	Tax receivables from group enterprises	3.537.997	1.560.480
	Other receivables	4.328.795	20.045.650
11	Prepayments and accrued expenses	239.372	605.200
	Total receivables	129.687.726	221.694.773
	Cash on hand and demand deposits	21.490.573	21.443
	Total current assets	**162.264.468**	**224.952.385**
	Total assets	**382.321.502**	**471.212.998**

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Equity and liabilities	2020	2019
	Equity		
	Contributed capital	527.975	527.975
	Share premium	0	203.742.109
	Retained earnings	104.455.794	-62.491.375
	Total equity	**104.983.769**	**141.778.709**
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Mortgage loans	4.992.725	5.841.812
	Bank debts	118.940.071	0
	Bank loans	0	41.942.573
	Deposits	40.473.001	40.940.775
12	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	164.405.797	88.725.160
12	Current portion of long term payables	8.846.034	7.790.076
	Bank loans	0	29.217.689
	Prepayments received from customers	0	1.108.416
	Trade payables	78.526.015	106.963.536
	Payables to group enterprises	14.963.618	3.889.770
	Other payables	9.858.505	91.739.642
13	Accruals and deferred income	737.764	0
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	112.931.936	240.709.129
	Total liabilities other than provisions	**277.337.733**	**329.434.289**
	Total equity and liabilities	**382.321.502**	**471.212.998**

1 Special items
14 Charges and security
15 Contingencies
16 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 8 October 2018	400.000	0	0	400.000
Cash capital increase	127.975	203.742.109	0	203.870.084
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	-62.491.375	-62.491.375
Equity 1 January 2020	527.975	203.742.109	-62.491.375	141.778.709
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	0	-36.794.940	-36.794.940
Transferred to results brought forward	0	-203.742.109	203.742.109	0
	527.975	**0**	**104.455.794**	**104.983.769**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Special items

Special items include significant income and expenses of a special nature relative to the enterprise's ordinary operating activities, such as the cost of extensive structuring of processes and fundamental structural adjustments and any related gains on disposal and losses which, over time, have a significant impact. Special items also include other significant amounts of a nonrecurring nature.

As mentioned in the management commentary, the net profit or loss for the year is affected by a number of factors that differ from what is considered by management to be part of operating activities.

Special items for the year are specified below, indicating where they are recognised in the income statement.

Income:		
Salary remuneration (COVID19)	942.000	0
	942.000	0
Expenses:		
Impairment of current assets exceeding the usual writedown for impairment	2.290.129	0
Business development costs	2.986.447	0
Acquisition costs	2.944.024	15.075.553
	8.220.600	15.075.553
Special items are recognised in the following items in the financial statements:		
Gross profit	942.000	0
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-2.290.129	0
Other operating costs	-5.930.471	-15.075.553
Profit of special items, net	**-7.278.600**	**-15.075.553**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		1/1 2020 - 31/12 2020	8/10 2018 - 31/12 2019
2.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	42.896.700	53.136.829
	Pension costs	2.388.196	2.139.994
	Other costs for social security	495.712	868.812
		45.780.608	**56.145.635**
	Executive board and board of directors	3.029.058	0
	Average number of employees	104	104
3.	**Other financial costs**		
	Financial costs, group enterprises	0	1.057.762
	Other financial costs	8.385.903	6.430.181
		8.385.903	**7.487.943**
4.	**Proposed appropriation of net profit**		
	Allocated from retained earnings	-36.794.940	-62.491.375
	Total allocations and transfers	**-36.794.940**	**-62.491.375**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2020	31/12 2019
5.	**Goodwill**		
	Cost 1 January 2020	186.963.573	0
	Additions during the year	12.960.040	187.539.573
	Disposals during the year	-27.000	-576.000
	Transfers	-3.297.749	0
	Cost 31 December 2020	**196.598.864**	**186.963.573**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2020	-28.121.967	0
	Amortisation for the year	-30.617.320	-28.121.967
	Transfers	942.214	0
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2020	**-57.797.073**	**-28.121.967**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**138.801.791**	**158.841.606**

		31/12 2020	31/12 2019
6.	**Property**		
	Cost 1 January 2020	13.520.814	0
	Additions during the year	0	16.670.814
	Transfers	-13.520.814	-3.150.000
	Cost 31 December 2020	**0**	**13.520.814**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2020	-230.686	0
	Depreciation for the year	-230.686	-230.686
	Writedown for the year	-2.059.443	0
	Transfers	2.520.815	0
	Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2020	**0**	**-230.686**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**0**	**13.290.128**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2020	31/12 2019
7.	**Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment**		
	Cost 1 January 2020	33.462.255	0
	Additions during the year	10.773.689	33.462.255
	Disposals during the year	-800.834	0
	Transfers	3.297.749	0
	Cost 31 December 2020	**46.732.859**	**33.462.255**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2020	-5.498.287	0
	Depreciation for the year	-7.529.925	-5.498.287
	Reversal of depreciation, amortisation and writedown, assets disposed of	247.868	0
	Transfers	-942.214	0
	Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2020	**-13.722.558**	**-5.498.287**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**33.010.301**	**27.963.968**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2020	31/12 2019
8.	**Equity investments in group enterprises**		
	Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2020	48.473.611	0
	Additions during the year	0	48.473.611
	Cost 31 December 2020	**48.473.611**	**48.473.611**
	Revaluations, opening balance 1 January 2020	1.555.784	0
	Results for the year before goodwill amortisation	6.852.161	1.555.784
	Revaluation 31 December 2020	**8.407.945**	**1.555.784**
	Amortisation of goodwill, opening balance 1 January 2020	-4.959.704	0
	Amortisation of goodwill for the year	-4.959.704	-4.959.704
	Depreciation on goodwill 31 December 2020	**-9.919.408**	**-4.959.704**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**46.962.148**	**45.069.691**
	The item includes goodwill with an amount of	24.798.517	29.758.221
	Goodwill is recognised under the item "Additions during the year" with an amount of	0	34.717.925

Financial highlights for the enterprises according to the latest approved annual reports

	Equity interest	**Equity**	**Results for the year**	**Carrying amount, Greenfleet A/S**
Kørselskontoret Dantaxi A/S, Gladsaxe	100 %	6.750.790	5.725.124	6.750.790
Dantaxi4x48 A/S, Gladsaxe	100 %	6.517.060	3.471.049	6.517.060
Cabital Finans A/S, Gladsaxe	100 %	8.895.775	-2.344.012	8.895.775
		22.163.625	**6.852.161**	**22.163.625**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2020	31/12 2019
9.	**Equity investments in associates**		
	Acquisition sum, opening balance 1 January 2020	1.926.170	0
	Additions during the year	0	1.926.170
	Disposals during the year	-1.926.170	0
	Cost 31 December 2020	**0**	**1.926.170**
	Revaluation, opening balance 1 January 2020	962.352	0
	Revaluations	0	-962.352
	Reversal of prior revaluations	-962.352	0
	Writedown 31 December 2020	**0**	**-962.352**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**0**	**963.818**

Financial highlights for the enterprises according to the latest approved annual reports

	Equity interest	**Equity**	**Results for the year**	**Carrying amount, Greenfleet A/S**
Taxipoolen SveDan A/S (liquidated), Kastrup	40,08 %	2.364.270	244.660	0

		31/12 2020	31/12 2019
10.	**Deposits**		
	Cost 1 January 2020	131.402	0
	Additions during the year	1.263.888	131.402
	Disposals during the year	-112.496	0
	Cost 31 December 2020	**1.282.794**	**131.402**
	Carrying amount, 31 December 2020	**1.282.794**	**131.402**
11.	**Prepayments and accrued expenses**		
	Other prepayments	239.372	605.200
		239.372	**605.200**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

12. Liabilities other than provision

	Total payables 31 Dec 2020	Current portion of long term payables	Long term payables 31 Dec 2020	Outstanding payables after 5 years
Mortgage loans	5.838.759	846.034	4.992.725	2.673.066
Bank debts	126.940.071	8.000.000	118.940.071	86.940.071
Deposits	40.473.001	0	40.473.001	0
	173.251.831	**8.846.034**	**164.405.797**	**89.613.137**

13. Accruals and deferred income

Prepayments/deferred income	737.764	0
	737.764	**0**

14. Charges and security

As collateral for mortgage loans, DKK 5.838.759, security has been granted on assets held for sale representing a carrying amount of DKK 11.000.000 at 31 December 2020.

The company has issued mortgages registered to the owners totalling DKK 5.000.000 as security for bank loans. The mortgages registered to the owners provide security on the above land and buildings as well as property, plant and equipment.

For bank loans, DKK 126.940.071, the company has provided security in company assets representing a nominal value of DKK 71.519.841. This security comprises the assets below, stating the carrying amounts:

	DKK in thousands
Inventories	86.169
Equipment	33.952.515
Trade receivables	37.481.157

The company's credit institution has registered a mortgage ban. The ban means that the company cannot pledge their shares in the group's underlying companies to anyone other than the bank.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

15. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Lease liabilities

The company has entered into operational leases with an average annual lease payment of T.DKK 2.854. The leases have between 2 - 66 months to maturity and total outstanding lease payments total T.DKK 13.142.

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.

16. Related parties

Controlling interest

Dale LuxCo SARL, Rue Albert Borschette 2C, L-1246 Luxembourg	Legal owners
Greenfleet MidCo A/S, Kongevejen 135, 2830 Virum	Majority shareholder

Cabital Finans A/S, Kørselskontoret Dantaxi A/S, Dantaxi 4x48 A/S and other entreprises in the Triton group, are all other related parties.

The management in the entreprises are all defined as related parties.

Transactions

All transactions with related parties have been made at arm's length.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Greenfleet A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class C enterprises (medium sized enterprises).

With effect from the financial year 2020, the company has implemented Amendment no. 1716 of 27 December 2018 to the Danish Financial Statements Act. The implementation of the Amendment has not affected the company's accounting policies for recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities but has only meant new and changed requirements for presentation and information.

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

No consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to section 112 (1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. The financial statements of Greenfleet A/S and its group enterprises are included in the consolidated financial statements for Greenfleet Holding A/S, Gladsaxe, CVR nr. 39926474.

Pursuant to section 86 (4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no statement of cash flows for the enterprise has been prepared, as the relevant information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Greenfleet Holding A/S, Gladsaxe, CVR nr. 39926474.

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, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

The enterprise will be applying IAS 11 and IAS 18 as its basis of interpretation for the recognition of revenue.

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 operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

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

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.

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and writedown for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and writedown for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Other operating costs

Other operating costs comprise items of secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including losses on the disposal of intangible and tangible assets.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Results from equity investments in group enterprises and associates

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the equity investment in the individual group enterprises are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the group enterprises' post-tax profit or loss.

Dividend from equity investments in associates is recognised in the financial year in which the dividend is declared.

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

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Given that it is impossible to make a reliable estimate of the useful life, the amortisation period is set at 7 years.

Property, plant, and equipment

Property is measured at cost plus revaluations and less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

Property is revaluated on the basis of regular, independent fair-value assessments. Net revaluation at fair value adjustment is recognised directly in equity less deferred tax and tied up in a particular revaluation reserve. Net impairment loss at fair value adjustment is recognised in the income statement.

The depreciable amount is cost plus revaluations at fair value less expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period is fixed at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying mount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

Reversal of previous revaluations and recognised deferred taxes concerning revaluations are recognised directly in company equity.

Other property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and writedown for impairment.

The depreciable amount is cost less any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

Accounting policies

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will, in future, be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Buildings	30 years	20 %
Plant and machinery	5-10 years	0-20 %
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

As regards self-constructed assets, the cost comprises direct costs for materials, components, deliveries from subsuppliers, payroll costs, and borrowing costs from specific and general borrowing concerning the construction of each individual asset.

Leases

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease agreements are recognised under contingencies, etc.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in group enterprises og associates are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. Writedown for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

Accounting policies

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Investments

Equity in group enterprises

Equity in group enterprises are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

Equity in group enterprises recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

Consolidated goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life, which is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. Consolidated goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which represent 5-20 years. The depreciation period is determined on the basis of an assessment that these are strategically acquired enterpriseswith a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile.

In relation to material assets and liabilities recognised in group enterprises, associates and equity interests but are not represented in the parent, the following accounting policies have been applied.

Equity in group enterprises with a negative equity value measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover an negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in group enterprises are transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. Dividends from group enterprises expected to be adopted before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in group enterprises.

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

Accounting policies

On the acquisition of enterprises, the acquisition method, the uniting-of-interests method or the book value method is applied, cf. the above description under Business combinations.

Equity investments in associates

Equity investments in associates are measured at cost. If the recoverable amount is lower than the cost, the latter is impaired to the recoverable amount.

Deposits

Deposits are measured at amortised cost and represent lease deposits, etc.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost according to the FIFO method. In cases when the net realisable value of the inventories is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the market price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired.If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

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

Prepayments and accrued income

Prepayments and accrued income recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Accounting policies

Cash on hand and demand deposits

Cash on hand and demand deposits comprise cash at bank and on hand.

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.

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under equity.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Mortgage loans and bank loans are thus measured at amortised cost which, for cash loans, corresponds to the outstanding payables. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding payable calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the market value on the date of the borrowing effectuated over the repayment period.

Also, capitalised residual leasing liabilities associated with financial leasing contracts are recognised in the financial liabilities.

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

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

Accruals and deferred income

Payments received concerning future income are recognised under accruals and deferred income.