

DHL Supply Chain Denmark A/S

Ventrupvej 25
DK-DK-2670 Greve

CVR no. 80 14 26 17

Annual report 2021

The annual report was presented and approved at the
Company's annual general meeting on

11 July 2022

Johannes Franciscus Maria Scherders
Chairman of the annual general meeting

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DHL Supply Chain Denmark A/S
Annual report 2021
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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of DHL Supply Chain Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2021.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Company's activities and financial matters, of the results for the year and of the Company's financial position.

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

Greve, 11 July 2022
Executive Board:

Steffen Lind Sørensen
CEO

Board of Directors:

Johannes Franciscus Maria
Scherders
Chairman

Baljinder Grewal

Peter Bernard Korte

Steffen Lind Sørensen

Kristian Jepsen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of DHL Supply Chain Denmark A/S

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2021 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of DHL Supply Chain (Denmark) A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2021, 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on the 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 Financial 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.

Management's responsibility 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.

Independent auditor's report

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.
- 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, 11 July 2022

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 33 77 12 31

Bo Schou-Jacobsen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne28703

Anders Røjleskov
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne28699

DHL Supply Chain Denmark A/S
Annual report 2021
CVR no. 80 14 26 17

Management's review

Company details

DHL Supply Chain Denmark A/S
Ventrupvej 25
DK-2670 Greve

CVR no.:	80 14 26 17
Registered office:	Greve
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

Board of Directors

Johannes Franciscus Maria Scherders, Chairman
Baljinder Grewal
Peter Bernard Korte
Steffen Lind Sørensen
Kristian Jepsen

Executive Board

Steffen Lind Sørensen, CEO

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Financial highlights

DKK'000	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017*
Key figures					
Gross profit/loss	46,783	41,985	37,782	42,501	25,592
Operating profit/loss	5,719	4,739	2,916	-393	2,367
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	3,684	5,815	3,972	9,560	5,379
Profit/loss from financial income and expenses	-793	-555	-524	-344	-1,286
Profit/loss for the year	2,251	3,662	2,720	7,278	3,927
Total assets	337,775	357,621	370,269	397,225	27,368
Equity	-127,443	-129,694	-133,355	-136,075	-143,347
Investment in property, plant and equipment	0	51	212	16	433
Ratios					
Return on equity	0.6%	-2.8%	-2.0%	-5.2%	-2.7%
Solvency ratio	-37.7%	-36.3%	-36.0%	-34.3%	-523.8%
Return on assets	-1.6%	1.6%	1.1%	2.4%	19.7%
Average number of full-time employees	71	65	58	53	38

*) The Company has applied the accounting methods of IFRS 9, 15 and 16 within the framework of the Danish Financial Statements Act as of 1 January 2018. The comparative figures for 2017 have not been restated.

The financial ratios have been calculated as follows:

Return on equity
$$\frac{\text{Profit/loss from ordinary activities after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$$

Solvency ratio
$$\frac{\text{Equity ex. non-controlling interests at year-end} \times 100}{\text{Total equity and liabilities at year-end}}$$

Return on assets
$$\frac{\text{Profit before financials} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$$

Management's review

Operating review

Key activities

The company's activity in the year has comprised of logistics services to companies. The logistics services consist of inventory service and inventory management etc.

Development in activities and financial position

The Company's income statement for 2021 shows a profit of DKK 2,251,214 as against DKK 3,661,513 in 2020. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2021 stood at DKK -127,442,609 as against DKK -129,693,823 at 31 December 2020.

The result for the year is considered as satisfying.

Expectations for the year ahead

The Company's activity and profit is expected to be in line with the current year.

Capital resources

The Company has at the end of the year a negative equity. We refer to Note 2 in the Financial Statements where it is stated that the Company has received a Letter of Support from the ultimate parent Company.

External environment

Every year a report detailing the Group's CSR commitments is prepared. This report also contains an account of the most substantial environmental impacts resulting from the environmental impacts resulting from the Group's worldwide activities. The report can be found on http://www.dpdhl.com/en/investors/financial_reports/corporate_responsibility_report.html. The goal of this strategy is to reach zero emission as a group in 2050.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Recognition and measurement in the Annual Report have not been subject to any uncertainty.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2021 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2020 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Income statement

DKK	Note	2021	2020
Gross profit		46,783,226	41,984,615
Staff costs	3	-40,535,572	-35,369,147
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	4	-2,563,841	-800,446
Profit before financial income and expenses		3,683,813	5,815,022
Financial income	5	12,293,920	12,843,546
Financial expenses	6	-13,086,871	-13,398,610
Profit before tax		2,890,862	5,259,958
Tax on profit/loss for the year	7	-639,648	-1,598,445
Profit for the year	8	2,251,214	3,661,513

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	9		
Software		<u>0</u>	<u>448,394</u>
Property, plant and equipment	10		
Plant and machinery		1,188,203	1,378,315
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		<u>102,414</u>	<u>292,041</u>
		<u>1,290,617</u>	<u>1,670,356</u>
Investments	11		
Receivable from subleasing		<u>317,182,682</u>	<u>334,338,398</u>
Total fixed assets		<u>318,473,299</u>	<u>336,457,148</u>
Current assets			
Receivables			
Trade receivables		11,399,330	11,527,520
Receivables from group entities		3,847,171	6,760,161
Other receivables		<u>4,055,020</u>	<u>2,875,704</u>
		<u>19,301,521</u>	<u>21,163,385</u>
Total current assets		<u>19,301,521</u>	<u>21,163,385</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>337,774,820</u></u>	<u><u>357,620,533</u></u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

DKK	Note	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Contributed capital		13,100,000	13,100,000
Retained earnings		<u>-140,542,609</u>	<u>-142,793,823</u>
Total equity		<u>-127,442,609</u>	<u>-129,693,823</u>
Provisions			
	12		
Provisions for deferred tax		996,865	1,452,521
Other provisions		<u>1,250,000</u>	<u>0</u>
Total provisions		<u>2,246,865</u>	<u>1,452,521</u>
Liabilities other than provisions			
Non-current liabilities other than provisions			
	13		
Lease obligations		297,293,244	313,239,082
Other payables		<u>1,675,083</u>	<u>1,675,083</u>
		<u>298,968,327</u>	<u>314,914,165</u>
Current liabilities other than provisions			
	13		
Lease obligations		15,945,837	15,065,627
Credit institutions		36	30
Prepayments received from customers		5,264,993	5,210,639
Trade payables		3,970,039	4,713,374
Payables to group entities		131,353,233	137,315,038
Corporation tax		1,095,304	2,355,518
Other payables	13	5,683,607	6,287,444
Deferred income	14	<u>689,188</u>	<u>0</u>
		<u>164,002,237</u>	<u>170,947,670</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions		<u>462,970,564</u>	<u>485,861,835</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>337,774,820</u></u>	<u><u>357,620,533</u></u>
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Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2021	13,100,000	-142,793,823	-129,693,823
Net profit/loss for the year	<u>0</u>	<u>2,251,214</u>	<u>2,251,214</u>
Equity at 31 December 2021	<u><u>13,100,000</u></u>	<u><u>-140,542,609</u></u>	<u><u>-127,442,609</u></u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of DHL Supply Chain Denmark A/S for 2021 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class C medium-sized entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Omission of cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the cash flow statement included in the consolidated financial statements of Deutsche Post AG, the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement.

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.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Leases

The Company uses IFRS 16 when measuring and recognizing leases.

In the balance sheet leases are recognised at present value of the right of use received and liabilities for the payment obligations entered into for all leases in the balance sheet.

Lease payments are discounted at the implicit interest rate underlying the lease to the extent that this can be determined. Otherwise, discounting is at the incremental borrowing rate.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, which comprises the following:

- lease liability;
- lease payments made at or prior to delivery, less lease incentives received;
- initial direct costs and
- restoration obligations.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost. They are depreciated over the term of

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost. They are depreciated over the term of the lease using the straightline method, normally a depreciation period of 3 - 20 years.

The Company has used the relief options provided for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases (shorter than twelve months) and expense the payments in the income statement according to the straight-line method.

Extension and termination options exist for a number of leases, particularly for real estate. Such contract terms offer the Company the greatest possible flexibility in doing business. In determining lease terms, all facts and circumstances offering economic incentives for exercising extension options or not exercising termination options are taken into account. Changes due to the exercise or non-exercise of such options are considered in determining the lease term only if they are sufficiently probable.

Subleasing

The Company enters into arrangements to sublease an underlying asset to a third party, while the Company retains the primary obligation under the original lease. In these arrangements, the Company acts as both the lessee and lessor of the same underlying asset. If a leased asset is sub-leased under terms transferring substantially all remaining risks and rewards under the head lease to the lessee in the sublease, the right-of-use asset is derecognised, and a lease receivable is recognised. Gain/loss on the derecognised right-of-use asset, if any, is recognised in the income statement as other operating income/expenses. During the term of the sublease, the Company recognises both finance income on the sublease (as financial income) and interest expense on the head lease (as financial expenses). Consideration for non-lease components is recognised as revenue.

Gross profit

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, cost, rent and other operating expenses and other external expenses.

Revenue

The Company uses IFRS 15 when measuring and recognizing revenue.

Revenue is recognised when control over the services transfers to the customer, i.e. when the customer has the ability to control the use of services provided. The revenue corresponds to the transaction price to which the Company is expected to be entitled.

Revenue for provision of logistic services is recognised in the reporting period in which the service was rendered.

For each performance obligation, revenue is either recognised at a certain time or over a certain period of time.

Other external costs

Other external expenses comprise expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Staff costs

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of property, plant and equipment and subleases.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year. Financial income includes finance income from sublease and financial expenses include interest income on finance lease obligations.

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 Danish group enterprises. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Intangible assets

Software acquired is measured at the lower of cost less accumulated amortisation and recoverable amount. Software is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life, which is assessed at 3 years.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Plant and machinery	5 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation. If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Fixed asset investments

Financial lease receivables consist of finance leases where the Company is the lessor. Assets are recognised as lease receivables at the net investment in the balance sheet.

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. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of principles in the expected credit loss impairment model IFRS 9 meaning an estimate of credit loss over the expected lifetime, weighted for the probability of default. Expected credit loss is generally measured at the level of individual items.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; 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. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with 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. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

Liabilities other than provisions

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

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises advance invoicing regarding income in subsequent years.

2 Going concern

The Company has at the year-end a negative equity. The Company has received a Letter of Support and Subordination from its ultimate parent Deutsche Post AG insuring the required funding of its future operation up to 25 November 2022. Furthermore, the Parent Company will subordinate their receivables in favour of other creditors of the Company.

Management has on this basis prepared the Financial Statements on a going concern basis.

3 Staff costs

DKK	2021	2020
Wages and salaries	36,604,997	31,981,579
Pensions	2,870,166	2,600,785
Other staff costs	1,060,409	786,783
	<u>40,535,572</u>	<u>35,369,147</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>71</u>	<u>65</u>

Remuneration to the Executive Board has not been disclosed in accordance with section 98 B(3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

4 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

DKK	2021	2020
Depreciation	528,829	800,446
Impairment	2,035,012	0
	<u>2,563,841</u>	<u>800,446</u>

5 Other financial income

Interest income from group entities	12,290	0
Interest income from subleasing	12,280,709	12,830,557
Exchange adjustments	921	12,989
	<u>12,293,920</u>	<u>12,843,546</u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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6 Other financial expenses

DKK	2021	2020
Interest expense to group entities	1,057,076	795,241
Other financial costs	12,029,795	12,603,369
	<u>13,086,871</u>	<u>13,398,610</u>

7 Tax on profit/loss for the year

Current tax for the year	1,095,304	1,496,550
Deferred tax for the year	-455,656	-439,357
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	541,252
	<u>639,648</u>	<u>1,598,445</u>

8 Proposed profit appropriation

Retained earnings	<u>2,251,214</u>	<u>3,661,513</u>
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9 Intangible assets

DKK	Software
Cost at 1 January 2021	1,930,000
Disposals for the year	<u>-1,930,000</u>
Cost at 31 December 2021	0
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 January 2021	-1,481,606
Amortisation for the year	-190,356
Reversed amortisation and impairment losses on assets sold	<u>1,671,962</u>
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	<u>0</u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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10 Property, plant and equipment

DKK	Property, plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Total
Cost at 1 January 2021	5,722,354	904,916	6,627,270
Disposals for the year	0	-641,481	-641,481
Cost at 31 December 2021	5,722,354	263,435	5,985,789
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 January 2021	-4,344,039	-612,875	-4,956,914
Depreciation for the year	-190,112	-133,072	-323,184
Reversed depreciation and impairment losses on assets sold	0	584,926	584,926
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 December 2021	-4,534,151	-161,021	-4,695,172
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	1,188,203	102,414	1,290,617
Including Right-of-use assets	1,188,203	0	0

11 Investments

DKK	Receivable from subleasing
Cost at 1 January 2021	334,338,398
Disposals for the year	-15,120,704
Cost at 31 December 2021	319,217,694
Impairment for the year	-2,035,012
Revaluations 31 December 2021	-2,035,012
Carrying amount at 31 December 2021	317,182,682

The receivables fall due for payment as specified: within 1 year: DKK 15,997,227, between 1 and 5 years DKK 73,535,913 and after 5 years DKK 227,649,543.

12 Provisions for deferred tax

DKK	31/12 2021	31/12 2020
Provision for deferred tax at 1 January	1,452,521	1,891,878
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	-455,656	-439,357
	996,865	1,452,521

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13 Long-term debt

Liabilities other than provisions can be specified as follows:

DKK	<u>31/12 2021</u>	<u>31/12 2020</u>
Lease obligations		
After 5 years	225,519,524	244,940,227
Between 1 and 5 years	71,773,720	68,298,855
Within 1 year	<u>15,945,837</u>	<u>15,065,627</u>
	<u>313,239,081</u>	<u>328,304,709</u>
Other payables		
Between 1 and 5 years	1,675,083	1,675,083
Other short-term payables	<u>5,683,608</u>	<u>6,287,444</u>
	<u>7,358,691</u>	<u>7,962,527</u>

14 Deferred income

Deferred income comprises advance invoicing regarding income in subsequent years.

15 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Other contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with other Danish Companies and branches of the DPDHL Group. The Company and the other Companies and branches subject to joint taxation have unlimited, joint and several liability for Danish corporation taxes.

No other contingent liabilities have been identified.

Rental and lease obligations

Within 1 year	109,308	109,308
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>218,616</u>	<u>327,924</u>
	<u>327,924</u>	<u>437,232</u>

Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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16 Related party disclosures

DHL Supply Chain Denmark A/S related parties comprise the following:

Controlling interest

Direct parent

DHL Express (Denmark) A/S
Jydekrogen 14
DK-2625 Vallensbæk
Denmark

Parent

Deutsche Post AG
Charles-de-Gaulle-Strasse 20
DE-53113 Bonn

Parent

Deutsche Post Beteiligungen Holding GmbH
Charles-de-Gaulle-Strasse 20
DE-53113 Bonn

Related party 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.

The Company's intercompany transactions and management remuneration has during the year been entered into at arm's length.

Consolidated financial statements

The Company's direct parent, DHL Express (Denmark) A/S, does not prepare consolidated financial statements pursuant to section 112(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The Company's direct parent, DHL Express (Denmark) A/S does furthermore not prepare consolidated Financial Statements. The Company's ultimate parent which prepares consolidated Financial Statements into which the Company is incorporated as a subsidiary is Deutsche Post AG.

The Group Annual Report of Deutsche Post AG, ultimate parent may be obtained at the following address:

Deutsche Post AG
Charles-de-Gaulle-Strasse 20
DE 53105 Bonn
Germany

17 Disclosure of events after the balance sheet date

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