



Slovakian Farm Invest A/S

Vitavej 71
8300 Odder
CVR No. 26326028

Annual report 2019

The Annual General Meeting adopted the
annual report on 29.06.2020

Kristian Maan Tokkesdal
Chairman of the General Meeting

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Entity details

Entity

Slovakian Farm Invest A/S

Vitavej 71

8300 Odder

CVR No.: 26326028

Registered office: Odder

Financial year: 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019

Board of Directors

Peter Juul Kristensen, Chairman

Kristian Maan Tokkesdal

Carsten Lund Thomsen

Executive Board

Mogens Lund Nielsen

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Egtved Allé 4

6000 Kolding

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Slovakian Farm Invest A/S for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019.

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

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

Odder, 07.05.2020

Executive Board

Mogens Lund Nielsen

Board of Directors

Peter Juul Kristensen
Chairman

Kristian Maan Tokkesdal

Carsten Lund Thomsen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Slovakian Farm Invest A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Slovakian Farm Invest A/S for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2019 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

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

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Kolding, 07.05.2020

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No. 33963556

Lars Ørum Nielsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Identification No (MNE) mne26771

Management commentary

Primary activities

The objective of the Company is production of slaughter pigs and crop production. The activities are carried out through the Slovakian Daughter companies Pigagro s.r.o. and Agroland Ipel s.r.o.

The pig production is based on breeding animals which are imported from Denmark. The production is divided on one sow farm and several slaughter farms.

Description of material changes in activities and finances

The income statement for the period 01.01.2019 - 31.12.2019 shows a profit of DKK 36.974k compared to DKK 15.485K for the period 01.01.2018 - 31.12.2018. The balance sheet show equity of DKK 153.177k and the liquidity is satisfactory and in a stable development.

Events after the balance sheet date

Until now the COVID-19 pandemic has only had a marginal effect on the group, as operations proceed without major interruptions, and the market for the companys products remains strong. Management expects this to continue for the time being, even though the full extent of the crisis is not yet known.

Aside from this no events have occurred after the balance sheet date to this date, which would influence the evaluation of this annual report.

Income statement for 2019

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Gross profit/loss		(105,174)	1,077,643
Staff costs	1	(1,263,817)	(2,742,557)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	2	(42,490)	(20,954)
Operating profit/loss		(1,411,481)	(1,685,868)
Income from investments in group enterprises		36,437,740	14,593,738
Other financial income	3	2,190,254	2,836,802
Other financial expenses	4	(91,018)	(209)
Profit/loss before tax		37,125,495	15,744,463
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	(151,306)	(259,680)
Profit/loss for the year		36,974,189	15,484,783
Proposed distribution of profit and loss			
Extraordinary dividend distributed in the financial year		37,250,000	30,000,000
Retained earnings		(275,811)	(14,515,217)
Proposed distribution of profit and loss		36,974,189	15,484,783

Balance sheet at 31.12.2019

Assets

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		61,111	103,601
Property, plant and equipment	6	61,111	103,601
Investments in group enterprises		127,012,332	112,685,902
Receivables from group enterprises		25,486,616	32,945,728
Other financial assets	7	152,498,948	145,631,630
Fixed assets		152,560,059	145,735,231
Trade receivables		73,910	41,934
Receivables from group enterprises		685,765	7,666,509
Deferred tax		3,970	427
Other receivables		243,823	8,963
Receivables		1,007,468	7,717,833
Cash		334,509	325,742
Current assets		1,341,977	8,043,575
Assets		153,902,036	153,778,806

Equity and liabilities

	Notes	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Contributed capital	8	25,263,200	25,263,200
Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method		105,127,882	90,801,452
Retained earnings		22,786,288	35,564,645
Equity		153,177,370	151,629,297
Trade payables		107,586	78,549
Payables to group enterprises		0	286,338
Joint taxation contribution payable		154,849	256,107
Other payables	9	462,231	1,528,515
Current liabilities other than provisions		724,666	2,149,509
Liabilities other than provisions		724,666	2,149,509
Equity and liabilities		153,902,036	153,778,806
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	10		
Contingent liabilities	11		
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Statement of changes in equity for 2019

	Contributed capital DKK	Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	25,263,200	90,801,452	35,564,645	151,629,297
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	0	(37,250,000)	(37,250,000)
Exchange rate adjustments	0	68,371	0	68,371
Value adjustments	0	1,755,513	0	1,755,513
Dividends from group enterprises	0	(23,935,194)	23,935,194	0
Profit/loss for the year	0	36,437,740	536,449	36,974,189
Equity end of year	25,263,200	105,127,882	22,786,288	153,177,370

Notes

1 Staff costs

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
Wages and salaries	1,154,547	2,635,614
Other social security costs	5,285	5,159
Other staff costs	103,985	101,784
	1,263,817	2,742,557
Average number of full-time employees	1	1

2 Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	42,490	20,954
	42,490	20,954

3 Other financial income

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
Financial income from group enterprises	2,190,254	2,737,965
Exchange rate adjustments	0	98,837
	2,190,254	2,836,802

4 Other financial expenses

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
Other interest expenses	368	209
Exchange rate adjustments	90,650	0
	91,018	209

5 Tax on profit/loss for the year

	2019	2018
	DKK	DKK
Current tax	154,849	256,107
Change in deferred tax	(3,543)	3,573
	151,306	259,680

6 Property, plant and equipment

	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK
Cost beginning of year	136,198
Cost end of year	136,198
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	(32,597)
Depreciation for the year	(42,490)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	(75,087)
Carrying amount end of year	61,111

7 Financial assets

	Investments in group enterprises DKK	Receivables from group enterprises DKK
Cost beginning of year	21,884,450	32,945,728
Exchange rate adjustments	0	(8,532)
Disposals	0	(7,450,580)
Cost end of year	21,884,450	25,486,616
Revaluations beginning of year	90,801,452	0
Exchange rate adjustments	68,371	0
Share of profit/loss for the year	36,437,740	0
Dividend	(23,935,194)	0
Revaluations for the year	1,755,513	0
Revaluations end of year	105,127,882	0
Carrying amount end of year	127,012,332	25,486,616

Investments in subsidiaries	Registered in	Corporate form	Equity interest %
Pigagro s.r.o.	Ipelsky Sokolec, Slovakiet	s.r.o.	100
Agroland Ipel s.r.o.	Ipelsky Sokolec, Slovakiet	s.r.o.	100

8 Share capital

	Number	Par value DKK	Nominal value DKK
Share Capital	252,632	100	25,263,200
	252,632		25,263,200

9 Other payables

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
VAT and duties	0	29,795
Wages and salaries, personal income taxes, social security costs, etc payable	307,800	1,348,720
Holiday pay obligation	154,431	150,000
	462,231	1,528,515

10 Unrecognised rental and lease commitments

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Liabilities under rental or lease agreements until maturity in total	13,477	13,477

11 Contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Akset A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Entity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed entities. The jointly taxed entities' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

12 Assets charged and collateral

None.

13 Group relations

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group: Akset A/S, Granbakken 6, 7323 Give, Denmark.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

This annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

Consolidated financial statements

Referring to section 112(1) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Business combinations

Newly acquired or newly established enterprises are recognised in the financial statements from the time of acquiring or establishing such enterprises. Divested or wound-up enterprises are recognised in the income statement up to the time of their divestment or winding-up.

The purchase method is applied at the acquisition of new enterprises, under which identifiable assets and liabilities of these enterprises are measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Provisions for costs of restructuring of the enterprise acquired are only made in so far as such restructuring was decided by the enterprise acquired prior to acquisition. Allowance is made for the tax effect of restatements.

Positive differences in amount (goodwill) between cost of the acquired share and fair value of the assets and liabilities taken over are recognised under intangible assets, and they are amortised systematically over the income statement based on an individual assessment of their useful lives. If the useful life cannot be estimated reliably, it is fixed at 10 years. Useful life is reassessed annually. Negative balances (negative goodwill) are recognised as income in the income statement.

The uniting-of-interests method is applied on acquisition of enterprises, mergers, demergers, contributions of assets and exchanges of shares, etc where the enterprises concerned are controlled by the Parent, under which method the combination is considered completed at the date of acquisition without restatement of comparative figures. Under the uniting-of-interests method, the acquiree's assets and liabilities are recognised at their carrying amounts, adjusted for any differences in accounting policies and accounting estimates. The difference between the consideration agreed and the carrying amount of the acquiree is recognised in equity.

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, other operating income and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Other external expenses

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

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise salaries and wages, and social security contributions, pension contributions, etc for entity staff.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year.

Income from investments in group enterprises

Income from investments in group enterprises comprises the pro rata share of the individual enterprises' profit/loss after full elimination of intra-group profits or losses.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital or exchange gains on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets, and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital or exchange losses on securities, payables and transactions in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial liabilities, and tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

The Entity is jointly taxed with all Danish group enterprises. The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed entities proportionally to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years
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Estimated useful lives and residual values are reassessed annually.

Items of property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Investments in group enterprises

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

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

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

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equalling nominal value, less writedowns for bad and doubtful debts.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Cash

Cash comprises bank deposits.

Other financial liabilities

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

Joint taxation contributions payable or receivable

Current joint taxation contributions receivable or joint taxation contributions payable are recognised in the balance sheet, calculated as tax computed on the taxable income of the year, which has been adjusted for prepaid tax. For tax losses, joint taxation contributions receivable are only recognised if such losses are expected to be used under the joint taxation arrangement.