Mille Nutrition ApS

Unovej 1, 3390 Hundested
CVR no. 33 14 94 84

Annual report for 2019

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 10.07.20

Wei Qing Wang
Dirigent

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Company information etc.

The company

Mille Nutrition ApS
Unovej 1
3390 Hundested
Registered office: Hundested
CVR no.: 33 14 94 84
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

Wei Qing Wang

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6
Postboks 1600
0900 Copenhagen

Statement by the Executive Board on the annual report

I have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 for Mille Nutrition ApS.

The annual report is presented in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.19 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19.

I believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Hundested, July 10, 2020

Executive Board

Wei Qing Wang

Independent auditor's report on extended review

To the capital owner of Mille Nutrition ApS

Conclusion

We have performed an extended review of the financial statements of Mille Nutrition ApS for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Based on the work performed, in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, equity and liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.19 and the company's financial performance for the financial year 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our extended review in accordance with the Danish Business Authority's Assurance Standard for Small Enterprises and FSR – Danish Auditors' standard on extended review of financial statements prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the extended review 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 rules and requirements. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Statement regarding the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not include the management's review, and we do not express any form of conclusion on the management's review.

In connection with our extended review of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the management's review and in this connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or the knowledge we have ob-tained during our extended review, or in any other way appears to be materially misstated.

Independent auditor's report on extended review

Furthermore, it is our responsibility to consider whether management’s review contains the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work performed, we believe that the management’s review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Acts. We have not detected any material misstatement in the management’s review.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as the 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 extended review of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the financial statements. This requires that we plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance for our conclusion on the financial statements and in addition perform specifically required supplementary procedures to obtain further assurance for our conclusion.

An extended review comprises procedures primarily consisting of making inquiries of management and others within the company, as appropriate, analytical procedures and the specifically required supplementary procedures as well as evaluation of the evidence obtained.

The procedures performed in an extended review are less than those performed in an audit, and accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the financial statements.

Copenhagen, July 10, 2020

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 33963556

Jens Jørgensen Baes
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne14956

Primary activities

The company's activities are to trade with nutritional products.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.19 - 31.12.19 shows a loss of DKK -5,100,623 against DKK 3,600,560 for the period 01.01.18 - 31.12.18. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 261,756.

The loss is due to the sale of equity investments in group enterprises.

Subsequent events

No important events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

The Company's financial position and strategic direction have not been significantly affected by the outbreak of covid-19.

Income statement

Note		2019 DKK	2018 DKK
	Gross loss	**-67,558**	**-12,553**
1	Income from equity investments in group enterprises	-5,032,879	3,613,113
	Financial expenses	-186	0
	Profit/loss for the year	**-5,100,623**	**3,600,560**

Proposed appropriation account

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Retained earnings	-5,100,623	3,600,560
Total	**-5,100,623**	**3,600,560**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.19 DKK	31.12.18 DKK
	Equity investments in group enterprises	0	12,738,926
	Total investments	**0**	**12,738,926**
	Total non-current assets	**0**	**12,738,926**
	Receivables from group enterprises	337,500	0
	Other receivables	301,311	0
	Total receivables	**638,811**	**0**
	Cash	**138,475**	**0**
	Total current assets	**777,286**	**0**
	Total assets	**777,286**	**12,738,926**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.19 DKK	31.12.18 DKK
	Share capital	125,000	125,000
	Retained earnings	136,756	5,237,379
	Total equity	**261,756**	**5,362,379**
	Trade payables	8,000	8,000
	Payables to group enterprises	507,530	7,368,547
	Total short-term payables	**515,530**	**7,376,547**
	Total payables	**515,530**	**7,376,547**
	Total equity and liabilities	**777,286**	**12,738,926**

2 Contingent liabilities
3 Related parties

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.19 - 31.12.19		
Balance as at 01.01.19	125,000	5,237,379
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-5,100,623
Balance as at 31.12.19	125,000	136,756

Notes

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK

1. Income from equity investments in group enterprises

	2019 DKK	2018 DKK
Share of profit or loss of group enterprises	0	3,613,113
Loss on the divestment of group enterprises	-5,032,879	0
Total	-5,032,879	3,613,113

2. Contingent liabilities

Other contingent liabilities

The Entity participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement where Mille International ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Enity is therefore liable for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed entities, and for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding tax at source on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies. The total known tax liability for the jointly taxed companies is disclosed in the administation company's financial statements.

The company has no other contingent liabilities as at 31.12.19.

3. Related parties

The company is included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent Mille International ApS, Roskilde.

4. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B with application of provisions for a higher reporting class.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently with previous years.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company, and the value of such assets can be measured reliably. Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company, and the value of such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises other external expenses.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

Income from equity investments in group entreprises

For equity investments in subsidiaries, measured using the equity method, the share of the enterprises' profit or loss is recognised in the income statement after elimination of unrealised intercompany profits and losses and less any goodwill amortisation and impairment losses.

Income from equity investments in subsidiaries also comprises gains and losses on the sale of equity investments.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

BALANCE SHEET

Equity investments in group entreprises

Equity investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured according to the equity method, meaning that these equity investments are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value, determined according to the accounting policies of the parent, adjusted for the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill and gains and losses on transactions with the enterprises in question.

Gains or losses on the divestment of subsidiaries are determined as the difference between the divestment consideration and the carrying amount of net assets at the time of sale, including non-amortised goodwill, as well as the expected costs of divestment or discontinuation. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement under income from equity investments.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation and amortisation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal

4. Accounting policies - continued -

value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Equity

The net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries is recognised in the net revaluation reserve in equity according to the equity method to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the cost.

Current and deferred tax

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

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

4. Accounting policies - continued -

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.