

Flensted Snitgrønt A/S

Nørremarken 4, Skovlund, 6823 Ansager

Company reg. no. 16 24 27 80

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2019

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 19 May 2020.

Martin Kuper
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
Management's report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management commentary	
Company information	5
Financial highlights	6
Management commentary	7
Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2019	
Accounting policies	9
Income statement	14
Statement of financial position	15
Statement of changes in equity	17
Notes	18

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 2019.

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 2019 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019.

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

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

Ansager, 19 May 2020

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 2019, 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 2019 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2019 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, 19 May 2020

Grant Thornton

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

Brian Rasmussen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30153

Company information

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. 2019 2018 2017 2016 2015

Income statement:

Gross profit	42.660	42.808	55.600	35.742	19.598
Profit from ordinary operating activities	-23.470	-22.861	-3.220	-3.991	-7.079
Net financials	-1.026	-790	-634	-571	-535
Net profit or loss for the year	-19.117	-18.479	-2.756	-3.561	-5.899

Statement of financial position:

Balance sheet total	145.841	146.861	103.657	109.301	56.255
Investments in property, plant and equipment	5.245	45.422	21.492	12.932	4.070
Equity	50.530	29.647	18.127	20.882	13.247

Employees:

Average number of full-time employees	103	94	95	118	53
---------------------------------------	-----	----	----	-----	----

Key figures in %:

Acid test ratio	49,5	37,8	47,8	70,8	43,8
Solvency ratio	34,6	20,2	17,5	19,1	23,5
Return on equity	-47,7	-77,4	-14,1	-20,9	-52,7

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 commentary

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 gross profit for the year is DKK 42,7m against DKK 42,8m last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are DKK -19,1m against DKK -18,5m last year. The management consider the results unsatisfactory.

In the annual report for 2018, the management did expect a positiv development towards the fiscal year 2019. Stonger competition, focus on merging two physical production plants and organizational changes, caused an unsatisfying financial performance for 2019.

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, also stated in the latest CSR Report for 2019.

Know how resources

The ambition of being market leading and ahead of the business' development means that the company is characterized 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 2019 and 2018 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 2019. The company has focus on ongoing growth in sales as well as efficiency improvements and a cost cutting program to ensure good competitive power. However, based on the present situation with Covid-19, the company's management cannot at present state anything about the financial consequences and expected results for the financial year 2020.

Management commentary

Events subsequent to the financial year

Based on the present situation with Covid-19, the company's management cannot at present state anything about the financial consequences and expected results for the financial year 2020.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Flensted Snitgrønt A/S has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class C enterprises (medium sized enterprises).

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Pursuant to section 86 (4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no statement of cash flows for the enterprise has been prepared, as the relevant information is included in the consolidated financial statements 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.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, cost of goods sold, changes in inventories, other operating income, and external costs.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Recognition of revenue is exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

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.

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

Accounting policies

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.

Tangible fixed assets

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

Accounting policies

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 and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Buildings	10-50 years	0 %
Technical plants and machinery	3-20 years	0-25 %
Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	3-5 years	0 %

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.

Leases

Leases are regarded as operating leases. Payments in connection with operating leases and other lease agreements are recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operating leases and lease 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.

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.

Accounting policies

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.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, they are written down for impairment to 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.

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

Accounting policies

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.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Gross profit	42.659.945	42.807.881
2 Staff costs	-58.151.303	-60.008.106
3 Depreciation, amortisation and writedown relating to tangible and intangible fixed assets	-7.979.013	-5.660.899
Operating profit	-23.470.371	-22.861.124
Other financial income	97.751	0
4 Other financial costs	-1.123.740	-790.422
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-24.496.360	-23.651.546
5 Tax on ordinary results	5.378.942	5.172.480
6 Net profit or loss for the year	-19.117.418	-18.479.066

Statement of financial position 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Non-current assets			
7	Goodwill	2.025.000	2.325.000
	Total intangible assets	2.025.000	2.325.000
8	Land and property	74.912.000	81.191.092
9	Production plant and machinery	14.486.843	18.117.714
10	Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	346.028	793.927
11	Tangible assets under construction and prepayments for tangible assets	4.052.910	115.415
	Total property, plant, and equipment	93.797.781	100.218.148
12	Other receivables	2.844.816	0
	Total financial fixed assets	2.844.816	0
	Total non-current assets	98.667.597	102.543.148
Current assets			
	Raw materials and consumables	4.885.657	6.281.497
	Total inventories	4.885.657	6.281.497
	Trade debtors	21.241.004	25.641.463
13	Deferred tax assets	3.153.656	3.092.452
	Receivable corporate tax	3.546.400	4.590.595
14	Prepaid expenses	25.554	93.487
	Total receivables	27.966.614	33.417.997
	Available funds	14.321.186	4.618.411
	Total current assets	47.173.457	44.317.905
	Total assets	145.841.054	146.861.053

Statement of financial position 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Equity			
15	Contributed capital	8.100.000	8.100.000
	Retained earnings	42.430.034	21.547.452
	Total equity	50.530.034	29.647.452
Liabilities other than provisions			
	Trade payables	7.859.151	11.901.163
	Payables to group enterprises	76.383.060	94.586.519
	Other payables	11.068.809	10.725.919
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	95.311.020	117.213.601
	Total liabilities other than provisions	95.311.020	117.213.601
	Total equity and liabilities	145.841.054	146.861.053
1 Subsequent events			
16 Contingencies			
17 Related parties			

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
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	0	30.000.000	30.000.000
Equity 1 January 2019	8.100.000	21.547.452	29.647.452
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-19.117.418	-19.117.418
Group contribution	0	40.000.000	40.000.000
	8.100.000	42.430.034	50.530.034

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Subsequent events

Based on the present situation with Covid-19, the company's management cannot at present state anything about the financial consequences and expected results for the financial year 2020.

	2019	2018
	<hr/>	<hr/>
2. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	53.724.768	56.171.679
Pension costs	3.031.971	2.578.341
Other costs for social security	1.394.564	1.258.086
	<hr/> 58.151.303	<hr/> 60.008.106
Executive board	700.000	850.000
Board of directors	0	0
	<hr/> 700.000	<hr/> 850.000
Average number of employees	<hr/> 103	<hr/> 94

3. Depreciation, amortisation and writedown relating to tangible and intangible fixed assets

Amortisation and write down of goodwill	300.000	300.000
Depreciation on buildings	3.641.300	2.327.137
Depreciation on production plants and machinery	3.660.704	2.748.436
Depreciation on plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	377.009	285.326
	<hr/> 7.979.013	<hr/> 5.660.899

4. Other financial costs

Financial costs, group companies	1.068.637	787.024
Other financial costs	55.103	3.398
	<hr/> 1.123.740	<hr/> 790.422

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	2019	2018
	<hr/>	<hr/>
5. Tax on ordinary results		
Tax of the results for the year, parent company	-3.546.400	-4.590.595
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	-1.832.542	-581.885
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-5.378.942	-5.172.480
	<hr/>	<hr/>
6. Proposed distribution of the results		
Allocated from results brought forward	-19.117.418	-18.479.066
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Distribution in total	-19.117.418	-18.479.066
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	31/12 2019	31/12 2018
	<hr/>	<hr/>
7. Goodwill		
Cost 1 January 2019	6.000.000	6.000.000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cost 31 December 2019	6.000.000	6.000.000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2019	-3.675.000	-3.375.000
Amortisation and writedown for the year	-300.000	-300.000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2019	-3.975.000	-3.675.000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Book value 31 December 2019	2.025.000	2.325.000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2019</u>	<u>31/12 2018</u>
8. Land and property		
Cost 1 January 2019	107.733.888	54.009.460
Additions during the year	222.961	36.096.531
Disposals during the year	-3.169.310	0
Transfers	0	17.627.897
Cost 31 December 2019	<u>104.787.539</u>	<u>107.733.888</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2019	-26.542.796	-24.215.659
Depreciation and writedown for the year	-3.641.300	-2.327.137
Depreciation and writedown, assets disposed of	308.557	0
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2019	<u>-29.875.539</u>	<u>-26.542.796</u>
Book value 31 December 2019	<u>74.912.000</u>	<u>81.191.092</u>
9. Production plant and machinery		
Cost 1 January 2019	30.665.541	21.708.675
Additions during the year	969.146	9.074.481
Disposals during the year	-2.426.467	-117.615
Transfers	115.415	0
Cost 31 December 2019	<u>29.323.635</u>	<u>30.665.541</u>
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2019	-12.547.827	-9.917.006
Depreciation and writedown for the year	-3.660.704	-2.748.436
Depreciation and writedown, assets disposed of	1.371.739	117.615
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2019	<u>-14.836.792</u>	<u>-12.547.827</u>
Book value 31 December 2019	<u>14.486.843</u>	<u>18.117.714</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	31/12 2019	31/12 2018
10. Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture		
Cost 1 January 2019	1.281.954	1.146.096
Additions during the year	0	135.858
Disposals during the year	-147.154	0
Cost 31 December 2019	1.134.800	1.281.954
Depreciation and writedown 1 January 2019	-488.027	-202.701
Depreciation and writedown for the year	-377.009	-285.326
Depreciation and writedown, assets disposed of	76.264	0
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2019	-788.772	-488.027
Book value 31 December 2019	346.028	793.927
11. Tangible assets under construction and prepayments for tangible assets		
Cost 1 January 2019	115.415	17.627.897
Additions during the year	4.052.910	115.415
Transfers	-115.415	-17.627.897
Cost 31 December 2019	4.052.910	115.415
Book value 31 December 2019	4.052.910	115.415
12. Other receivables		
Additions during the year	2.844.816	0
Cost 31 December 2019	2.844.816	0
Carrying amount, 31 December 2019	2.844.816	0

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2019</u>	<u>31/12 2018</u>
13. Deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax assets 1 January 2019	3.092.452	3.936.406
Deferred tax of the results for the year.	1.832.542	581.885
Deferred tax used in group companies	<u>-1.771.338</u>	<u>-1.425.839</u>
	<u>3.153.656</u>	<u>3.092.452</u>

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

14. Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses consist of prepaid expenses concerning insurance premiums and subscriptions

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

31/12 2019 31/12 2018

15. 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.

16. 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

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

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

The jointly taxed enterprises' total known net liability to the Danish tax authorities emerges from the financial statements of the administration company.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

17. Related parties

Controlling interest

Wernsing Food Family GmbH & Co. KG, Kartoffelweg 1, 49632 Essen (Oldenburg), Germany	Majority shareholder
Wernsing Food Group GmbH, Kartoffelweg 1, 49632 Essen (Oldenburg), Germany	Majority shareholder
Wernsing Scandianvia ApS, Adelvej 9, 6823 Ansager, Denmark	Majority shareholder
WFG Denmark A/S, Adelvej 9, 6823 Ansager, Denmark	Majority shareholder

Transactions

All transactions are made on market terms.

Consolidated annual accounts

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