



JC Investment ApS

Ryttermarken 5, 3520 Farum
CVR No. 31427355

Annual report 2019

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 26.02.2020

Claus Dall-Hansen
Conductor

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Entity details

Entity

JC Investment ApS

Ryttermarken 5

3520 Farum

CVR No.: 31427355

Registered office: Furesø

Financial year: 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019

Board of Directors

Jesper Trier

Claus Dall-Hansen

Executive Board

Claus Dall-Hansen

Auditors

PriceWaterHouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Milnersvej 43

3400 Hillerød

CVR No.: 33771231

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of JC Investment ApS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Farum, 26.02.2020

Executive Board

Claus Dall-Hansen

Board of Directors

Jesper Trier

Claus Dall-Hansen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of JC Investment ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JC Investment ApS for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant 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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019 accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and 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 this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of 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 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity 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 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 Entity'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 Entity'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 Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, 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 commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, 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 commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, 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 conclude that the management commentary 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 of the management commentary.

Hillerød, 26.02.2020

PriceWaterHouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No.: 33771231

Mogens Rasmussen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne33240

Management commentary

Primary activities

The primary activity of the Entity is rental of operating equipment.

Development in activities and finances

Results for the year 2019 show a profit of DKK 2,219 thousand and the balance sheet at 31.12.2019 shows an equity of DKK 5,053 thousand. Profit for the year is as expected.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2019

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Gross profit/loss		2,867,958	7,282,105
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	1	(93,156)	(116,622)
Operating profit/loss		2,774,802	7,165,483
Other financial income	2	71,355	82,085
Other financial expenses		(1,002)	(11,892)
Profit/loss before tax		2,845,155	7,235,676
Tax on profit/loss for the year	3	(625,934)	(1,592,234)
Profit/loss for the year		2,219,221	5,643,442
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		2,300,000	5,200,000
Retained earnings		(80,779)	443,442
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		2,219,221	5,643,442

Balance sheet at 31.12.2019

Assets

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		172,992	266,148
Property, plant and equipment	4	172,992	266,148
Fixed assets		172,992	266,148
Receivables from group enterprises		5,249,336	8,946,454
Deferred tax		30,646	33,053
Income tax receivable		152,591	110,414
Receivables		5,432,573	9,089,921
Current assets		5,432,573	9,089,921
Assets		5,605,565	9,356,069

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Contributed capital		125,000	125,000
Retained earnings		2,627,627	2,708,406
Proposed dividend		2,300,000	5,200,000
Equity		5,052,627	8,033,406
Other payables		552,938	1,322,663
Current liabilities other than provisions		552,938	1,322,663
Liabilities other than provisions		552,938	1,322,663
Equity and liabilities		5,605,565	9,356,069
Contingent liabilities	5		
Group relations	6		

Statement of changes in equity for 2019

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	125,000	2,708,406	5,200,000	8,033,406
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	(5,200,000)	(5,200,000)
Profit/loss for the year	0	(80,779)	2,300,000	2,219,221
Equity end of year	125,000	2,627,627	2,300,000	5,052,627

Notes

1 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	93,156	116,622
	93,156	116,622

2 Other financial income

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Financial income from group enterprises	70,502	80,800
Other interest income	853	1,285
	71,355	82,085

3 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Current tax	623,527	1,589,586
Change in deferred tax	2,407	2,648
	625,934	1,592,234

4 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost beginning of year	10,273,574
Cost end of year	10,273,574
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(10,007,426)
Depreciation for the year	(93,156)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(10,100,582)
Carrying amount end of year	172,992

5 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Indutrade A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

6 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the largest group:
Indutrade AB, Stockholm, Sweden

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year, and gains and losses from the sale of property, plant and equipment.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with its parent company and all Danish affiliated companies. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet**Property, plant and equipment**

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5-10 years
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Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Intercompany balances

Funds included in the Group cash pooling arrangement are recognised under intercompany balances along with other current receivables or payables from group enterprises.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Income tax payable or receivable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax computed on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Dividend

Dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of adoption at the general meeting. Proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity. Extraordinary dividend adopted in the financial year is recognised directly in equity when distributed and disclosed as a separate item in Management's proposal for distribution of profit/loss.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.