
Fazer Denmark ApS

Lindgreens Allé 12, DK-2300 København S

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2018

CVR No 33 05 24 21

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
21/6 2019

Carl Sebastian Jägerhorn
Chairman of the General
Meeting



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Fazer Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2018 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2018.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 21 June 2019

Executive Board

Tommi Antero Nuutinen
Executive Officer

Carl Sebastian Jägerhorn
Executive Officer

Jouni Åke Grönroos
Executive Officer

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Fazer Denmark ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2018 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Fazer Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2018, which comprise income statement, balance sheet and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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 Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company 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 requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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, in our view, Management's Review 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 in Management's Review.

Independent Auditor's Report

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.

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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.

Independent Auditor's Report

- 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.

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.

Hellerup, 21 June 2019

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Line Hedam

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne27768

Bo Damgaard Hansen

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne34543

Company Information

The Company

Fazer Denmark ApS
Lindgreens Allé 12
DK-2300 København S
Website: www.fazer.dk

CVR No: 33 05 24 21
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Incorporated: 1 July 2010
Financial year: 8th financial year
Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen

Executive Board

Tommi Antero Nuutinen
Carl Sebastian Jägerhorn
Jouni Åke Grönroos

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Strandvejen 44
DK-2900 Hellerup

Management's Review

Financial Statements of Fazer Denmark ApS for 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

Key activities

The Company markets and sells smoothie products and confectionery primarily on the Danish market.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2018 shows a profit of DKK 655,529, and at 31 December 2018 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of DKK 6,045,013.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Recognition and measurement in the Annual Report have not been subject to any uncertainty.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2018 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2018 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Gross profit/loss		15.622.417	14.995.076
Staff expenses	1	-14.838.200	-13.461.617
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-83.781	-57.031
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		700.436	1.476.428
Financial income	2	8.533	9.597
Financial expenses	3	-53.440	-423.216
Profit/loss before tax		655.529	1.062.809
Tax on profit/loss for the year		0	0
Net profit/loss for the year		655.529	1.062.809

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Retained earnings	655.529	1.062.809
	655.529	1.062.809

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		141.060	170.506
Property, plant and equipment		141.060	170.506
Other receivables		236.216	162.566
Fixed asset investments		236.216	162.566
Fixed assets		377.276	333.072
Inventories		1.179.489	18.098
Trade receivables		5.216.954	1.765.851
Receivables from group enterprises		4.718.376	8.388.516
Other receivables		232.472	0
Prepayments		303.701	259.783
Receivables		10.471.503	10.414.150
Cash at bank and in hand		811	95.869
Currents assets		11.651.803	10.528.117
Assets		12.029.079	10.861.189

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
Share capital		150.000	150.000
Retained earnings		5.895.013	5.239.484
Equity	4	6.045.013	5.389.484
Credit institutions		1.890	856.041
Trade payables		868.181	474.362
Payables to group enterprises		1.298.720	0
Other payables		3.815.275	4.141.302
Short-term debt		5.984.066	5.471.705
Debt		5.984.066	5.471.705
Liabilities and equity		12.029.079	10.861.189
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Notes to the Financial Statements

	2018 DKK	2017 DKK
1 Staff expenses		
Wages and salaries	14.002.140	12.943.620
Pensions	758.683	427.001
Other social security expenses	44.961	82.700
Other staff expenses	32.416	8.296
	14.838.200	13.461.617
 Average number of employees	 21	 20
 2 Financial income		
Other financial income	8.533	9.597
	8.533	9.597
 3 Financial expenses		
Interest paid to group enterprises	108	0
Other financial expenses	52.699	419.616
Exchange loss	633	3.600
	53.440	423.216

Notes to the Financial Statements

4 Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	150.000	5.239.484	5.389.484
Net profit/loss for the year	0	655.529	655.529
Equity at 31 December	150.000	5.895.013	6.045.013

	2018	2017
	DKK	DKK
5 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	1.009.817	950.903
Between 1 and 5 years	771.666	1.351.223
	1.781.483	2.302.126

6 Related parties

Ownership

The following shareholder is recorded in the Company's register of shareholders as holding at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital:

Froosh AB

Consolidated Financial Statements

The company is included in the group report for the parent company

Name	Place of registered office
Froosh AB	Hammarby Kaj 24 SE-120 62 Stockholm

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Fazer Denmark ApS for 2018 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B.

The Financial Statements for 2018 are presented in DKK.

Changes in accounting policies

The Company has during the year reclassified Staff expenses in the Income Statement from Other external expenses to Staff expenses. The comparative figures have been adjusted. The changes does not have any effect on Profit for the year, Equity or the financial position of the Company. However, the Gross profit have been positively affected by DKK 12,027k (2017: DKK 10,453k).

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the maturity period. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less any repayments and with addition/deduction of the cumulative amortisation of any difference between cost and the nominal amount. In this way, capital losses and gains are allocated over the maturity period.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for goods for resale

Expenses for goods for resale comprise the goods for resale and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross profit/loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Balance Sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Interest expenses on loans raised directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the period of construction. All indirectly attributable borrowing expenses are recognised in the income statement.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5	years
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Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments consist of rent deposits.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour.

Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.