

Greenfleet Dantaxi ApS

Krogshøjvej 49, 2880 Bagsværd

Company reg. no. 40 16 08 41

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

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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

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

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

Uffe Krarup

Carsten Aastrup

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Greenfleet Dantaxi ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Greenfleet Dantaxi ApS 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 Dantaxi ApS Krogshøjvej 49 2880 Bagsværd Company reg. no. 40 16 08 41 Established: 11 January 2019 Domicile: Gladsaxe Financial year: 1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Lars Christian Christiansen, Chairman Uffe Krarup Carsten Aastrup
Executive board	Carsten Aastrup, CEO Uffe Krarup, CFO
Auditors	Redmark Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Dirch Passers Allé 76 2000 Frederiksberg
Parent company	Greenfleet MidCo A/S

Management commentary

The principal activities of the company

The company's purpose is to be a holding company for companies in Denmark and abroad who are employed in the ordering office and commercial passenger transport.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross loss for the year totals DKK -12.500 against DKK -12.500 last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK -11.222 against DKK -12.020 last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.

Income statement

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>1/1 - 31/12</u> <u>2020</u>	<u>11/1 - 31/12</u> <u>2019</u>
Gross loss	-12.500	-12.500
Other financial costs	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-12.500	-12.500
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	<u>1.278</u>	<u>480</u>
Net profit or loss for the year	<u>-11.222</u>	<u>-12.020</u>
Proposed appropriation of net profit:		
Allocated from retained earnings	<u>-11.222</u>	<u>-12.020</u>
Total allocations and transfers	<u>-11.222</u>	<u>-12.020</u>

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Current assets		
Receivables from group enterprises	37.980	50.000
Tax receivables from group enterprises	1.278	480
Total receivables	<u>39.258</u>	<u>50.480</u>
Total current assets	<u>39.258</u>	<u>50.480</u>
Total assets	<u>39.258</u>	<u>50.480</u>

Statement of financial position at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
<u>Note</u>			
Equity			
Contributed capital		50.000	50.000
Retained earnings		-23.242	-12.020
Total equity		<u>26.758</u>	<u>37.980</u>
Liabilities other than provisions			
Trade payables		12.500	12.500
Total short term liabilities other than provisions		<u>12.500</u>	<u>12.500</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions		<u>12.500</u>	<u>12.500</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>39.258</u>	<u>50.480</u>

1 Charges and security

2 Contingencies

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity 1 January 2020	50.000	-12.020	37.980
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>0</u>	<u>-11.222</u>	<u>-11.222</u>
	<u>50.000</u>	<u>-23.242</u>	<u>26.758</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Charges and security

The company has not per 31 December 2020 provided mortgage or securities.

2. 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 jointly taxed enterprises' total known net liability to the Danish tax authorities emerges from the financial statements of the administration company.

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

Accounting policies

The annual report for Greenfleet Dantaxi ApS 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.

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.

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 loss

Gross loss comprises other external costs.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for administration.

Accounting policies

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.

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 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.

Liabilities other than provisions

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