

# **Hallumgade Invest ApS**

**Adelvej 9, Skovlund, 6823 Ansager**

**Company reg. no. 38 45 13 08**

## **Annual report**

**1 January - 31 December 2022**

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 26 April 2023.

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**Martin Kuper**  
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

## **Management's statement**

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Today, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director have approved the annual report of Hallumgade Invest ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

Ansager, 26 April 2023

### **Managing Director**

Martin Kuper

### **Board of directors**

Stefan Wernsing  
Chairman

Martin Kuper

Martin Zwinkels

## **Independent auditor's report**

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### **To the Shareholders of Hallumgade Invest ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Hallumgade Invest ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2022, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. 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 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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism 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.
- 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.

### **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.

## **Independent auditor's report**

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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, we conclude that Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 26 April 2023

### **Grant Thornton**

State Authorised Public Accountants  
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

### **Brian Rasmussen**

State Authorised Public Accountant  
mne30153

## Company information

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### **The company**

Hallumgade Invest ApS  
Adelvej 9  
Skovlund  
6823 Ansager

Company reg. no. 38 45 13 08  
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

### **Board of directors**

Stefan Wernsing, Chairman  
Martin Kuper  
Martin Zwinkels

### **Managing Director**

Martin Kuper

### **Auditors**

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Stockholmsgade 45  
2100 København Ø

### **Parent company**

Wernsing Scandinavia ApS

### **Subsidiaries**

Hallumgade Pig Production ApS, Varde  
Hallumgade Farming ApS, Varde

## **Management's review**

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### **Description of key activities of the company**

The purpose of the company is to hold real estate specifically for agricultural purposes and other related activities.

### **Development in activities and financial matters**

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 6,3m against DKK 4,9m last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 7,2m against DKK 1,2m last year. Management considers the net profit or loss for the year satisfactory.



## Accounting policies

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The annual report for Hallumgade Invest ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

### Income statement

#### Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue and external costs.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement if delivery and passing of risk to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year and if the income can be determined reliably and inflow is anticipated. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration promised exclusive of VAT and taxes and less any discounts relating directly to sales.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for administration and premises.

#### Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment

Depreciation, amortisation, and write-down for impairment comprise depreciation on, amortisation of, and write-down for impairment of tangible assets.

#### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

#### Results from investments in group enterprises

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss less amortised consolidated goodwill, the investment in the individual entities are recognised in the income statement as a proportional share of the entities' post-tax profit or loss.

#### Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

The company is subject to Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of Danish group enterprises.

## Accounting policies

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The current Danish income tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies proportional to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

### Statement of financial position

#### Property, plant, and equipment

Buildings are measured at cost plus revaluations and less accrued depreciation and write-down for impairment.

Buildings are revaluated on the basis of regular, independent fair-value assessments. Net revaluation at fair value adjustment is recognised directly in equity less deferred tax and tied up in a particular revaluation reserve. Net impairment loss at fair value adjustment is recognised in the income statement.

The depreciable amount is cost plus revaluations at fair value less expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period is fixed at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, depreciation is discontinued.

The cost comprises acquisition cost and costs directly associated with the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing, and the individual component representing a material part of the total cost.

Depreciation is done on a straight-line basis according to an assessment of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Buildings	20 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the income statement in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss derived from the disposal of property, land, and equipment is measured as the difference between the sales price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

#### Investments

##### Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are recognised and measured by applying the equity method. The equity method is used as a method of consolidation.

## Accounting policies

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Investments in group enterprises are recognised in the statement of financial position at the proportionate share of the enterprise's equity value. This value is calculated in accordance with the parent's accounting policies with deductions or additions of unrealised intercompany gains and losses as well as with additions or deductions of the remaining value of positive or negative goodwill calculated in accordance with the acquisition method. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement at the time of acquisition of the equity investment. If the negative goodwill relates to contingent liabilities acquired, negative goodwill is not recognised until the contingent liabilities have been settled or lapsed.

Investments in group enterprises with a negative equity value are measured at DKK 0, and any accounts receivable from these enterprises are written down to the extent that the account receivable is uncollectible. To the extent that the parent has a legal or constructive obligation to cover a negative balance that exceeds the account receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investments in group enterprises transferred to the reserve under equity for net revaluation according to the equity method. Dividends from group enterprises expected to be adopted before the approval of this annual report are not subject to a limitation of the revaluation reserve. The reserve is adjusted by other equity movements in group enterprises.

Newly acquired or newly established companies are recognised in the financial statement as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised until the date of disposal.

On the acquisition of enterprises, the acquisition method, the uniting-of-interests method or the book value method is applied, cf. the above description under Business combinations.

### **Impairment loss relating to non-current assets**

The carrying amount of tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in group enterprises are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. write-down for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

## Accounting policies

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### Receivables

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

In order to meet expected losses, impairment takes place at the net realisable value. The company has chosen to use IAS 39 as a basis for interpretation when recognising impairment of financial assets, which means that impairments must be made to offset losses where an objective indication is deemed to have occurred that an account receivable or a portfolio of accounts receivable is impaired. If an objective indication shows that an individual account receivable has been impaired, an impairment takes place at individual level.

Accounts receivable for which there is no objective indication of impairment at the individual level are evaluated at portfolio level for objective indication of impairment. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit rating in accordance with the company's and the group's credit risk management policy. Determination of the objective indicators applied for portfolios are based on experience with historical losses.

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of accounts receivable and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any securities received. The effective interest rate for the individual account receivable or portfolio is used as the discount rate.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank.

### Equity

#### Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method

The reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method comprises net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and equity interests proportional to cost.

The reserve may be eliminated in the event of losses, realisation of equity investments, or changes in the accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised by a negative amount.

### Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

The company is jointly taxed with consolidated Danish companies. The current corporate income tax is distributed between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income and with full distribution with reimbursement as to tax losses. The jointly taxed companies are comprised by the Danish tax prepayment scheme.

## Accounting policies

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Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as "Income tax receivable" or "Income tax payable".

According to the rules of joint taxation, Hallumgade Invest ApS is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable to pay the Danish tax authorities the total income tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties, and dividends, arising from the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

### Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities other than provisions related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds less transaction costs incurred. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value when using the effective interest rate. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement during the term of the loan.

Mortgage loans and bank loans are thus measured at amortised cost which, for cash loans, corresponds to the outstanding payables. For bond loans, the amortised cost corresponds to an outstanding payable calculated as the underlying cash value at the date of borrowing, adjusted by amortisation of the market value on the date of the borrowing effectuated over the repayment period.

Other liabilities concerning payables to suppliers, group enterprises, and other payables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value.

**Income statement 1 January - 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>	<b>6.267.461</b>	<b>4.942.367</b>
Depreciation and impairment of property, land, and equipment	-2.115.412	-2.115.412
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>4.152.049</b>	<b>2.826.955</b>
Income from investments in group enterprises	2.069.919	-963.965
Other financial income from group enterprises	3.722.689	1.688.645
1 Other financial expenses	-1.324.505	-1.685.989
<b>Pre-tax net profit or loss</b>	<b>8.620.152</b>	<b>1.865.646</b>
2 Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-1.442.685	-622.502
<b>Net profit or loss for the year</b>	<b>7.177.467</b>	<b>1.243.144</b>
<b>Proposed distribution of net profit:</b>		
Reserves for net revaluation according to the equity method	1.604.742	-538.788
Transferred to retained earnings	5.572.725	1.781.932
<b>Total allocations and transfers</b>	<b>7.177.467</b>	<b>1.243.144</b>

**Balance sheet at 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Assets</b>		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Land and buildings	141.444.693	143.560.105
Total property, plant, and equipment	141.444.693	143.560.105
Investments in group enterprises	1.714.742	758.843
Receivables from group enterprises	35.184.310	42.105.403
Total investments	36.899.052	42.864.246
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>178.343.745</b>	<b>186.424.351</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Trade receivables	0	608.498
Receivables from group enterprises	12.812.304	3.003.330
Deferred tax assets	609.129	689.442
Other debtors	62.130	0
Total receivables	13.483.563	4.301.270
Cash and cash equivalents	1.903.079	626.832
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>15.386.642</b>	<b>4.928.102</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>193.730.387</b>	<b>191.352.453</b>

**Balance sheet at 31 December**

All amounts in DKK.

<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>Equity</b>			
3	Contributed capital	1.000.000	1.000.000
	Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method	1.604.742	0
	Retained earnings	17.239.039	11.666.314
	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>19.843.781</b>	<b>12.666.314</b>
<b>Liabilities other than provisions</b>			
4	Mortgage debt	27.166.336	35.303.177
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	27.166.336	35.303.177
	Current portion of long term liabilities	7.552.821	7.425.000
	Trade payables	97.680	97.680
	Payables to group enterprises	137.363.537	134.691.396
	Income tax payable	1.362.372	541.420
	Other payables	343.860	627.466
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	146.720.270	143.382.962
	<b>Total liabilities other than provisions</b>	<b>173.886.606</b>	<b>178.686.139</b>
	<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>	<b>193.730.387</b>	<b>191.352.453</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Charges and security</b>		
<b>6</b>	<b>Contingencies</b>		
<b>7</b>	<b>Related parties</b>		



## Statement of changes in equity

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All amounts in DKK.

	<b>Contributed capital</b>	<b>Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method</b>	<b>Retained earnings</b>	<b>Total</b>
Equity 1 January 2022	1.000.000	0	11.666.314	12.666.314
Share of results	0	1.604.742	5.572.725	7.177.467
	<b>1.000.000</b>	<b>1.604.742</b>	<b>17.239.039</b>	<b>19.843.781</b>

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

	2022	2021
<b>1. Other financial expenses</b>		
Financial costs, group enterprises	677.027	971.392
Other financial costs	647.478	714.597
	<b>1.324.505</b>	<b>1.685.989</b>
<b>2. Tax on net profit or loss for the year</b>		
Tax of the results for the year, parent company	1.362.372	541.420
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	80.313	81.082
	<b>1.442.685</b>	<b>622.502</b>
<b>3. Contributed capital</b>		
The share capital consists of 1.000.000 shares, each with a nominal value of DKK 1. No shares hold particular rights.		
<b>4. Mortgage debt</b>		
Total mortgage debt	34.719.157	42.728.177
Share of amount due within 1 year	-7.552.821	-7.425.000
	<b>27.166.336</b>	<b>35.303.177</b>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	0	4.600.000
<b>5. Charges and security</b>		
As collateral for mortgage loans, tDKK 27.166, security has been granted on land and buildings representing a carrying amount of tDKK 141.445 at 31 December 2022.		
<b>6. Contingencies</b>		
<b>Joint taxation</b>		
With Wernsing Scandinavia ApS, company reg. no 30507029 as administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for the total corporation tax.		

## Notes

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All amounts in DKK.

### 6. Contingencies (continued)

#### Joint taxation (continued)

The company is unlimitedly, jointly, and severally liable, along with the other jointly taxed companies, for any obligations to withhold tax on interest, royalties, and dividends.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withholding tax, etc., may result in changes in the company's liabilities.

### 7. Related parties

#### Consolidated financial statements

The consolidated annual accounts for Wernsing Scandinavia ApS can be obtained on <https://datacvr.virk.dk/data/>. The ultimate parent company in which the company is included as a subsidiary, is Wernsing Food Family Group GmbH & Co. KG, Germany. The consolidated annual accounts can be obtained on [www.bundesanzeiger.de](http://www.bundesanzeiger.de).