

Flensted Snitgrønt A/S

Nørremarken 4, Skovlund, 6823 Ansager

Company reg. no. 16 24 27 80

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2023

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 13 June 2024.

Martin Kuper
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS 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 statement

Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Flensted Snitgrønt A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2023.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Ansager, 13 June 2024

Managing Director

Lene Vinge Rasmussen

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 financial statements of Flensted Snitgrønt A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2023, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We refer to Note 1 in the annual report from which it appears that the company has closed its activity during the financial year. Thus, the management has chosen not to present the annual report according to the going concern principle, which means that necessary write-downs etc. have been made.

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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditor's report

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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

Independent auditor's report

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 Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 13 June 2024

Grant Thornton

Certified Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

Brian Rasmussen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30153

Simon Mørner Nielsen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne46622

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

Managing Director

Lene Vinge Rasmussen

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Stockholmsgade 45
2100 København Ø

Parent company

WFG Denmark A/S

Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

vegetable products. The products are sold on the Danish market and are sold to the retail-, food service and industry sector. The company produced private label as well as branded products. The company's production was closed down in December 2023.

Development in activities and financial matters

The activities in 2023 were still impacted by hard market conditions. As a result of the development in the business, the management decided to close down the activity as the group wants to focus on potato based products. The last delivery was made in December and the company is hereafter without activity.

As a consequence of closing down the factory, the annual accounts are not presented after the going concern princip. The annual accounts' result has been affected by several one-time items. A write-down of inventory amounting to DKK 3,5M has been recognized in the income statement. A write-down of tangible fixed assets (buildings) amounting to DKK 23,5M has been recognized in the income statement. The property is put for sale and valuation is based on the expected sales price.

Consequently gross profit is DKK 1,1m against DKK 12,1m last year. Net loss for the year amounts to DKK 37,8m against DKK 34,3m last year.

The management does not consider the results satisfactory. The company is expected to be closed down in 2024 through a merger with the sister company Flensted Food Group A/S. To strengthen the equity of the company, the parent company has provided a tax free group contribution of DKK 20,0m

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 B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises. Last year the annual report was presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act for a medium sized class C enterprises.

As disclosed in the management report, the condition for going concern has not been met. Assets and liabilities are therefore, in accordance with current accounting policies, measured at expected realizable values.

All value adjustments of assets and liabilities as well as derived operating items are consequently recognized in the income statement, including expected losses, various disposal costs, fees etc.

As the activity has ceased and all obligations have been terminated as of balance sheet date, all assets are recognized under current assets, while all liabilities are recognized under short-term liabilities.

Consequently, the measurements of assets and equity and liabilities are not comparable with last year's measurements.

Foreign currency translation

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. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Receivables, payables, and other foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or initial recognition in the latest financial statements of the receivable or payable is recognised in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Fixed assets acquired and paid for in foreign currency are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, cost of sales, 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. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Accounting policies

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature as regards the principal activities of the enterprise, including profit from the disposal of intangible and tangible assets, operating loss and conflict compensation as well as salary reimbursements received. Compensation is recognized when it is overwhelmingly probable that the company will receive the compensation.

Other external costs comprise costs incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, 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 social security costs, etc., for staff members.

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and write-down for impairment of intangible and tangible assets, respectively.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

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

Accounting policies

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Acquired goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Given that it is impossible to make a reliable estimate of the useful life, the amortisation period is set at 10 years.

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are measured at cost less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment. Land is not subject to depreciation.

The depreciable amount is cost less 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 carrying amount, the depreciation is discontinued.

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

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with 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, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life and the residual value of the individual assets:

	Useful life	Residual value
Buildings	30 years	20 %
Plant and machinery	5-10 years	0-20 %
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years	0-20 %

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

As regards self-constructed assets, the cost comprises direct costs for materials, components, deliveries from sub-suppliers, payroll costs, and borrowing costs from specific and general borrowing concerning the construction of each individual asset.

Accounting policies

Property, plant, and equipment in progress

Property, plant, and equipment in progress are measured and recognised as the total costs incurred. When the work has been completed, the total value is transferred to the relevant item under property, plant, and equipment and is amortised from the date of entry into service.

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.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount 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. write-down for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost on the basis of weighted measured average prices. In cases when the net realisable value is lower than the cost, the latter is written down for impairment to this lower value.

Costs of goods for resale, raw materials, and consumables comprise acquisition costs plus delivery costs.

Costs of manufactured goods and work in progress comprise the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages, and indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and wages, maintenance and depreciation of machinery, factory buildings, and equipment used in the production process, and costs for factory administration and factory management. Borrowing expenses are not recognised in cost.

The net realisable value for inventories is recognised as the estimated selling price less costs of completion and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined with due consideration of negotiability, obsolescence, and the development of expected market prices.

Accounting policies

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value. In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the following financial year.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Tax receivables from group enterprises" or "Income tax payable to group enterprises"

According to the rules of joint taxation, Flensted Snitgrønt A/S is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Adjustments take place in relation to deferred tax concerning elimination of unrealised intercompany gains and losses.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Accounting policies

Liabilities other than provisions

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables 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>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Gross profit	1.065.900	12.111.410
3 Staff costs	-17.611.991	-18.253.726
Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-26.224.811	-30.567.563
Operating profit	-42.770.902	-36.709.879
Other financial income	71.590	96.436
4 Other financial expenses	-1.520.992	-297.602
Pre-tax net profit or loss	-44.220.304	-36.911.045
5 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	6.265.255	1.898.804
Net profit or loss for the year	-37.955.049	-35.012.241
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Allocated from retained earnings	-37.955.049	-35.012.241
Total allocations and transfers	-37.955.049	-35.012.241

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Non-current assets		
Land and buildings	0	50.000.000
Plant and machinery	0	3.000.000
Property, plant and equipment in progress and prepayments for property, plant and equipment	0	618.914
Total property, plant, and equipment	<u>0</u>	<u>53.618.914</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>0</u>	<u>53.618.914</u>
Current assets		
Raw materials and consumables	798.208	4.645.320
Assets held for sale	27.374.603	0
Total inventories	<u>28.172.811</u>	<u>4.645.320</u>
Trade receivables	6.177.921	9.824.175
Receivables from group enterprises	801.942	0
6 Deferred tax assets	5.306.069	6.749.411
Tax receivables from group enterprises	7.708.597	1.109.288
Other receivables	539.534	330.198
Prepayments	73.781	111.245
Total receivables	<u>20.607.844</u>	<u>18.124.317</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>3.004.537</u>	<u>3.346.997</u>
Total current assets	<u>51.785.192</u>	<u>26.116.634</u>
Total assets	<u>51.785.192</u>	<u>79.735.548</u>

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Equity		
Contributed capital	8.100.000	8.100.000
Retained earnings	13.642.179	31.597.228
Total equity	<u>21.742.179</u>	<u>39.697.228</u>
Liabilities other than provisions		
Trade payables	2.630.471	5.895.739
Payables to group enterprises	23.338.304	31.329.685
Other payables	4.074.238	2.812.896
Total short term liabilities other than provisions	<u>30.043.013</u>	<u>40.038.320</u>
Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>30.043.013</u>	<u>40.038.320</u>
Total equity and liabilities	<u>51.785.192</u>	<u>79.735.548</u>

- 1** Uncertainties relating to going concern
- 2** Special items
- 7** Contingencies
- 8** Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2022	8.100.000	36.609.469	44.709.469
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-35.012.241	-35.012.241
Group contribution	0	30.000.000	30.000.000
Equity 1 January 2023	8.100.000	31.597.228	39.697.228
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	0	-37.955.049	-37.955.049
Group contribution	0	20.000.000	20.000.000
	8.100.000	13.642.179	21.742.179

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

1. Uncertainties relating to going concern

The company has closed the activity in the end of 2023. The close-down has resulted in a number of write-downs as described in Note 2 Special Items. As a consequence of the close-down, the management has presented the annual report according to the realization principle. The company is expected to be closed down solvent in 2024 either by liquidation or by merger with the sister company Flensted Food Group A/S.

2. Special items

Special items include significant income and expenses of a special nature relative to the enterprise's ordinary operating activities, such as the cost of extensive structuring of processes and fundamental structural adjustments and any related gains on disposal and losses which, over time, have a significant impact. Special items also include other significant amounts of a nonrecurring nature.

As mentioned in the management commentary, the net profit or loss for the year is affected by a number of factors that differ from what is considered by management to be part of operating activities.

Special items for the year are specified below, indicating where they are recognised in the income statement.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Expenses:		
Impairment of current assets exceeding the usual write-down for impairment	3.500.000	0
Impairment of non-current assets	<u>23.500.000</u>	<u>25.023.443</u>
	<u>27.000.000</u>	<u>25.023.443</u>
Special items are recognised in the following items in the financial statements:		
Gross profit	-3.500.000	0
Depreciation, amortisation, and impairment	<u>-23.500.000</u>	<u>-25.023.443</u>
Profit of special items, net	<u>-27.000.000</u>	<u>-25.023.443</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
3. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	15.812.749	16.338.603
Pension costs	1.333.513	1.341.682
Other costs for social security	<u>465.729</u>	<u>573.441</u>
	<u>17.611.991</u>	<u>18.253.726</u>
Average number of employees	<u>36</u>	<u>43</u>
4. Other financial expenses		
Financial costs, group enterprises	1.520.992	286.596
Other financial costs	<u>0</u>	<u>11.006</u>
	<u>1.520.992</u>	<u>297.602</u>
5. Tax on net profit or loss for the year		
Tax of the results for the year, parent company	-7.708.597	-1.109.288
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	<u>1.443.342</u>	<u>-789.516</u>
	<u>-6.265.255</u>	<u>-1.898.804</u>
6. Deferred tax assets		
Deferred tax assets 1 January 2023	6.749.411	5.959.895
Deffered tax of the results for the year.	<u>-1.443.342</u>	<u>789.516</u>
	<u>5.306.069</u>	<u>6.749.411</u>

Deferred tax assets concerns intangible and tangible fixed assets and tax loss to carry forward. Deferred tax assets are expected to be used in future years by group companies that are jointly taxed with the company. The deferred tax assets equals the deffered tax liability in the sistercompany Flensted Food Group A/S and are expected to be used by this company.

7. Contingencies

Contingent assets

The company has an unrecognized tax asset of DKK 9.7m

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

7. Contingencies (continued)

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.

8. 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.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

Consolidated financial statements

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.