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Flensted Snitgrønt A/S

Nørremarken 4, Skovlund, 6823 Ansager

Company reg. no. 16 24 27 80

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2018

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 29 May 2019.

Martin Kuper
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's report

The board of directors and the executive board have today presented the annual report of Flensted Snitgrønt A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

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

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Ansager, 29 May 2019

Executive board

Lene Vinge Rasmussen	Jørgen Bonde Østergaard

Board of directors

Stefan Wernsing Chairman	Martin Kuper	Martin Zwinkels

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Flensted Snitgrønt A/S

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Flensted Snitgrønt A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018 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 below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report including an 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 may arise due to fraud or error and may be considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the annual accounts.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of the 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 by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management’s preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management's review
The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management’s review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Furthermore, 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 believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Copenhagen, 29 May 2019

Grant Thornton
State Authorised Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

Brian Rasmussen
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30153

Company data

The company	Flensted Snitgrønt A/S Nørremarken 4, Skovlund 6823 Ansager	
	Phone	+45 76 98 55 10
	Web site	www.flensted.dk
	Company reg. no.	16 24 27 80
	Established:	1 July 1992
	Domicile:	Skovlund
	Financial year:	1 January - 31 December
Board of directors	Stefan Wernsing, Chairman Martin Kuper Martin Zwinkels	
Executive board	Lene Vinge Rasmussen Jørgen Bonde Østergaard	
Auditors	Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Stockholmsgade 45 2100 København Ø	
Parent company	WFG Denmark A/S	

Financial highlights

DKK in thousands.	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Profit and loss account:					
Gross profit	42.808	55.600	35.742	19.598	15.554
Results from operating activities	-22.861	-2.919	-3.991	-7.079	-3.781
Net financials	-790	-634	-571	-535	-510
Results for the year	-18.479	-2.756	-3.561	-5.899	-3.280
Balance sheet:					
Balance sheet sum	146.861	103.657	109.301	56.255	51.924
Investments in tangible fixed assets represent	45.422	21.492	12.932	4.070	1.730
Equity	29.647	18.127	20.882	13.247	9.146
Employees:					
Average number of full time employees	94	95	118	53	38
Key figures in %:					
Acid test ratio	37,8	47,8	70,8	43,8	43,3
Solvency ratio	20,2	17,5	19,1	23,5	17,6
Return on equity	-77,4	-14,1	-20,9	-52,7	-30,4

The calculation of key figures and ratios follow the Danish Association of Finance Analysts' recommendations.

For 2016 the financial highlights have been adapted to the merger with Lammefjords Grønt A/S, which is included with three months, as activity was acquired in the autumn of 2016.

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The company is a production company within production and sale of processed cooled vegetable products.

Development in activities and financial matters

The net turnover for the year is DKK 145,8m against DKK 174,7m last year. Results from the year amount to DKK -18,5m (last year DKK -2,8m). The management consider the results satisfactory taken circumstanses into account.

In the annual report for 2017, the management did expect a positiv development towards the fiscal year 2018. Stonger competition, focus on merging two physical production plants and challenges on hiring in qualified labor, caused an unsatisfying financial performance for 2018.

Environmental issues

The company is environmentally conscious and continually works to reduce the already very low environmental impact of the company's operations. The company pre-clean its wastewater before it is sent to the municipal wastewater treatment plants.

The company has the necessary environmental approvals and approvals for food production.

Know how resources

The ambition of being market leading and ahead of the business' development means that the company is charactarized by a dynamic knowledge environment in rapid change. This places particularly high demands on the company as regards obtaining a distribution of new knowledge and it complicates an efficient standardization of the products. At the same time, the individual solutions are characterized by a complexity in which the personal knowledge of individual employees plays a crucial role.

During the year, there has been an addition of competent and experienced employees who strengthened the company's knowledge- and competence starting point. Succesfully, the competence development investments have increased in 2018 and 2017 and targeted training was well-received by the employees.

The company has an innovation and development department.

The expected development

During next year, the focus will still be on market conditions and the necessary adjustments will be made whilst retaining efficiency and optimization of the production.

The result for the upcoming financial year is expected to be at more satisfactory level than in 2018. The company has focus on ongoing growth in sales as well as efficiency improvements, to ensure good competitive power.

Management's review

Events subsequent to the financial year

No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have impact on the financial position of the company.

Accounting policies used

The annual report for Flensted Snitgrønt A/S is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class C enterprises (medium sized enterprises).

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Pursuant to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no cash flow statement for the enterprise has been prepared, as the relevant information is included in the consolidated annual accounts of Wernsing Scandinavia ApS.

Translation of foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials.

Debtors, creditors, and other monetary items in foreign currency are translated by using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or the recognition in the latest annual accounts of the amount owed or the liability is recognised in the profit and loss account under financial income and expenses.

Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currency and which are not considered to be investment assets purchased in foreign currencies are measured at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

The profit and loss account

Gross profit

The gross profit comprises the net turnover, cost of goods sold, changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, other operating income, and external costs.

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.

Costs of sales includes costs for the purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprise accounting items of secondary nature in proportion to the principal activities of the enterprise, including gains on disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Accounting policies used

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

Includes in other external expenses are also research expenditure concerning development projects which do not meet the recognition criteria for the balance sheet.

Staff costs
Staff costs include salaries and wages including holiday allowances, pensions and other costs for social security etc. for staff members. Staff costs are less public reimbursements.

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown
Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on, amortisation of and writedown relating to intangible and tangible fixed assets respectively.

Net financials
Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

Tax of the results for the year
The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

The balance sheet

Intangible fixed assets
Goodwill
Goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life, which is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the amortisation period, which is between 10 and 20 years. The amortisation period is determined on the basis of an expected payback period, being the longer for strategical acquirees with a strong market position and an expected long-term earnings profile.

Accounting policies used

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown. Land is not depreciated.

The basis of depreciation is cost with deduction of any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the book value, the amortisation discontinues.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will in the future be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises the acquisition cost and costs directly attached to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing.

Depreciation takes place on a straight line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Buildings	10-50 years
Technical plants and machinery	3-20 years
Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	3-5 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than one year are recognised as costs in the profit and loss account in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss deriving from the sales of tangible fixed assets is measured as the difference between the sales price reduced by the selling costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leasing contracts

All other leasing contracts are considered operational leasing. Payments in connection with operational leasing and other rental agreements are recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operational leasing and rental agreements are recognised under contingencies etc.

Writedown of fixed assets

The book values of both intangible and tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

Accounting policies used

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets respectively. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

The recoverable value is equal to the value of the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is higher. The value in use is determined as the present value of the expected net cash flow deriving from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Previously recognised writedown is reversed when the condition for the writedown no longer exist. Writedown relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Inventories
Inventories are measured at cost on basis of measured average prices. In case the net realisable value is lower than the cost, writedown takes place at this lower value.

The cost for trade goods, raw materials, and consumables comprises the acquisition cost with the addition of the delivery costs.

The cost for manufactured goods and works in progress comprises the cost for raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance of and depreciation on machinery, factory buildings and equipment applied during the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

Debtors
Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

Prepaid expenses
Prepaid expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Available funds
Available funds comprise cash at bank.

Corporate tax and deferred tax
Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

According to the rules of joint taxation, Flensted Snitgrønt A/S is unlimited, jointly and severally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, arising within the jointly taxed group of companies.

Accounting policies used

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Liabilities

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

Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note		2018	2017
	Gross profit	**42.807.881**	**55.599.638**
2	Staff costs	-60.008.106	-53.985.950
	Depreciation, amortisation and writedown relating to tangible and intangible fixed assets	-5.660.899	-4.533.112
	Operating profit	**-22.861.124**	**-2.919.424**
3	Other financial costs	-790.422	-633.629
	Results before tax	**-23.651.546**	**-3.553.053**
4	Tax on ordinary results	5.172.480	797.265
5	**Results for the year**	**-18.479.066**	**-2.755.788**

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Note	Assets	2018	2017
	Fixed assets		
6	Goodwill	2.325.000	2.625.000
	Intangible fixed assets in total	2.325.000	2.625.000
7	Land and property	81.191.092	29.793.801
8	Production plant and machinery	18.117.714	11.791.669
9	Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	793.927	943.395
10	Tangible assets under construction and prepayments for tangible assets	115.415	17.627.897
	Tangible fixed assets in total	100.218.148	60.156.762
	Fixed assets in total	**102.543.148**	**62.781.762**
	Current assets		
	Raw materials and consumables	6.281.497	5.635.914
	Manufactured goods and trade goods	0	300.000
	Inventories in total	6.281.497	5.935.914
	Trade debtors	25.641.463	27.755.890
11	Deferred tax assets	3.092.452	3.936.406
	Receivable corporate tax	4.590.595	0
	Other debtors	0	8.262
12	Prepaid expenses	93.487	73.709
	Debtors in total	33.417.997	31.774.267
	Available funds	4.618.411	3.164.584
	Current assets in total	**44.317.905**	**40.874.765**
	Assets in total	**146.861.053**	**103.656.527**

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities

Note		2018	2017
	Equity		
13	Contributed capital	8.100.000	8.100.000
	Results brought forward	21.547.452	10.026.518
	Equity in total	**29.647.452**	**18.126.518**
	Liabilities		
	Trade creditors	11.901.163	14.807.135
	Debt to group companies	94.586.519	60.756.308
	Other debts	10.725.919	9.966.566
	Short-term liabilities in total	117.213.601	85.530.009
	Liabilities in total	**117.213.601**	**85.530.009**
	Equity and liabilities in total	**146.861.053**	**103.656.527**

1 Subsequent events

14 Contingencies

15 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Results brought forward	In total
Equity 1 January 2017	8.000.000	12.882.306	20.882.306
Capital increase	100.000	0	100.000
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-2.755.788	-2.755.788
Group contribution	0	-100.000	-100.000
Equity 1 January 2018	8.100.000	10.026.518	18.126.518
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-18.479.066	-18.479.066
Group contribution (debt conversion)	0	30.000.000	30.000.000
	8.100.000	**21.547.452**	**29.647.452**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Subsequent events

No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.

		2018	2017
2.	**Staff costs**		
	Salaries and wages	56.171.679	49.968.974
	Pension costs	2.578.341	2.606.601
	Other costs for social security	1.258.086	1.410.375
		60.008.106	**53.985.950**
	Executive board	850.000	705.000
	Average number of employees	94	95
3.	**Other financial costs**		
	Financial costs, group companies	787.024	606.270
	Other financial costs	3.398	27.359
		790.422	**633.629**
4.	**Tax on ordinary results**		
	Tax of the results for the year, parent company	-4.590.595	0
	Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	-581.885	-797.265
		-5.172.480	**-797.265**
5.	**Proposed distribution of the results**		
	Allocated from results brought forward	-18.479.066	-2.755.788
	Distribution in total	**-18.479.066**	**-2.755.788**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2018	31/12 2017
6.	**Goodwill**		
	Cost 1 January 2018	6.000.000	6.000.000
	Cost 31 December 2018	**6.000.000**	**6.000.000**
	Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2018	-3.375.000	-3.075.000
	Amortisation and writedown for the year	-300.000	-300.000
	Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2018	**-3.675.000**	**-3.375.000**
	Book value 31 December 2018	**2.325.000**	**2.625.000**

7.	**Land and property**		
	Cost 1 January 2018	54.009.460	53.309.429
	Additions during the year	36.096.531	700.031
	Transfers	17.627.897	0
	Cost 31 December 2018	**107.733.888**	**54.009.460**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2018	-24.215.659	-22.571.084
	Depreciation and writedown for the year	-2.327.137	-1.644.575
	Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2018	**-26.542.796**	**-24.215.659**
	Book value 31 December 2018	**81.191.092**	**29.793.801**

8.	**Production plant and machinery**		
	Cost 1 January 2018	21.708.675	20.936.970
	Additions during the year	9.074.481	2.466.705
	Disposals during the year	-117.615	-1.695.000
	Cost 31 December 2018	**30.665.541**	**21.708.675**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2018	-9.917.006	-8.340.616
	Depreciation and writedown for the year	-2.748.436	-2.385.835
	Depreciation and writedown, assets disposed of	117.615	809.445
	Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2018	**-12.547.827**	**-9.917.006**
	Book value 31 December 2018	**18.117.714**	**11.791.669**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

		31/12 2018	31/12 2017
9.	**Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture**		
	Cost 1 January 2018	1.146.096	448.940
	Additions during the year	135.858	697.156
	Cost 31 December 2018	**1.281.954**	**1.146.096**
	Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2018	-202.701	0
	Depreciation and writedown for the year	-285.326	-202.701
	Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2018	**-488.027**	**-202.701**
	Book value 31 December 2018	**793.927**	**943.395**

10.	**Tangible assets under construction and prepayments for tangible assets**		
	Cost 1 January 2018	17.627.897	0
	Additions during the year	115.415	17.627.897
	Transfers	-17.627.897	0
	Cost 31 December 2018	**115.415**	**17.627.897**
	Book value 31 December 2018	**115.415**	**17.627.897**

11.	**Deferred tax assets**		
	Deferred tax assets 1 January 2018	3.936.406	3.139.141
	Deffered tax of the results for the year.	581.885	797.265
	Deferred tax used in group companies	-1.425.839	0
		3.092.452	**3.936.406**

Deffered tax assets concerns intangible and tangible fixed assets and tax loss to carry forward.

12. Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses consist of prepaid expenses concerning insurance premiums and subscriptions

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	31/12 2018	31/12 2017

13. Contributed capital

The share capital consists of 8.100 shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1,000. No shares hold particular rights.

Within the latest 5 years, the following changes in the share capital have taken place:

Capital increase, TDKK 100, in connection with merger, paid at rate 10,064.93, 10 August 2017.

14. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

The company is subject to a jointly co-registration of VAT with Flensted Food Group A/S, WFG Denmark A/S and Wernsing Scandinavia ApS and unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly co-operated VAT-companuies for the total VAT.

Joint taxation

Wernsing Scandinavia ApS, company reg. no 30507029 being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

The jointly taxed enterprises' total, known net liability to the Danish tax authorities appears from the annual accounts of the administration company.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

15. Related parties

Controlling interest

Wernsing Food Group GmbH & Co. KG Kartoffelweg 1 49632 Essen (Oldenburg) Germany	Majority shareholder

Consolidated annual accounts

The consolidated annual accounts for Wernsing Scandinavia ApS can be obtained on http://datacvr.virk.dk/data/. The ultimative parent company in which the company is included as a subsidary is Wernsing Food Family GmbH & Co. KG, Germany. The consolidated annual accounts can be obtained on www.bundesanzeiger.de.