



## Hibird ApS

Bøgebakkevej 10  
3400 Hillerød  
CVR No. 39189003

## Annual report 2019

The Annual General Meeting adopted the  
annual report on 14.08.2020

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**Trine Bøgelund**  
Conductor

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# Entity details

## Entity

Hibird ApS

Bøgebakkevej 10

3400 Hillerød

CVR No.: 39189003

Date of foundation: 22.12.2017

Registered office: Hillerød

Financial year: 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019

## Executive Board

Peter Zibrandtsen, CEO

## Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

P. O. Box 1600

0900 Copenhagen C

# Statement by Management

The Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Hibird 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 my 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.

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

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

Hillerød, 14.08.2020

**Executive Board**

**Peter Zibrandtsen**  
CEO

# Independent auditor's report

## To the shareholder of Hibird ApS

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hibird 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 in 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.

Copenhagen, 14.08.2020

**Deloitte**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR No. 33963556

**Thomas Rosquist Andersen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
Identification No (MNE) mne31482

# Management commentary

## Primary activities

Hibird ApS main activity is to hold securities and own long term investment in other companies.

## Description of material changes in activities and finances

The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2019 - 31 December 2019 shows a result of tDKK 17.258 and the Balance Sheet at 31 December 2019 a balance sheet total of tDKK 223.764 and an equity of tDKK 223.741

Management finds the result in accordance with the plan for the year 2019, and is satisfied with the progress and development of the company according to the long term plan. Management believes that progress of 2019 is well within the threshold of the overall plan and therefore the result is considered as satisfactory.

## Events after the balance sheet date

After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the Entity substantially. So far the COVID-19 outbreak at the beginning of 2020 has not had any material effect on the Entity's financial position and development. The Entity is closely monitoring any potential impact from the COVID-19 on the Entity's business.



# Income statement for 2019

	Notes	2019 DKK'000	2018 DKK'000
<b>Gross profit/loss</b>		<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>
Income from investments in associates		17,260	21,289
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>17,257</b>	<b>21,285</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1	1	1
<b>Profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>17,258</b>	<b>21,286</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>			
Ordinary dividend for the financial year		2,250	0
Retained earnings		15,008	21,286
<b>Proposed distribution of profit and loss</b>		<b>17,258</b>	<b>21,286</b>

# Balance sheet at 31.12.2019

## Assets

	Notes	2019 DKK'000	2018 DKK'000
Investments in associates		223,762	206,488
<b>Other financial assets</b>		<b>223,762</b>	<b>206,488</b>
<b>Fixed assets</b>		<b>223,762</b>	<b>206,488</b>
Deferred tax		2	1
<b>Receivables</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Assets</b>		<b>223,764</b>	<b>206,489</b>

**Equity and liabilities**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2019 DKK'000</b>	<b>2018 DKK'000</b>
Contributed capital		50	50
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method		39,029	21,769
Retained earnings		182,412	184,664
Proposed dividend		2,250	0
<b>Equity</b>		<b>223,741</b>	<b>206,483</b>
Trade payables		23	6
<b>Current liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>223,764</b>	<b>206,489</b>

Related parties with controlling interest 2

# Statement of changes in equity for 2019

	Contributed capital DKK'000	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method DKK'000	Retained earnings DKK'000	Proposed dividend DKK'000	Total DKK'000
Equity beginning of year	50	21,769	184,664	0	206,483
Profit/loss for the year	0	17,260	(2,252)	2,250	17,258
<b>Equity end of year</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>39,029</b>	<b>182,412</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>223,741</b>

# Notes

## 1 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2019 DKK'000	2018 DKK'000
Change in deferred tax	(1)	(1)
	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>

## 2 Related parties with controlling interest

Hibird ApS' related parties include:

Controlling interest

Peter Zibrandtsen, Bøgebakkevej 10, 3400 Hillerød is the principal shareholder.

# 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

The financial statement have been prepared under the historical cost princip.

Income is recognised in the Income Statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortised cost. 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 accrue 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 attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

## Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the rate in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date, are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

## Income statement

### Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, cost of raw materials and consumables and external expenses.

### Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies, marketing costs, etc. This item also includes writedowns of receivables recognised in current assets.

**Income from investments in associates**

Income from equity investments comprises the proportionate share of profit/loss after tax and any adjustment of internal profit/loss and less amortisation of consolidated goodwill.

**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.

**Balance sheet****Investments in associates**

Investments in associates are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the associates' equity value plus unamortised goodwill and plus or minus unrealised pro rata intra-group profits and losses. Refer to the above section on business combinations for more details about the accounting policies used on acquisitions of investments in associates.

Associates with negative equity value are measured at DKK 0. Any receivables from these enterprises are written down to net realisable value based on a specific assessment. If the Parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the relevant enterprise, and it is probable that such obligation will involve a loss, a provision is recognised that is measured at present value of the costs necessary to settle the obligations at the balance sheet date.

Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in associates is transferred to reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method in equity..

Investments in associates are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

**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. However, no deferred tax is recognised for amortisation of goodwill disallowed for tax purposes and temporary differences arising at the date of acquisition that do not result from a business combination and that do not have any effect on profit or loss or on taxable income.

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.

**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.

**Other financial liabilities**

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