EXPO Freight Denmark ApS

Kildeparken 32, 8722 Hedensted CVR no. 40 87 63 08

Annual report 2020/21

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 8 July 2021

Chair of the meeting:

Rooso Ramachandran





Contents

Statement by the Executive Board	2
Independent auditor's report	3
Management's review	5
Financial statements 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021 Income statement	7 7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	9
Notes to the financial statements	10



Statement by the Executive Board

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of EXPO Freight Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 March 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021.

Further, in my opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

I recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Hedensted, 8 July 2021 Executive Board:

Rooso Ramachandran

CEO



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of EXPO Freight Denmark ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of EXPO Freight Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are 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 of the Company at 31 March 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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 rules and requirements.

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 as to 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 the 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:

ldentify 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.



Independent auditor's report

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the note 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.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

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

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

Herning, 8 July 2021

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Karsten Mehlsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne18473



Management's review

Company details

Name Address, Postal code, City

CVR no. Established Registered office Financial year

Executive Board

Auditors

EXPO Freight Denmark ApS Kildeparken 32, 8722 Hedensted

40 87 63 08 3 October 2019 Hedensted

1 April 2020 - 31 March 2021

Rooso Ramachandran, CEO

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

Dalgasgade 27, 3. sal, 7400 Herning, Denmark



Management's review

Business review

The company's purpose is to operate with freight forwarding and other logistics services as well as related activities.

Financial review

The income statement for 2020/21 shows a loss of DKK 1,984,762 against a loss of DKK 593,301 last year, and the balance sheet at 31 March 2021 shows equity of DKK 414,257.

A capital infusion has been made at the ending of the fiscal year, including an increase of the share capital at 360.000 DKK at rate 822,22. The excess premium reserve has been transferred to retained earnings.

The Company has during the year been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, however we have managed in all materiality to stay on budget.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.



Income statement

Note	DKK	2020/21 12 months	2019/20 6 months
2	Gross profit/loss Staff costs Amortisation/depreciation and impairment of intangible	1,485,368 -2,840,674	-245,736 -348,276
	assets and property, plant and equipment Other operating expenses	-491,523 -10,593	0
	Profit/loss before net financials Financial income Financial expenses	-1,857,422 0 -127,340	-594,012 711 0
	Profit/loss before tax Tax for the year	-1,984,762 0	-593,301 0
	Profit/loss for the year	-1,984,762	-593,301
	Recommended appropriation of profit/loss	-1 004 762	-E02 201
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-1,984,762 -1,984,762	-593,301 -593,301



Balance sheet

Note	DKK	2020/21	2019/20
	ASSETS		
3	Fixed assets Property, plant and equipment		
Ū	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	1,789,558	633,640
		1,789,558	633,640
	Total fixed assets	1,789,558	633,640
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables Trade receivables Other receivables Prepayments	2,219,522 128,550 15,371	0 339,628 22,651
		2,363,443	362,279
	Cash	4,007,580	600,938
	Total non-fixed assets	6,371,023	963,217
	TOTAL ASSETS	8,160,581	1,596,857
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES Equity		
4	Share capital	400,000	40,000
	Share premium account Retained earnings	0 14,257	-593,301
	Total equity	414,257	-553,301
	Liabilities other than provisions Non-current liabilities other than provisions	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Lease liabilities	1,272,471	0
		1,272,471	0
	Current liabilities other than provisions Other credit institutions Trade payables Payables to group enterprises Other payables	4,921 3,001,381 2,906,227 561,324	5,062 495,980 1,481,750 167,366
		6,473,853	2,150,158
		7,746,324	2,150,158
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	8,160,581	1,596,857

¹ Accounting policies5 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

⁶ Collateral



Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 3 October 2019 Transfer through appropriation	0	0	0	0
of loss Cash payments concerning	0	0	-593,301	-593,301
formation of enterprise	40,000	0	0	40,000
Equity at 1 April 2020 Capital increase Expenses, capital increase Transfer through appropriation	40,000 360,000 0	0 2,600,000 -7,680	-593,301 0 0	-553,301 2,960,000 -7,680
of loss Transferred from share	0	0	-1,984,762	-1,984,762
premium account	0	-2,592,320	2,592,320	0
Equity at 31 March 2021	400,000	0	14,257	414,257



Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of EXPO Freight Denmark ApS for 2020/21 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

Effective from the financial year 2020, the Company has implemented amending act no. 1716 of 27 December 2018 to the Danish Financial Statements Act. The implementation of the amending act has not affected the Company's accounting policies on recognition and measurement of assets and liabilities but has solely entailed a requirement for further disclosures. The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Income statement

Revenue

Income from the rendering of services is recognised as revenue as the services are rendered (ETD). Accordingly, revenue corresponds to the market value of the services rendered during the year (percentage-of-completion method).

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Gross profit/loss

The items revenue, cost of sales and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit/loss in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including losses on the sale of fixed assets.

Raw materials and consumables, etc.

Raw materials and consumables include expenses relating to raw materials and consumables used in generating the year's revenue.

External expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Amortisation/depreciation

The item comprises amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.



Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment

3-5 years

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

The Company has chosen to adopt the principles according to IFRS 16 in regards to leases, and therefore all leased assets are recognized into the balance sheet when they have terms of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments in subsidiaries and associates is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment of financial receivables.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.



Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash

Cash comprise cash and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and subject only to minor risks of changes in value.

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the net present value of the remaining lease payments including any guaranteed residual value based on the interest rate implicit in the lease.



Notes to the financial statements

	DKK	2020/21 12 months	2019/20 6 months
2	Staff costs Wages/salaries Other social security costs	2,840,674 0	346,451 1,825
		2,840,674	348,276
	Average number of full-time employees	5	1

3 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment
Cost at 1 April 2020 Additions	633,640 1,647,441
Cost at 31 March 2021 Depreciation	2,281,081 491,523
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 March 2021	491,523
Carrying amount at 31 March 2021	1,789,558
Property, plant and equipment include finance leases with a carrying amount totalling	1,267,342
Depreciated over	3-5 years

Note 6 provides more details on security for loans, etc. as regards property, plant and equipment.

4 Share capital

Analysis of changes in the share capital over the past 2 years:

DKK	2020/21	2019/20
Opening balance	40,000	40,000
Capital increase	360,000	0
	400,000	40,000

5 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

None.

6 Collateral

The Company has not provided any security or other collateral in assets at 31 March 2021, except for lease obligations, which has been recognized into the balance sheet.