

Hallumgade Pig Production ApS

Kvongvej 511, Kvong, 6800 Varde

Company reg. no. 38 45 47 65

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2018

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 29 May 2019.

Martin Kuper
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
Management's report	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management's review	
Company data	5
Management's review	6
Annual accounts 1 January - 31 December 2018	
Accounting policies used	7
Profit and loss account	11
Balance sheet	12
Notes	14

Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- This document is a translation of a Danish version of the document. In the event of any dispute regarding the interpretation of any part of the document, the Danish version of the document shall prevail.
- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from the Danish version of the document. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 is the same as the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % is the same as the English 23.5 %.

Management's report

The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of Hallumgade Pig Production ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

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

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position at 31 December 2018 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Varde, 29 May 2019

Managing Director

Simon Grønlund Høj

Board of directors

Stefan Wernsing
Chairman

Martin Zwinkels

Martin Kuper

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Hallumgade Pig Production ApS

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Hallumgade Pig Production ApS for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2018, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

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

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Independent auditor's report

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the 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 by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Independent auditor's report

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

Based on the work we have performed, we believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Copenhagen, 29 May 2019

Grant Thornton

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

Brian Rasmussen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne30153

Company data

The company

Hallumgade Pig Production ApS
Kvongvej 511
Kvong
6800 Varde

Company reg. no. 38 45 47 65

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Board of directors

Stefan Wernsing, Chairman
Martin Zwinkels
Martin Kuper

Managing Director

Simon Grønlund Høj

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Stockholmsgade 45
2100 København Ø

Parent company

Hallumgade Invest ApS

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The companies main activity is sale of piglets to the Danish market as well as to export.

Development in activities and financial matters

The gross profit for the year is tDKK 2.301 against tDKK 12.090 last year. The results from ordinary activities after tax are tDKK -3.013 against tDKK 3.803 last year. The management consider the results unsatisfactory.

Accounting policies used

The annual report for Hallumgade Pig Production ApS is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

The comparative figures for 2017 covers the period 1 March 2017 - 31 December 2017 (10 months).

Translation of foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials.

Debtors, creditors, and other monetary items in foreign currency are translated by using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or the recognition in the latest annual accounts of the amount owed or the liability is recognised in the profit and loss account under financial income and expenses.

Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currency and which are not considered to be investment assets purchased in foreign currencies are measured at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

The profit and loss account

Gross profit

The gross profit comprises the net turnover, cost of goods, changes in inventories, other operating income, and external costs.

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.

Costs of sales includes costs for the purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Other external costs comprise costs for distribution, sales, advertisement, administration, premises, loss on debtors, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages including holiday allowances, pensions and other costs for social security etc. for staff members. Staff costs are less public reimbursements.

Accounting policies used

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown

Depreciation, amortisation and writedown comprise depreciation on and write down relating to tangible fixed assets.

Net financials

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

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

The balance sheet

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown.

The basis of depreciation is cost with deduction of any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the book value, the amortisation discontinues.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will in the future be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

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

Depreciation takes place on a straight line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life:

	Useful life
Buildings	20 years
Other plants, operating assets, fixtures and furniture	3-10 years

Accounting policies used

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the profit and loss account in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss deriving from the sales of tangible fixed assets is measured as the difference between the sales price reduced by the selling costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Leasing contracts

At the first recognition in the balance sheet, leasing contracts concerning tangible fixed assets by which the company holds all essential risks and advantages attached to the proprietary right (financial leasing) are measured either at fair value or at the present value of the future leasing services, whichever value is lower. When calculating the present value, the internal interest rate of the leasing contract or alternatively the borrowing rate of the enterprise is used as discount rate. Afterwards, financially leased assets are treated in the same way as other similar tangible assets.

The capitalised residual leasing liability is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest part of the leasing contract is recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of the contract.

All other leasing contracts are considered operational leasing. Payments in connection with operational leasing and other rental agreements are recognised in the profit and loss account over the term of the contract. The company's total liabilities concerning operational leasing and rental agreements are recognised under contingencies etc.

Writedown of fixed assets

The book values of tangible fixed assets 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. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

The recoverable value is equal to the value of the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is higher. The value in use is determined as the present value of the expected net cash flow deriving from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Previously recognised writedown is reversed when the condition for the writedown no longer exist. Writedown relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Inventories

Life stock is measured at market value as stated by Research Center for Agriculture Ø90.

Other inventories are measured at cost on basis of measured average prices. In case the net realisable value is lower than the cost, writedown takes place at this lower value.

Accounting policies used

The cost for trade goods, raw materials, and consumables comprises the acquisition cost with the addition of the delivery costs.

The net realisable value for other inventories is recognised as the market price with deduction of completion costs and selling costs. The net realisable value is determined taking into consideration the negotiability, obsolescence, and development of the expected market price.

Debtors

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Available funds

Available funds comprise cash at bank.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under the equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the general meeting (the time of declaration).

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

According to the rules of joint taxation, Hallumgade Pig Production ApS is unlimited, jointly and severally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, arising within the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Liabilities

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

Profit and loss account

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>1/1 - 31/12 2018</u>	<u>1/3 - 31/12 2017</u>
Gross profit	2.300.730	12.089.629
1 Staff costs	-4.873.479	-4.019.113
Depreciation and writedown relating to tangible fixed assets	-760.442	-136.700
Operating profit	-3.333.191	7.933.816
2 Other financial costs	-504.332	-2.176.789
Results before tax	-3.837.523	5.757.027
3 Tax on ordinary results	824.377	-1.954.188
Results for the year	-3.013.146	3.802.839
Proposed distribution of the results:		
Dividend for the financial year	0	270.000
Allocated to results brought forward	0	3.532.839
Allocated from results brought forward	-3.013.146	0
Distribution in total	-3.013.146	3.802.839

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Fixed assets		
4 Land and property	6.534.269	0
5 Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture	9.123.281	824.607
6 Tangible assets under construction and prepayments for tangible assets	0	5.960.694
Tangible fixed assets in total	<u>15.657.550</u>	<u>6.785.301</u>
Fixed assets in total	<u>15.657.550</u>	<u>6.785.301</u>
Current assets		
Raw materials and consumables	644.490	335.390
Life stock	7.537.000	7.344.900
Life stock, piglets	3.979.600	4.485.205
Inventories in total	<u>12.161.090</u>	<u>12.165.495</u>
Trade debtors	1.096.357	619.583
Deferred tax assets	792.687	0
Other debtors	42.939	4.216.531
Accrued income and deferred expenses	164.471	40.417
Debtors in total	<u>2.096.454</u>	<u>4.876.531</u>
Available funds	<u>1.710.498</u>	<u>1.192.488</u>
Current assets in total	<u>15.968.042</u>	<u>18.234.514</u>
Assets in total	<u>31.625.592</u>	<u>25.019.815</u>

Balance sheet 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities		
<u>Note</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Equity		
7 Contributed capital	100.000	100.000
8 Results brought forward	519.693	3.532.839
9 Proposed dividend for the financial year	0	270.000
Equity in total	<u>619.693</u>	<u>3.902.839</u>
Provisions		
Provisions for deferred tax	0	31.690
Provisions in total	<u>0</u>	<u>31.690</u>
Liabilities		
10 Debt to group enterprises	23.363.212	0
Long-term liabilities in total	<u>23.363.212</u>	<u>0</u>
Prepayments received from customers	0	743.400
Trade creditors	1.212.825	2.838.749
Debt to group enterprises	6.017.080	14.926.372
Corporate tax	0	1.922.498
Other debts	412.782	654.267
Short-term liabilities in total	<u>7.642.687</u>	<u>21.085.286</u>
Liabilities in total	<u>31.005.899</u>	<u>21.085.286</u>
Equity and liabilities in total	<u>31.625.592</u>	<u>25.019.815</u>

11 Contingencies**12 Related parties**

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	1/1 - 31/12 2018	1/3 - 31/12 2017
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	4.584.293	3.875.963
Pension costs	156.150	49.510
Other costs for social security	133.036	93.640
	<u>4.873.479</u>	<u>4.019.113</u>
 Average number of employees	 <u>15</u>	 <u>12</u>
 2. Other financial costs		
Financial costs, group enterprises	494.327	2.114.700
Other financial costs	10.005	62.089
	<u>504.332</u>	<u>2.176.789</u>
 3. Tax on ordinary results		
Tax of the results for the year, parent company	0	1.922.498
Adjustment for the year of deferred tax	-824.377	31.690
	<u>-824.377</u>	<u>1.954.188</u>
 4. Land and property		
Additions during the year	3.746.478	0
Transfers	2.974.458	0
Cost 31 December 2018	<u>6.720.936</u>	<u>0</u>
 Depreciation for the year	 <u>-186.667</u>	 <u>0</u>
Depreciation and writedown 31 December 2018	<u>-186.667</u>	<u>0</u>
 Book value 31 December 2018	 <u>6.534.269</u>	 <u>0</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2018</u>	<u>31/12 2017</u>
5. Other plants, operating assets, and fixtures and furniture		
Cost 1 January 2018	961.307	0
Additions during the year	6.021.213	961.307
Disposals during the year	-143.500	0
Transfers	2.986.236	0
Cost 31 December 2018	<u>9.825.256</u>	<u>961.307</u>
Amortisation and writedown 1 January 2018	-136.700	0
Depreciation for the year	-565.275	-136.700
Amortisation and writedown 31 December 2018	<u>-701.975</u>	<u>-136.700</u>
Book value 31 December 2018	<u>9.123.281</u>	<u>824.607</u>
6. Tangible assets under construction and prepayments for tangible assets		
Cost 1 January 2018	5.960.694	0
Additions during the year	0	5.960.694
Transfers	-5.960.694	0
Cost 31 December 2018	<u>0</u>	<u>5.960.694</u>
Book value 31 December 2018	<u>0</u>	<u>5.960.694</u>
7. Contributed capital		
Contributed capital 1 January 2018	100.000	100.000
	<u>100.000</u>	<u>100.000</u>

The share capital of the Company is DKK 100,000 divided into nom. DKK 10,000 A-shares of DKK 100 each or any multiples thereof and nom. DKK 90,000 B-shares of DKK 100 each or any multiples thereof.

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>31/12 2018</u>	<u>31/12 2017</u>
8. Results brought forward		
Results brought forward 1 January 2018	3.532.839	0
Profit or loss for the year brought forward	<u>-3.013.146</u>	<u>3.532.839</u>
	<u>519.693</u>	<u>3.532.839</u>
9. Proposed dividend for the financial year		
Dividend 1 January 2018	270.000	0
Distributed dividend	-270.000	0
Dividend for the financial year	<u>0</u>	<u>270.000</u>
	<u>0</u>	<u>270.000</u>
10. Debt to group enterprises		
Debt to group enterprises in total	24.138.212	0
Share of amount due within 1 year	<u>-775.000</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>23.363.212</u>	<u>0</u>
Share of liabilities due after 5 years	<u>20.259.272</u>	<u>0</u>

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

11. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

Rent liabilities

The company has signed a lease agreement for rental of their buildings with parent Hallumgade Invest ApS. The lease agreement can be terminated by the company at the earliest with effect per. 31 December 2038. The annual average rental obligation is tDKK 2.486.

Joint taxation

Wernsing Scandinavia ApS, company reg. no 30507029 being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and unlimited jointly and severally liable with the other jointly taxed companies for the total corporation tax.

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

12. Related parties

Consolidated annual accounts

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