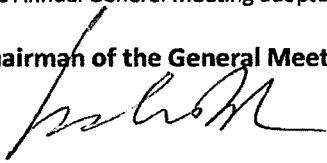


Wittenborg ApS
Central Business Registration No.
37 80 48 19
C.F. Tietgens Boulevard 19
5220 Odense SØ

Annual Report 2016

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on the 31. May 2017

Chairman of the General Meeting



Name: Stefano Barato

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Entity details

Entity

Wittenborg ApS
C.F. Tietgens Boulevard 19
5220 Odense SØ

Central Business Registration No.:	37 80 48 19
Registered in:	Odense
Financial year:	01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016
E-mail:	finance.odense@nwglobalvending.dk

Board of directors

Stefano Barato, Chairman
Enoel Rocchetti
Finn Kjærhus
Ann Christina Keld

Executive Board

Finn Kjærhus, Chief Executive Officer

Bank

Nordea Bank
Strandgade 3
0900 København C

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Tværkajen 5
Postboks 10
5100 Odense C

Statement by Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Wittenborg ApS for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016

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

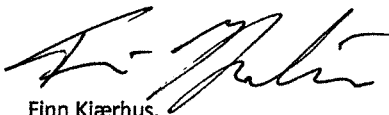
In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31.12.2016 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016.

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.

Odense, 31. May 2017

Executive Board



Finn Kjærhus,
Chief Executive Officer

Board of directors



Stefano Barato, Chairman



Enoel Rocchetti



Finn Kjærhus



Ann Christina Keld

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Wittenborg ApS

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wittenborg ApS for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016, which comprise the accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. 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 31-12-2016 and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016 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 responsibility 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.

Independent auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional 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 statement

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 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Other reporting requirements

We point out that, contrary to the Danish Companies Act, the Entity has granted a loan to the Parent that is considered subject to the provisions of this Act governing unlawful self-financing.

The loan has been repaid in 2016. For further information, we refer to note 16.

Odense, 31. May 2017

Deloitte
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Lars Knage Nielsen
State Authorised Public Accountant

CVR-nr. 33963556

Management commentary

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000
Financial highlights					
Key figures					
Revenue	436.115	434.999	497.210	474.272	458.836
Gross profit/loss	83.387	105.410	96.887	98.310	85.814
Operating profit/loss	46.240	67.889	58.770	57.420	46.843
Net financials	2.927	-3.380	-1.462	-2.145	-1.607
Profit/loss for the year	37.764	48.482	43.006	41.631	36.229
Total assets	228.028	413.898	444.974	373.898	320.613
Equity	138.031	250.680	249.833	210.187	168.396
Employees in average	35	36	36	36	40
Ratios					
Gross margin (%)	19,1	24,2	19,5	20,7	18,7
Net margin (%)	8,7	11,1	8,6	8,8	7,9
Return on equity (%)	19,4	19,4	18,7	22,0	24,2
Solvency ratio (%)	60,5	60,6	56,1	56,2	52,5

Management commentary

Primary activities

The Company is part of N&W Global Vending Group, the European market leader within manufacture of vending machines. The Group is engaged in designing, developing, manufacturing and selling automated vending equipment for dispensing hot and cold beverages, confectionary and food products.

The Company's main activities are sales of Wittenborg's products and the Italian parent Company's Necta products in the Nordic markets. Furthermore the logistical and sales responsibility for one of the Group's key account customers lies within the area of responsibility of the Danish Company.

The Company is concentrating its activities on distribution and sale of products within the three technologies for dispensing hot beverages: freshly brewed coffee and tea, instant powdered products, and espresso bean to cup.

The development and manufacturing activities of Wittenborg's products have been outsourced to the parent Company in Italy.

Development in activities

The revenue increased from 434.999 Tkr. in 2015 to 436.115 Tkr. in 2016. The revenue was impacted by higher sales to the Nordic markets where the 9100 coffee machine was introduced and lower sales to key account customers as their version of the 9100 only was introduced at the end of the year.

The earnings after tax for 2016 is 37.764 Tkr. compared to 48.482 Tkr. for 2015 and the Company's balance sheet as per 31st of December 2016 shows an equity of 138.031 Tkr.

The Company wrote off 10.271 Tkr. on the development costs for Mirante, a specific customer produced machine, due to its low level of sales. The Company obtained the right from the customer to sell the Mirante to other customers. The up-lift/income from group companies in regard to sales of Wittenborg branded machines was reduced by 6 million DKK in 2016 compared to 2015.

The result is considered satisfactory.

Outlook

Research and development

In line with the increasing focus on environmental and energy issues associated with the acquisition and operation of its products, the Company constantly strives to further develop its product portfolio to ensure that it is as energy and environmentally friendly as possible.

Statement of social responsibility

The Company does not have a social responsibility policy as per the rules of § 99.a. in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

However for further information we refer to the website of the parent Company, N&W Global Vending S.p.A, where the group policy for social responsibility can be found on the following link:

<http://www.nwglobalvending.com/ethical-code>

Management commentary

At a board meeting the 31 March 2014 a policy regarding the gender diversity in the Board of Directors was adopted. This entails, that if the board members, elected by the shareholders, are 3 or less, at least 33,3% shall be the under-represented gender. If the board members, elected by the shareholders, are more than 3, at least 40% shall be the underrepresented gender.

During the current financial year, this policy was fully adopted in the Company.

As the Company has less than 50 employees, but belongs to reporting class C, the policy only includes the board members elected by the shareholders. The purpose of the policy is to ensure the representation of both genders in the Company's Board of Directors during a certain period of time.

Special risks

The Company's currency risks are hedged at group level through the Treasury Department at Group Headquarters. The Company does, however, hedge the currency exposure of sales to US. Other foreign exchange risks relate to receivables denominated in EUR, GBP and USD.

Expectations for the coming year

The Company is expecting a small increase in the revenue for the coming year.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

The annual report has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class C enterprises (big).

Changes in accounting policies

The Company has implemented the changes resulting from the amendments to the Danish Financial Statements Act that take effect at 1 January 2016, see Act. No 738 of 1 June 2015.

The amendment of the Danish Financial Statements Act, which took effect at 1 January 2016, has resulted in capitalized costs of development project for the year being tied up under equity as well as in additional disclosures in the Annual Report; other than that, the amendment has not affected the Company's financial position at 31 December 2016.

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

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.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the one in effect at the payment date, or the rate at the balance sheet date are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognised in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognised net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Accounting policies

Production costs

Production costs comprise cost of sales for the financial year, including ordinary write-down of inventories and other costs incurred to earn revenue for the financial year, including wages and salaries.

Distribution costs

Distribution costs comprise cost incurred for sale and distribution of the Entity's products, including wages and salaries for sales staff, advertising costs, travelling and entertainment expenses.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise expenses incurred for the Entity's administrative functions, including wages and salaries for administrative staff and Management, stationary and office supplies as well as amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment used for administration of the Entity.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital gains on transactions in foreign currencies, well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprises interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group enterprises, net capital losses on transactions in foreign currencies as well as surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Income taxes

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 subsidiaries. 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).

Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised straight-line over its estimated useful life which is fixed based on the experience gained by Management for each business area. The amortisation period is 8 to 15 years, however, in certain cases it may be up to 20 years for strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long-term earnings profile if the longer amortisation period is considered to give a better reflection of the benefit from the relevant resources.

Goodwill is written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Intellectual property rights etc.

Intellectual property rights etc. comprise development projects completed and in progress with related intellectual property rights, acquired intellectual property rights and prepayments for intangible assets.

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilisation, adequate resources and potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be established, and where the intention is to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognised as intangible assets. Other development costs are recognised as costs in the income statement as incurred.

The cost of development projects comprises costs such as salaries and amortisation that are directly and indirectly attributable to the development projects.

Indirect production costs in the form of indirect attributable staff costs and amortisation of intangible assets and depreciation on property, plant and equipment used in the development process are recognised in cost based on time spent on each project.

Completed development projects are amortised on a straight-line basis using the estimated useful lives of the assets. The amortisation period is 5 years. For development projects protected by intellectual property rights, the maximum amortisation period is the remaining duration of the relevant rights. Development projects are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and machinery as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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

An amount corresponding to the capitalized development costs incurred after 1 January 2016 is recognized under the item "Reserve for development costs" under equity. The reserve is reduced by depreciation.

Accounting policies

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:

Buildings	up to 40 years
Plant and machinery	up to 8 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	up to 5 years
Leasehold improvements	up to 10 years

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

Plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the weighted average method and net realisable value.

Cost consists of purchase price plus delivery costs. Cost of manufactured goods and work in progress consists of costs of raw materials, consumables, direct labour costs and indirect production costs.

Indirect production costs comprise indirect materials and labour costs, costs of maintenance of, depreciation on and impairment losses relating to machinery, factory buildings and equipment applied for the manufacturing process as well as costs of factory administration and management. Financing costs are not included in the cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the estimated selling price less completion costs and costs incurred to execute sale.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, usually equaling nominal value less write-downs for bad and doubtful debts.

Accounting policies

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Dividend

The proposed dividend for the financial year is disclosed as a separate item in equity.

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 of assets is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry forwards, 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.

Other provisions

Other provisions comprise anticipated costs of non-recourse guarantee commitments etc.

Provisions are recognised when – in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date – the company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given to settle the obligation.

Other provisions are recognised and measured as the best estimate of the expenses required to settle the liabilities at the balance sheet date. Provisions that are estimated to mature more than one year after the balance sheet date are measured at their discounted value

Operating leases

Lease payments on operating leases are recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Other financial liabilities

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

Income tax receivable or payable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax calculated on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Cash flow statement

Cash flow statement is, cf. The Danish Financial Statements Act §86, left out.

Accounting policies

Financial highlights

Financial highlights are defined and calculated in accordance with "Recommendations & Ratios 2010" issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts.

Ratios	Calculation formula	Ratios reflect
Gross margin (%)	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$	The Entity's operating gearing.
Net margin (%)	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$	The Entity's operating profitability.
Return on equity (%)	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$	The Entity's return on capital invested in the Entity by the owners.
Solvency ratio (%)	$\frac{\text{Equity} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$	The financial strength of the Entity.

Income statement for 2016

	Notes	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Revenue	1	436.114.996	434.998.661
Production costs	3	<u>-352.727.911</u>	<u>-329.589.069</u>
Gross profit/loss		83.387.085	105.409.592
Distribution costs	3	-17.535.989	-17.643.585
Administrative costs	2,3	<u>-19.611.481</u>	<u>-19.877.018</u>
Operating profit/loss		46.239.615	67.888.989
Other financial income	4	5.998.527	202.940
Other financial expenses	5	<u>-3.071.203</u>	<u>-3.583.183</u>
Profit/loss from ordinary activities before tax		49.166.939	64.508.746
Tax on profit/loss from ordinary activities	6	<u>-11.402.857</u>	<u>-16.027.221</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>37.764.082</u>	<u>48.481.525</u>
Proposed distribution of profit/loss			
Dividend for the financial year		50.000.000	150.000.000
Retained earnings		<u>-12.235.918</u>	<u>-101.518.475</u>
		<u>37.764.082</u>	<u>48.481.525</u>

Balance sheet at 31.12.2016

	Notes	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Completed development projects		25.535.283	39.165.795
Goodwill		4.704.098	9.409.098
Development projects in progress		2.866.321	5.726.510
Intangible assets	7	33.105.702	54.301.403
Plant and machinery		12.489	33.897
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		1.648.895	2.559.989
Leasehold improvements		714.524	810.496
Property, plant and equipment	8	2.375.908	3.404.382
Deposits		426.681	414.253
Fixed assets investments	9	426.681	414.253
Fixed assets		35.908.291	58.120.038
Manufactured goods and goods for resale		33.310.321	30.931.154
Inventories		33.310.321	30.931.154
Trade receivables		48.389.636	46.929.049
Receivables from group enterprises		18.644.894	171.764.983
Other short-term receivables		150.134	214.927
Prepayments		575.653	559.892
Receivables	10	67.760.317	219.468.851
Cash		91.049.146	105.378.141
Current assets		192.119.784	355.778.146
Assets		228.028.075	413.898.184

Balance sheet at 31.12.2016

	Notes	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Contributed capital	11	75.000.000	75.000.000
Reserve for development costs		5.147.206	0
Retained earnings		7.884.176	25.680.010
Proposed dividend		50.000.000	150.000.000
Equity		138.031.382	250.680.010
Provisions for deferred tax	12	2.134.686	6.730.998
Other provisions	13	14.842.091	15.186.352
Provisions		16.976.777	21.917.350
Trade payables		3.803.450	5.489.811
Debt to group enterprises		35.764.812	89.922.542
Income tax payable		15.297.913	15.198.963
Other payables		18.153.741	30.689.508
Current liabilities other than provisions		73.019.916	141.300.824
Liabilities other than provisions		73.019.916	141.300.824
Equity and liabilities		228.028.075	413.898.184
Unrecognised rental and lease commitments	14		
Contingent liabilities	15		
Related parties	16		
Consolidated financial statements	17		
Events after the balance sheet date	18		

Statement of changes in equity for 2016

	Contributed capital DKK	Reserve for development costs DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Proposed dividend DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	75.000.000	0	25.680.010	150.000.000	250.680.010
Ordinary dividend paid	0	0	0	-150.000.000	-150.000.000
Fair value adjustments of hedging instruments	0	0	-412.710	0	-412.710
Profit/loss for the year	0	0	-12.235.918	50.000.000	37.764.082
Reserves for development	0	5.147.206	-5.147.206	0	0
Equity end of year	75.000.000	5.147.206	7.884.176	50.000.000	138.031.382

Notes

	<u>2016</u> DKK	<u>2015</u> DKK
1. Revenue		
Scandinavia and Balticum	163.706.575	144.293.934
Other Europe	196.720.744	221.484.780
Overseas	69.634.926	57.131.967
Intercompany	6.052.751	12.087.980
	<u>436.114.996</u>	<u>434.998.661</u>

As Wittenborg ApS only operate with one segment - the information will only be on revenue and on the sales area when it is measured.

	<u>2016</u> DKK	<u>2015</u> DKK
2. Fees for the auditor appointed by the Annual General Meeting		
Information on auditors fees:		
Statutory audit	291.119	287.306
Tax advice	30.000	30.000
Other	0	132.151
	<u>321.119</u>	<u>449.457</u>

	<u>2016</u> DKK	<u>2015</u> DKK
3. Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	15.939.408	16.595.055
Pension costs	1.294.165	1.350.452
Other social security costs	747.729	846.417
	<u>17.981.302</u>	<u>18.791.924</u>
Average number of employees	<u>35</u>	<u>36</u>

Remuneration of management		
Total amount for management categories	<u>1.594.412</u>	<u>1.481.195</u>
	<u>1.594.412</u>	<u>1.481.195</u>

	<u>2016</u> DKK	<u>2015</u> DKK
4. Other financial income		
Financial income arising from group enterprises	5.421.094	202.029
Interest income	6.992	911
Exchange rate adjustment	570.441	0
	<u>5.998.527</u>	<u>202.940</u>

Notes

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
5. Other financial expenses		
Exchange rate adjustment	0	1.363.362
Other financial expenses	3.071.203	2.219.821
	3.071.203	3.583.183

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
6. Tax on ordinary profit/loss for the year		
Current tax	15.861.793	16.386.121
Change in deferred tax for the year	-4.497.198	-480.488
Adjustment relating to previous years	-45.888	121.588
Other taxes	84.150	0
	11.402.857	16.027.221

	Completed development projects DKK	Goodwill DKK	Development projects in progress DKK
7. Intangible assets			
Cost beginning of year	138.813.944	87.025.098	5.726.510
Transfer to and from other items	0	0	-9.844.669
Additions	9.844.669	0	6.984.480
Disposals	-42.495.810	0	0
Cost end of year	106.162.803	87.025.098	2.866.321
Amortisation and impairment losses beginning of year	-99.648.149	-77.616.000	0
Impairment losses for the year	-10.271.377	0	0
Amortisation for the year	-13.203.804	-4.705.000	0
Disposals	42.495.810	0	0
Amortisation and impairment losses end of year	-80.627.520	-82.321.000	0
Carrying amount end of year	25.535.283	4.704.098	2.866.321

The development of new machines is outsourced to group companies in Italy. Development projects concern the development of new versions of machines for the coffee & vending industry. There are the necessary resources available for development, which are continuously tested in relation to specific customer and market aspirations, thus ensuring the desired result. Sales of new products are expected for existing and new customers. Prior to launching the projects, the company has investigated the need and requirement specification at the customers.

Notes

	Plant and machinery DKK	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment DKK	Leasehold improve-ments DKK
8. Property, plant and equipment			
Cost beginning of year	265.794	5.497.373	959.715
Cost end of year	265.794	5.497.373	959.715
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of year	-231.897	-2.937.384	-149.219
Depreciation of the year	-21.408	-911.094	-95.972
Depreciation and impairment losses end of year	-253.305	-3.848.478	-245.191
Carrying amount end of year	12.489	1.648.895	714.524
		2016	
		DKK	
9. Fixed assets investments			
Deposits beginning of year		414.253	
Adjustment of the year		12.428	
Deposits end of year		426.681	
		2016	2015
		DKK	DKK
10. Prepayments			
Prepaid insurance		69.978	77.596
Prepaid expenses		505.675	482.296
		575.653	559.892

Notes

	Number	Par value DKK	Nominal value DKK
11. Contributed capital			
Share capital	75.000	1.000,00	75.000.000
	75.000		75.000.000

	2016 DKK
Changes in contributed capital	
Contributed capital 1 January 2012	75.000.000
Changes in share capital	0
Contributed capital end of year	75.000.000

12. Deferred tax

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Intangible assets	7.283.254	12.760.830
Property, plant and equipment	-454.786	-562.077
Inventories	-1.118.110	-1.214.326
Provisions	-2.745.196	-3.013.270
Liabilities other than provisions	-310.412	-211.297
Other taxable temporary differences	-520.064	-555.523
Other deductible temporary differences	0	-473.339
	2.134.686	6.730.998

	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Deferred tax beginning of the year	6.730.998	6.431.999
Deferred tax included in Income statement	-4.497.198	-480.488
Deferred tax included in Equity	-99.115	779.487
	2.134.685	6.730.998

Notes

13. Other provisions

The company provides warranties of 1 year on some of its products and is therefore obliged to repair or replace goods which are not satisfactory.

	2016	2015
	DKK	DKK
Warranty provision beginning of the year	12.822.426	14.872.917
Provision for the year	-344.261	-2.050.491
Warranty provision at the end of the year	<u>12.478.165</u>	<u>12.822.426</u>
Other provisions beginning of the year	2.363.926	2.363.926
Other provisions for the year	0	0
Total other provisions at the end of the year	<u>2.363.926</u>	<u>2.363.926</u>
Other provisions in total	<u>14.842.091</u>	<u>15.186.352</u>

	2016	2015
	DKK	DKK
14. Unrecognised rental and lease commitments		
Commitments under rental agreements or leases until expiry		
Due within 1 year	2.476.031	2.419.068
Due between 1 to 5 years	3.372.556	5.294.634
Due after 5 years	3.296	21.411
	<u>5.851.883</u>	<u>7.735.113</u>

15. Contingent liabilities

The company participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement in which N&W (Denmark) ApS serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Company is therefore liable from the financial year 2013 for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed companies and from 1 July 2012 also for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed companies.

Notes

16. Related parties with a controlling interest

The company's immediate parent company is:

N&W (Denmark) ApS, C.F. Tietgens Boulevard 19, 5220 Odense SØ, Denmark

The company's ultimate parent company is:

N&W Global Vending S.p.A., Via Roma 24, 24030 Valbrembo, Italy.

Other related parties with whom Wittenborg ApS has had transactions in 2016:

Sister companies in Italy, Germany, France, Great Britain, Poland, Spain & Holding Company in Denmark

Transaction between related parties and Wittenborg ApS in 2016:

Trade with sister companies. Re. extend of sales see note 1.

Loan with Holding Company.

Transfer of group expenses, such as Management Fee, research and development, marketing and IT expenses.

Self-financing:

The company's parent raised a loan for EUR 11,300k during the financial year. This loan is considered unlawful self-financing. The loan has been repaid in full in 2016. Interest at the rate of 10.05% has been charged on the loan pursuant to the Danish Overdue Payments Interest Act.

17. Consolidated financial statements

The company is included in the Group Annual Report for the Parent Company of the largest and smallest Group:

N&W Global Vending S.p.A., Via Roma 24, 24030 Valbrembo, Italy.

18. Events after the balance sheet date

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