

Yes Invest ApS

Bygaden 44, 4490 Jerslev Sjælland
CVR no. 29 52 44 83

Annual report for 2018

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 16.05.19

Palle Laurits Jensen
Dirigent

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The company

Yes Invest ApS
Bygaden 44
4490 Jerslev Sjælland

Registered office: Kalundborg
CVR no.: 29 52 44 83
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Boards

Palle Laurits Jensen

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement of the Board of Directors on the annual report

I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.18 - 31.12.18 for Yes Invest ApS.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.18 and of the results of the the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.18 - 31.12.18.

I believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Jerslev Sjælland, May 16, 2019

Executive Boards

Palle Laurits Jensen

To the capital owner of Yes Invest ApS**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Yes Invest ApS for the financial year 01.01.18 - 31.12.18, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, inclusive of accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with 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 31.12.18 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.18 - 31.12.18 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 "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Furthermore the Management is responsible for the 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 in preparing the financial statements unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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.

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 skepticism 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.

Statement regarding 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, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Slagelse, May 16, 2019

Beierholm

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Christian Nielsen
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne44106

Primary activities

The Company's activity comprises holding shares in SKANDI-BO A/S and other investment activities.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.18 - 31.12.18 shows a profit/loss of DKK 4,224,060 against DKK 804,348 for the period 01.01.17 - 31.12.17. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 8,140,239.

The management considers the net profit for the year to be satisfactory. The result of the year is primary due to the fact that the Company has sold shares in SKANDI-BO A/S.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Income statement

Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Gross loss	-104,421	-37,513
Income from equity investments in associates	4,271,538	795,402
1 Financial income	64,060	50,686
Financial expenses	-7,117	-4,227
Profit/loss before tax	4,224,060	804,348
Tax on profit or loss for the year	0	0
Profit/loss for the year	4,224,060	804,348
Proposed appropriation account		
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	0	799,822
Proposed dividend for the financial year	0	250,000
Retained earnings	4,224,060	-245,474
Total	4,224,060	804,348

ASSETS		31.12.18	31.12.17
Note		DKK	DKK
2	Equity investments in associates	0	2,578,462
3	Other receivables	0	1,310,032
Total investments		0	3,888,494
Total non-current assets		0	3,888,494
	Receivables from group enterprises	8,066,527	0
Total receivables		8,066,527	0
Cash		281,086	335,303
Total current assets		8,347,613	335,303
Total assets		8,347,613	4,223,797

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		31.12.18	31.12.17
		DKK	DKK
Note			
	Share capital	125,000	125,000
	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	0	1,585,182
	Retained earnings	8,015,239	2,205,997
	Proposed dividend for the financial year	0	250,000
	Total equity	8,140,239	4,166,179
	Trade payables	15,000	16,875
	Other payables	192,374	40,743
	Total short-term payables	207,374	57,618
	Total payables	207,374	57,618
	Total equity and liabilities	8,347,613	4,223,797

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method	Retained earnings	Proposed dividend for the financial year	Total equity
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.18 - 31.12.18					
Balance pr. 01.01.18	125,000	1,585,182	2,205,997	250,000	4,166,179
Dividend paid	0	0	0	-250,000	-250,000
Other changes in equity	0	-1,585,182	1,585,182	0	0
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	4,224,060	0	4,224,060
Balance as at 31.12.18	125,000	0	8,015,239	0	8,140,239

	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
1. Financial income		
Interest, group enterprises	32,899	0
Other interest income	31,161	50,686
Total	64,060	50,686

2. Equity investments in associates

Figures in DKK	Equity invest- ments in asso- ciates
Cost pr. 01.01.18	993,280
Disposals during the year	-993,280
Cost as at 31.12.18	0
Revaluations pr. 01.01.18	1,585,182
Reversal of revaluations of disposed assets	-985,182
Dividend relating to equity investments	-600,000
Revaluations as at 31.12.18	0
Carrying amount as at 31.12.18	0

The Company has in the financial year sold it's shares in SKANDI-BO A/S.

3. Other receivables

Figures in DKK	Other receivables
Cost pr. 01.01.18	1,310,032
Additions during the year	31,161
Disposals during the year	-1,341,193
Cost as at 31.12.18	0

4. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises other external expenses.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

Income from equity investments in group enterprises and associates

For equity investments in subsidiaries and associates, measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses.

Income from equity investments in subsidiaries and associates also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

BALANCE SHEET

Equity investments in group enterprises and associates

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates are recognised and measured according to the equity method, meaning that these equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question.

Gains or losses on the divestment of subsidiaries and associates are determined as the difference between the divestment consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

The proportionate share of the equity value of subsidiaries and associates is determined according to the accounting policies of the enterprise.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Equity

The proposed dividend for the financial year is recognised as a separate item in equity.

The net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries and associates is recognised in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

Current and deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.