



Lallemand Denmark A/S

Bredstrupvej 33
DK-8500 Grenaa

CVR no. 26 01 49 80

Annual report 2017/18

The annual report was presented and approved at
the Company's annual general meeting on

15 May 2018



chairman

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Lallemand Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 February 2017 – 31 January 2018.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 January 2018 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 February 2017 – 31 January 2018.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and financial matters, of the results for the year and of the Group's and the Parent Company's financial position.

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

Grenaa, 15 May 2018

Executive Board:



Nicolai Francis Jensen

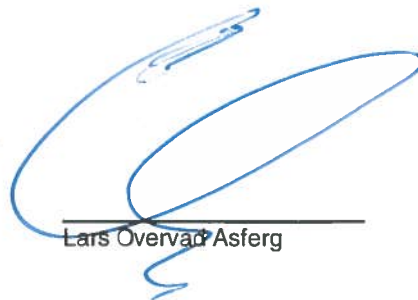
Board of Directors:



William John Nankervis
Chairman



John Gerhardus
Steenkamp



Lars Overvad Asferg



Antoine Chagnon



Francois Leblanc



Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Lallemand Denmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements of Lallemand Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 February 2017 – 31 January 2018 comprising income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies, for the Group as well as for the Parent Company and a cash flow statement for the Group. The consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the Group's and the Parent Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 January 2018 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 February 2017 – 31 January 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control that Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group's and the Parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 made on the basis of these consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements.



Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 Group's and the Parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group's and the Parent 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company 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 Group and the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.



Independent auditor's report

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

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

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

Moreover, 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 conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Aarhus, 15 May 2018

KPMG

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 25 57 81 98


Michael Stenskrøg
State Authorised
Public Accountant
MNE no. 26819


Jakob Westerdahl
State Authorised
Public Accountant
MNE no. 31449

Lallemand Denmark A/S
Annual report 2017/18
CVR no. 26 01 49 80

Management's review

Company details

Lallemand Denmark A/S
Bredstrupvej 33
DK-8500 Grenaa

Telephone: +45 87 58 24 00

CVR no.: 26 01 49 80
Established: 1 May 2001
Registered office: Grenaa
Financial year: 1 February – 31 January

Board of Directors

William John Nankervis, Chairman
John Gerhardus Steenkamp
Lars Overvad Asferg
Antoine Chagnon
Francois Leblanc

Executive Board

Nicolai Francis Jensen

Auditor

KPMG
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Bredskifte Allé 13
DK-8210 Aarhus V

Management's review

Financial highlights for the Group

DKK'000	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16	2014/15	2013/14
Key figures					
Gross profit	104,765	102,983	95,922	87,025	84,216
Ordinary operating profit/loss	18,799	19,214	15,609	6,495	800
Profit/loss from financial income and expenses	-4,143	-3,677	-6,166	-5,541	-6,298
Profit/loss for the year	11,424	12,207	7,817	1,682	-739
Total assets					
Equity	318,726	300,806	292,757	309,971	304,445
Investment in property, plant and equipment	48,062	36,638	24,431	16,614	14,932
	37,413	23,459	23,933	9,938	11,621
Ratios					
Current ratio	133.4%	147.3%	134.7%	153.5%	61.7%
Return on equity	27.0%	40.0%	36.1%	10.7%	-4.8%
Solvency ratio	15.2%	12.2%	9.1%	5.4%	4.9%
Other key figures					
Average number of full-time employees	133	134	127	128	132

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Society of Financial Analysts' guidelines on the calculation of financial ratios "Recommendations & Ratios". The financial ratios have been calculated as follows:

Current ratio

$$\frac{\text{Current assets} \times 100}{\text{Current liabilities}}$$

Return on equity

$$\frac{\text{Profit/loss from ordinary activities after tax} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$$

Solvency ratio

$$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total equity and liabilities at year end}}$$

Management's review

Operating review

The Company's principal activities

The Company is primarily engaged in packaging and distribution as well as in holding of investments in subsidiaries.

Development in activities and financial position

For the year under review, the Company's income statement showed a profit of DKK 3,443 thousand, and equity amounts to DKK 77,101 thousand at 31 January 2018.

For the year under review, the Group's income statement showed an income of DKK 11,424 thousand, and equity amounts to DKK 48,062 thousand at 31 January 2018.

The development in operating profit is considered satisfactory and in line with expectations communicated in last years annual report.

Investments

Capital expenditure focus on products and application areas expected to generate growth in the coming years. Investments in production equipment are expected to remain at a constant level compared to 2016/17.

Outlook

The Group is expected to continuously improve profitability and to focus on its teams, customers and services.

A profit in the range of DKK 17-21 million is expected for 2018/19.

Particular risks

Operating risks

The Group do not foresee any significant operating risks for 2018/19.

It is vital to the Company's growth that an extension of the environmental approval for production volume is approved in 2018.

Financial risks

Strict account opening procedures and a stringent collection policy are applied to control credit risks.

The companies have no external debt and therebt only exposed to a limited number of interest rate risks.

Currency risks are considered minimal since the companies uses only euro or Danish kroner as settlement currencies.

Management's review

Operating review

Intellectual capital

The companies maneuver on markets dominated by knowledge-driven companies. Management will increasingly focus on securing, maintaining and developing the human, structural and relational capital of the companies.

Environmental matters

The Company focuses on maintaining high environmental standards, adhering to or exceeding national regulations. This includes updating environmental approvals whilst keeping in close contact with local authorities on the local effects of our presence and production.

Research and development activities

The Company's research and development activities are primarily conducted in the subsidiary Aktieselskabet Dansk Gærings-Industri. These activities focus on newly processed and specialised products.

The research costs are recharged to companies benefiting from the research projects.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 February – 31 January

Income statement

DKK'000	Note	Group		Parent Company	
		2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17
Gross profit		104,765	102,983	19,022	19,092
Staff costs	2	-63,889	-63,366	-16,580	-16,213
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		-22,077	-20,403	-906	-877
Operating profit		18,799	19,214	1,536	2,002
Financial income	3	16	689	5,013	642
Financial expenses	4	-4,159	-4,366	-3,527	-3,645
Profit before tax		14,656	15,537	3,022	-1,001
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	-3,232	-3,330	421	238
Profit for the year	6	11,424	12,207	3,443	-763

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 February – 31 January

Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	Group		Parent Company	
		2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17
ASSETS					
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets					
Trademark	7	10,000	11,000	0	0
		10,000	11,000	0	0
Property, plant and equipment					
Land and buildings	8	28,552	27,878	0	0
Property, plant and equipment in progress		16,472	21,213	200	200
Plant and machinery		170,073	149,131	0	0
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		3,371	3,888	2,829	3,209
Leasehold improvements		1,259	1,280	1,259	1,280
		219,727	203,390	4,288	4,689
Investments					
Equity investments in group entities	9	0	0	244,172	244,172
		0	0	244,172	244,172
Total fixed assets		229,727	214,390	248,460	248,861
Current assets					
Inventories					
Raw materials and consumables		22,240	20,660	0	0
Work in progress		5,794	3,076	0	0
Finished goods and goods for resale		22,552	24,276	0	0
		50,586	48,012	0	0
Receivables					
Trade receivables		11,052	13,415	3	86
Receivables from group entities		13,351	14,558	4,900	2,526
Other receivables		739	1,093	29	38
Corporation tax		1,243	0	4,911	3,201
Prepayments		1,713	1,661	699	456
		28,098	30,727	10,542	6,307
Cash at bank and in hand		10,315	7,677	121	1,266
Total current assets		88,999	86,416	10,663	7,573
TOTAL ASSETS		318,726	300,806	259,123	256,434

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 February – 31 January

Balance sheet

DKK'000	Note	Group		Parent Company	
		2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
	10				
Contributed capital		2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Retained earnings		45,962	34,538	75,001	71,558
Total equity		48,062	36,638	77,101	73,658
Provisions					
	11				
Provisions for deferred tax		30,539	30,566	412	422
Total provisions		30,539	30,566	412	422
Liabilities other than provisions					
Non-current liabilities other than provisions					
	12				
Payables to group entities		173,427	176,282	173,427	176,282
		173,427	176,282	173,427	176,282
Current liabilities other than provisions					
Trade payables		27,101	7,901	411	401
Payables to group entities		20,502	27,261	3,345	836
Corporation tax		0	1,411	0	0
Other payables		19,095	20,747	4,427	4,835
		66,698	57,320	8,183	6,072
Total liabilities other than provisions		240,125	233,602	181,610	182,354
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		318,726	300,806	259,123	256,434
Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.					
			14		
Related party disclosures					
			15		

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 February – 31 January

Statement of changes in equity

	Group		
	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 February 2017	2,100	34,538	36,638
Transferred over the profit appropriation	<u>0</u>	<u>11,424</u>	<u>11,424</u>
Equity at 31 January 2018	<u><u>2,100</u></u>	<u><u>45,962</u></u>	<u><u>48,062</u></u>

	Parent Company		
	<u>Contributed capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 February 2017	2,100	71,558	73,658
Transferred over the profit appropriation	<u>0</u>	<u>3,443</u>	<u>3,443</u>
Equity at 31 January 2018	<u><u>2,100</u></u>	<u><u>75,001</u></u>	<u><u>77,101</u></u>

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 February – 31 January

Cash flow statement

DKK'000	Note	Group	
		2017/18	2016/17
Profit for the year		11,424	12,207
Other adjustments of non-cash operating items		3,232	3,330
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		22,077	20,403
Cash flows from operations before changes in working capital		36,733	35,940
Changes in working capital	13	12,089	-1,189
Cash flows from ordinary activities		48,822	34,751
Corporation tax paid		-5,916	-8,011
Cash flows from operating activities		42,906	26,740
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		-37,413	-23,459
Cash flows from investing activities		-37,413	-23,459
Shareholders:			
Repayment of long-term debt (Group entities)		-2,855	-620
Cash flows from financing activities		-2,855	-620
Cash flows for the year		2,638	2,661
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		7,677	5,016
Cash and cash equivalents at year end		10,315	7,677

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 February – 31 January

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Lallemand Denmark A/S for 2017/18 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class C medium-sized entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Parent Company, Lallemand Denmark A/S, and subsidiaries in which the Parent Company directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the votes or in some other way exercises control over.

On consolidation, intra-group income and expenses, shareholdings, intra-group balances and dividends and realised and unrealised gains and losses on intra-group transactions are eliminated.

Investments in subsidiaries are set off against the proportionate share of subsidiaries' fair value of net assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition.

Business combinations

When new entities are acquired, the purchase method is applied under which identifiable assets and liabilities are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Restructuring costs recognised in the acquirer at the acquisition date that are not a part of the acquisition are included in the pre-acquisition balance sheet and thus the determination of goodwill. Restructuring that is adopted after the acquisition is recognised in the income statement. The tax effect of revaluations is recognised as deferred tax.

Positive differences (goodwill) between cost and the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired, including restructuring provisions, are recognised as intangible assets and amortised systematically in the income statement based on an individual assessment of the useful life. Negative goodwill is recognised as income in the income statement at the acquisition date when the usual conditions for recognition of income are met.

Goodwill and negative goodwill from acquired entities may be adjusted until 12 months after the acquisition date.

Newly acquired or newly established entities are recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the date of acquisition or establishment. Divested or wound-up entities are recognised in the consolidated income statement up to the date of divestment or winding-up. Comparative figures are not restated to reflect acquisitions, divestments or windings-up.

The uniting-of-interests method is applied to business combinations such as the acquisition and disposal of equity investments, mergers, demergers, contribution of assets, share exchanges, etc., between entities controlled by the Parent Company. The uniting of interests is considered to have been completed at the date of the acquisition without restatement of comparative figures. Differences between the agreed consideration and the carrying amount of the acquired entity is recognised in equity.

Gains or losses on the divestment of subsidiaries and associates are calculated as the difference between the sales amount and the carrying amount of net assets at the date of disposal, including non-amortised goodwill and projected costs of divestment or winding-up.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 February – 31 January

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue includes invoiced sales from repacking and storage of goods primarily for group entities, and income from sale of goods for resale and finished goods, comprising the sale of yeast, is recognised in revenue when delivery and transfer of risk to the buyer have taken place, and the income may be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts granted are recognised in revenue.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises costs incurred to generate revenue for the year. This item also comprises direct costs for goods for resale and changes in inventory of goods for resale.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items secondary to the activities of the entity, including gains on the disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other external costs

Other external costs comprise distribution costs and costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc., to the Company's employees, excluding reimbursements from public authorities.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 February – 31 January

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, financial costs regarding finance leases, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Dividends from equity investments in group entities measured at cost are recognised as income in the Parent Company's income statement in the financial year when the dividends are declared.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The Parent Company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. The subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation from the date on which they are included in the consolidated financial statements and up to the date on which they are excluded from the consolidation.

The Parent Company is the administrative company for the joint taxation and accordingly settles all payments of corporation tax to the tax authorities.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, current Danish corporation tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have used the losses to reduce their own taxable profit.

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life determined on the basis of Management's experience within the individual business areas. The maximum amortisation period is between 5 and 10 years.

Trademarks

Trademarks are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Trademarks are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the patent, and licences are amortised over the contract period, however, not exceeding 20 years when related to the core business of the group.

Gains and losses on the disposal of trademarks are determined as the difference between the sales price less disposal costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains or losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 February – 31 January

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use. Indirect production overheads and borrowing costs are not recognised in cost.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	10-30 years
Plant and machinery	10-20 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

Land is not depreciated.

Fixed assets under construction are recognised and measured at cost at the balance sheet date. Upon entry into service, the cost is transferred to the relevant group of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are stated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Equity investments in group entities

Equity investments in group entities are measured at cost. Where the recoverable amount is lower than cost, investments are written down to this lower value. Dividends are recognised in the income statement.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment as well as equity investments in group entities is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 February – 31 January

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Leases

On initial recognition, leases for fixed assets that transfer substantially all risks and rewards incident to ownership to the Company (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and the net present value of future lease payments. When calculating the net present value, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently treated as the Company's other fixed assets.

The capitalised lease obligation is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability at amortised cost, allowing the interest element of the lease payment to be recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

All other leases are operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and other leases are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's total obligation relating to operating leases and other leases is disclosed as contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the average method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Goods for resale and raw materials and consumables are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs.

Finished goods and work in progress are measured at cost, comprising the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages and salaries and indirect production overheads. Indirect production overheads comprise indirect materials and wages and salaries as well as the maintenance of depreciation of production machinery, buildings and equipment as well as factory administration and management. Borrowing costs are not included in cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 February – 31 January

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepayment of costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

Equity

Dividends

The expected dividend payment for the year is disclosed as a separate item under equity.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

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1 Accounting policies (continued)

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities are recognised at cost at the date of borrowing, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the Group's cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the year, the year's changes in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Group's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the Group's share of profit/loss for the year adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital and corporation tax paid.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisitions and disposals of entities and activities, intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in size or composition of the Company's share capital and costs in this respect as well as raising of loans, instalments on interest-bearing debt and distribution of dividends to owners.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term marketable securities with a term of three months or less which are easily convertible into cash and which are subject to only an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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2 Staff costs

DKK'000	Group		Parent Company	
	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17
Wages and salaries	56,453	56,107	14,620	14,248
Pensions	4,924	4,806	1,120	1,099
Other social security costs	664	670	281	270
Other staff costs	1,848	1,783	559	596
	<u>63,889</u>	<u>63,366</u>	<u>16,580</u>	<u>16,213</u>
Average number of full-time employees	133	134	34	37

Remuneration of the Executive Board of Lallemand Denmark A/S is not disclosed separately referring to section 98b (3) of the Danish Financial Statements Act. No remuneration was paid to the Board of Directors.

3 Financial income

Interest income from group entities	10	0	13	30
Dividends from equity investments	0	0	5,000	0
Other financial income	6	77	0	0
Exchange gains	0	612	0	612
	<u>16</u>	<u>689</u>	<u>5,013</u>	<u>642</u>

4 Financial expenses

Interest expense to group entities	3,722	4,011	3,322	3,550
Other financial costs	282	325	52	95
Exchange losses	155	30	153	0
	<u>4,159</u>	<u>4,366</u>	<u>3,527</u>	<u>3,645</u>

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DKK'000	Group		Parent Company	
	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17
5 Tax on profit/loss for the year				
Current tax for the year	3,259	4,410	-411	-201
Deferred tax for the year	-27	-413	-10	603
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	0	-27	0	0
Adjustments regarding payable joint taxation	0	-640	0	-640
	<u>3,232</u>	<u>3,330</u>	<u>-421</u>	<u>-238</u>
6 Proposed profit appropriation/distribution of loss				
Retained earnings	11,424	12,207	3,443	-763
	<u>11,424</u>	<u>12,207</u>	<u>3,443</u>	<u>-763</u>
7 Intangible assets				
		<i>Group</i>		
DKK'000		<u>Trademark</u>	<u>Goodwill</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost at 1 February 2017		20,000	48,502	68,502
Cost at 31 January 2018		20,000	48,502	68,502
Amortisation and impairment losses at 1 February 2017		-9,000	-48,502	-57,502
Amortisation for the year		-1,000	0	-1,000
Amortisation and impairment losses at 31 January 2018		-10,000	-48,502	-58,502
Carrying amount at 31 January 2018		<u>10,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>10,000</u>

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8 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	<i>Group</i>				
	Land and buildings	Property, plant and equipment in progress	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
Cost at 1 February 2017	66,202	21,213	317,449	17,473	1,953
Additions for the year	0	36,908	0	307	198
Transfers for the year	2,837	-41,649	38,812	0	0
Cost at 31 January 2018	69,039	16,472	356,261	17,780	2,151
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 February 2017	-38,324	0	-168,318	-13,585	-672
Depreciation for the year	-2,163	0	-17,870	-824	-220
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 January 2018	-40,487	0	-186,188	-14,409	-892
Carrying amount at 31 January 2018	28,552	16,472	170,073	3,371	1,259

DKK'000	<i>Parent Company</i>		
	Property, plant and equipment in progress	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements
Cost at 1 February 2017	200	11,736	1,784
Additions for the year	0	307	198
Cost at 31 January 2018	200	12,043	1,982
Depreciation and impairment losses at 1 February 2017	0	-8,527	-504
Depreciation for the year	0	-687	-219
Depreciation and impairment losses at 31 January 2018	0	-9,214	-723
Carrying amount at 31 January 2018	200	2,829	1,259

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9 Investments

DKK'000	2017/18	2016/17
Cost at 1 February 2017	244,172	244,172
Cost at 31 January 2018	244,172	244,172
Carrying amount at 31 January 2018	244,172	244,172

Name/legal form	Registered office	Voting rights and ownership interest	Equity	Profit or the year
Subsidiaries:			DKK'000	DKK'000
De Danske Gærfabrikker A/S	Grenaa, Denmark	100%	158,816	16,549
Lallemand Human Nutrition A/S	Birkerød, Denmark	100%	1,797	1,203
			160,613	17,752

10 Equity

The contributed capital consists of 2,100 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1,000 each.

All shares rank equally.

11 Provisions

DKK'000	Group		Parent Company	
	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17
Deferred tax at 1 February 2017	30,566	30,979	422	-181
Deferred tax adjustment for the year in the income statement	-27	-413	-10	603
	30,539	30,566	412	422

12 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

All non-current liabilities fall due for payment after more than five years.

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13 Change in working capital

DKK'000	Group	
	2017/18	2016/17
Change in inventories	-2,574	4,710
Change in receivables	4,350	-7,320
Change in trade and other payables	10,313	1,421
	<u>12,089</u>	<u>-1,189</u>

14 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

The Group's Danish entities are jointly and severally liable for tax on the Group's jointly taxed income and for certain withholding taxes such as dividend tax. Any subsequent corrections of the taxable income subject to joint taxation or withholding taxes on dividends, etc., may entail an increase in the entities' liability. The Group as a whole is not liable to any other parties.

The Group's Danish entities are jointly and severally liable for the joint registration for VAT.

Operating lease obligations

The Group has entered into lease agreements regarding premises, operating equipment and a service agreement. The total liability makes up DKK 1,266 thousand, of which DKK 975 thousand falls due for payment within one year. The residual part of the liability falls due for payment within five years.

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15 Related party disclosures

Lallemand Denmark A/S' related parties comprise the following:

The Company's Parent Company and ultimate parent company exercise control.

The Company's related parties with significant influence comprise the Company's Board of Directors, Executive Board and executive staff. In addition, related parties comprise group entities in the Lallemand Group.

Control

Lallemand BIO S.L., Calle - Rioja 03-05, Poligono Industrial Serycal, Pedro Muño, Ciudad Real, Spain, is the principal shareholder.

The Company's ultimate parent company is Lallemand Inc, 151 Skyway Ave., Toronto, Canada M9M 4Z5.

The consolidated financial statements of Lallemand Inc. can be obtained by contacting the company at the address above.

Related party transactions

In accordance with section 98 c(7) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, related party transactions have not been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements, as they were conducted on an arm's length basis.