Grocon Holding ApS

Lysholt Allé 3, DK-7100 Vejle

CVR no. 40 48 64 61

Annual report 2020

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 3 June 2021

Chairman:

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Building a better working world

Contents

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Grocon Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2020 and of the results of their operations and consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2020.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the development in the Group's and the Parent Company's operations and financial matters, the results for the year and the Group's and the Parent Company's financial position.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Aarhus, 3 June 2021
Executive Board:

Kenneth Skov Eskildsen

Board of Directors:

Kenneth Skov Eskildsen
Chairman

Rikkert van Diermen

Jacob Veiss

Jacob van Diermen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Grocon Holding ApS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements of Grocon Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies, for the Group and the Parent Company, and a consolidated cash flow statement. The consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and the Parent Company at 31 December 2020 and of the results of the Group's and the Parent Company's operations as well as consolidated cash flows for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2020 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 consolidated financial statements and the parent company financial statements" (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the financial statements") section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and parent company 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 Group's and the Parent 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 Group or the Parent 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 as to 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 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 the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and 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 Group's and the Parent 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 the Group's and the Parent 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 Group and the Parent Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Independent auditor's report

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Aarhus, 3 June 2021
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

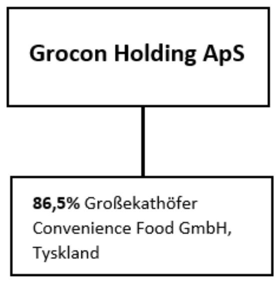
Claus Hammer-Pedersen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne21334

Michael Dahl Christiansen
State Authorised
Public Accountant
mne34515

Management's review

Group chart

Group chart at 31.12.2020



Financial highlights for the Group

DKK'000	2020	2019
Key figures		
Revenue	183,106	134,604
Gross profit/loss	45,371	43,442
Operating profit/loss	21,113	27,272
Profit/loss from net financials	-1,518	-921
Profit/loss for the year	14,057	23,443
Investments in property, plant and equipment	51,658	13,051
Total assets	159,166	97,588
Equity	62,559	47,953
Financial ratios		
Operating margin	11.5	20.3
Equity ratio	39.3	49.1
Return on equity	25.4	71.4
Average number of full-time employees	111	80

The 2019 financial year is the Company's first financial year and comprises the period from 2 May – 31 December 2019.

The financial ratios stated under "Financial highlights" have been calculated as follows:

Operating margin $$\frac{\text{Operating profit/loss (EBIT) x 100}}{\text{Revenue}}$$

Equity ratio $$\frac{\text{Equity at year end x 100}}{\text{Total equity and liabilities at year end}}$$

Return on equity $$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year after tax x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$$

Management's review

Review

Principal activities

The objective of the Group and the Company is to manufacture and sell pastries and related products.

Development in activities and financial matters

The financial result is considered satisfactory and is in line with expectations.

Profit for the year after tax for the Group totalled DKK 14,057 thousand. Equity for the Group then totalled DKK 62,559 thousand.

Investments amounted to DKK 52,097 thousand.

Outlook

Higher revenue and result is expected in 2021.

Events after the balance sheet date

No significant events have occurred after the balance sheet date affecting the evaluation of the Company's financial position and the annual report for 2020.

Management's review

Company details

Company	Grocon Holding ApS Lysholt Allé 3, DK-7100 Vejle
CVR no.	40 48 64 61
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December
Registered office	Vejle
Board of Directors	Kenneth Skov Eskildsen, Chairman Rikkert van Diermen Jacob Veiss Jacob van Diermen
Executive Board	Kenneth Skov Eskildsen, CEO
Lawyers	Gorrissen Federspiel Silkeborgvej 2, DK-8000 Aarhus C
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Vaerkmestergade 25, DK-8000 Aarhus C

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	Group 2020	Group 2/5-31/12 2019	Parent 2020	Parent 2/5-31/12 2019
	Revenue	183,106	134,604	0	0
2	Production costs	-137,735	-91,162	0	0
	Gross profit	45,371	43,442	0	0
	Distribution costs	-7,805	-5,577	0	0
2	Administrative expenses	-16,453	-10,593	-203	-461
	Operating profit	21,113	27,272	-203	-461
	Other operating income	813	1,643	0	0
	Profit before net financials	21,926	28,915	-203	-461
	Shares of profit/loss after tax in subsidiaries	0	0	12,796	21,482
3	Financial income	60	35	54	35
4	Financial expenses	-1,578	-956	-12	0
	Profit before tax	20,408	27,994	12,635	21,056
5	Tax on profit for the year	-6,351	-4,551	0	0
	Profit for the year	14,057	23,443	12,635	21,056

	Group 2020	Group 2/5-31/12 2019
Breakdown of the consolidated profit/loss:		
Shareholders in Grocon Holding ApS	12,635	21,056
Non-controlling interests	1,422	2,387
	14,057	23,443

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Balance sheet

		Group		Parent	
Note	DKK'000	2020	2019	2020	2019
	ASSETS				
	Fixed assets				
6	**Intangible assets**				
	Software and licences	68	172	0	0
	Other intangible assets	521	112	0	0
		589	284	0	0
7	**Property, plant and equipment**				
	Land and buildings	6,242	6,469	0	0
	Plant and machinery	57,352	17,189	0	0
	Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	22,851	12,168	0	0
	Property, plant and equipment under construction	1,220	9,113	0	0
		87,665	44,939	0	0
	Investments				
8	Equity investments in subsidiaries	0	0	51,664	41,153
9	Other receivables	2,691	2,653	2,691	2,653
		2,691	2,653	54,355	43,806
	Total fixed assets	90,945	47,876	54,355	43,806
	Non-fixed assets				
	Inventories				
	Raw materials and consumables	7,491	5,595	0	0
	Finished goods and goods for resale	14,038	8,956	0	0
		21,529	14,551	0	0
	Receivables				
	Trade receivables	23,679	22,880	0	0
10	Deferred tax assets	2,346	3,722	0	0
	Other receivables	2,715	2,114	0	0
	Prepayments	245	538	0	0
		28,985	29,254	0	0
	Cash	17,707	5,907	738	28
	Total non-fixed assets	68,221	49,712	738	28
	TOTAL ASSETS	159,166	97,588	55,093	43,834

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	Group 2020	Group 2019	Parent 2020	Parent 2019
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
	Equity				
11	Share capital	40	40	40	40
	Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	0	0	32,783	21,508
	Translation reserve	-169	26	0	0
	Retained earnings	54,623	43,314	21,671	21,832
	Grocon Holding ApS' shareholders' share of equity	54,494	43,380	54,494	43,380
	Non-controlling interests	8,065	4,573	0	0
	Total equity	62,559	47,953	54,494	43,380
	Liabilities				
12	**Non-current liabilities**				
	Credit institutions	31,632	0	0	0
	Liabilities to shareholders	33,655	33,792	0	0
	Other liabilities	1,086	1,173	0	0
		66,373	34,965	0	0
	Current liabilities				
	Current portion of non-current liabilities	5,304	82	0	0
	Trade payables	9,482	5,174	153	169
	Liabilities to shareholders	446	0	446	0
	Corporation tax	10,966	4,997	0	0
	Other payables	4,036	4,417	0	285
		30,234	14,670	599	454
	Total liabilities	96,607	49,635	599	454
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	159,166	97,588	55,093	43,834

1 Accounting policies
13 Staff costs
14 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
15 Mortgages and collateral
16 Related parties

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

Note	DKK'000	Group Share capital	Translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Capital contributed on establishment	40	0	22,258	22,298	0	22,298
	Additions on acquisition of subsidiary	0	0	0	0	2,183	2,183
	Profit for the year	0	0	21,056	21,056	2,387	23,443
	Foreign exchange adjustments, foreign subsidiary	0	26	0	26	3	29
	Equity at 31 December 2019	40	26	43,314	43,380	4,573	47,953
	Disposal of non-controlling interests	0	0	-1,326	-1,326	2,087	761
	Profit for the year	0	0	12,635	12,635	1,422	14,057
	Foreign exchange adjustments, foreign subsidiary	0	-195	0	-195	-17	-212
	Equity at 31 December 2020	40	-169	54,623	54,494	8,065	62,559

Note	DKK'000	Parent Share capital	Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method	Retained earnings	Total
	Capital contributed on establishment	40	0	22,258	22,298
	Transferred; see distribution of profit	0	21,482	-426	21,056
	Foreign exchange adjustments, foreign subsidiary	0	26	0	26
	Equity at 31 December 2019	40	21,508	21,832	43,380
	Disposal of non-controlling interests	0	-1,326	0	-1,326
17	Distribution of profit	0	12,796	-161	12,635
	Foreign exchange adjustments, foreign subsidiary	0	-195	0	-195
	Equity at 31 December 2020	40	32,783	21,671	54,494

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Cash flow statement

Note	DKK'000	Group 2020	Group 2019
	Profit/loss before net financials	21,926	28,915
	Depreciation and amortisation	8,882	3,331
	Cash generated from operations before changes in working capital	30,808	32,246
	Changes in inventories	-6,978	-1,351
	Changes in receivables	-1,107	-2,446
	Changes in trade and other payables	3,927	4,135
	Foreign exchange adjustments	-16	-10
	Cash generated from operations	26,634	32,574
	Interest paid	-1,518	-956
	Taxes paid	982	0
	Cash flows from operating activities	26,098	31,618
6	Acquisition of intangible assets	-439	0
7	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-51,658	-13,051
8	Acquisition of subsidiaries and activities	0	-19,643
	Acquisition of long-term receivables	-38	-2,618
	Cash flows from investing activities	-52,135	-35,312
	Repayment of liabilities	0	-17,937
	Increase of non-current liabilities	36,630	0
	Increase of current liabilities	446	0
	Disposal of non-controlling interests	761	0
	Capital increase	0	22,298
	Cash flows from financing activities	37,837	4,361
	Cash flows for the year	11,800	667
	Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	5,907	0
	Cash additions on acquisition of subsidiary	0	5,240
	Cash and cash equivalents, year end	17,707	5,907

The cash flow statement cannot be directly derived from the other components of the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 **Accounting policies**

The annual report of Grocon Holding ApS for 2020 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to medium-sized reporting class C entities.

Comparative figures for 2019 comprises the period from 2 May to 31 December 2019.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Consolidated financial statements

Control

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Parent Company Grocon Holding ApS and subsidiaries controlled by Grocon Holding ApS.

Control means the power to exercise decisive influence over a subsidiary's financial and operating decisions. Moreover, the possibility of yielding a return from the investment is required.

In assessing whether the Parent Company controls an entity, de facto control is also taken into consideration.

The existence of potential voting rights that may currently be exercised or converted into additional voting rights is considered when assessing whether an entity may become empowered to exercise decisive influence over another entity's financial and operating decisions.

The Management's review includes a group chart.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements are prepared as a consolidation of the Parent Company's and the individual subsidiaries' financial statements, which are prepared according to the Group's accounting policies. On consolidation, intra-group income and expenses, shareholdings, intra-group balances and dividends as well as realised and unrealised gains on intra-group transactions are eliminated. Unrealised gains on transactions with associates are eliminated in proportion to the Group's interest in the entity. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains unless they do not reflect impairment.

The subsidiaries' financial statement items are included 100% in the consolidated financial statements. Non-controlling interests' share of the profit/loss for the year and of the equity of subsidiaries that are not wholly-owned are included in the Group's profit/loss and equity, respectively, but are presented separately.

Acquisitions and disposals of non-controlling interests that are still controlled are recognised directly in equity as a transaction between shareholders.

Business combinations

Newly acquired entities are recognised in the consolidated financial statements from the acquisition date. Entities sold or otherwise disposed of are recognised in the consolidated financial statements up to the date of disposal. Comparative figures are not restated to reflect newly acquired entities. Discontinued operations are presented separately, see below.

The acquisition date is the date when the Group actually obtains control of the acquired entity.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The purchase method is applied to acquisitions of new businesses over which the Group obtains control. The acquired businesses' identified assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Identifiable intangible assets are recognised if they are separable or arise from a contractual right. Deferred tax on revaluations is recognised.

Positive differences (goodwill) between, on the one hand, the consideration for the acquired entity, the value of non-controlling interests in the acquired entity and the fair value of any previously acquired equity investments and, on the other hand, the fair value of the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired are recognised as goodwill in intangible assets. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis in the income statement based on an individual assessment of the economic life of the asset.

Negative differences (negative goodwill) are recognised in the income statement at the acquisition date.

Upon acquisition, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units, which subsequently form the basis for impairment testing. Goodwill and fair value adjustments in connection with the acquisition of a foreign entity with a functional currency different from the Group's presentation currency are accounted for as assets and liabilities belonging to the foreign entity and are, on initial recognition, translated into the foreign entity's functional currency using the exchange rate at the transaction date.

The purchase consideration for an entity consists of the fair value of the agreed consideration in the form of assets transferred, liabilities assumed and equity instruments issued. If part of the purchase consideration is contingent on future events or compliance with agreed terms, such part of the purchase consideration is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent adjustments of contingent purchase considerations are recognised in the income statement.

Expenses incurred to acquire entities are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

If uncertainties regarding the identification or measurement of acquired assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities or the determination of the purchase consideration exist at the acquisition date, initial recognition will take place on the basis of provisional values. If it turns out subsequently that the identification or measurement of the purchase consideration, acquired assets, liabilities or contingent liabilities was incorrect on initial recognition, the statement will be adjusted retrospectively, including goodwill, until 12 months after the acquisition, and comparative figures will be restated. Subsequently, any adjustments are recognised as errors.

Gains or losses from the disposal of subsidiaries resulting in a loss of control are calculated as the difference between, on the one hand, the net selling price and, on the other hand, the proportionate share of the carrying amount of net assets. If the Parent Company still holds equity investments in the divested entity, the remaining proportionate share of the carrying amount forms the basis for the measurement of equity investments in associates or securities and equity investments.

Non-controlling interests

On initial recognition, non-controlling interests are measured at the fair value of the non-controlling interests' equity interest or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities.

In the former scenario, goodwill relating to the non-controlling interests' ownership share in the acquired entity is thus recognised, while, in the latter scenario, goodwill relating to the non-controlling interests' ownership share is not recognised.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Foreign subsidiaries and associates are considered separate entities. The income statements are translated at the average exchange rates for the month, and the balance sheet items are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation of the opening equity of foreign entities at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and on translation of the income statements from average exchange rates to the exchange rates at the balance sheet date are recognised directly in equity.

Foreign exchange adjustments of balances with foreign subsidiaries that are considered part of the total investment in the subsidiary are recognised directly in equity. Foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derivative financial instruments designated as hedges of foreign subsidiaries are also recognised directly in equity.

Income statement

Revenue

The Company has chosen IAS 11/IAS 18 as interpretation for revenue recognition.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration exclusive of VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Revenue from the sale of goods

Income from the sale of goods for resale and finished goods, is recognised in revenue when the most significant rewards and risks have been transferred to the buyer, the income can be measured reliably and payment is expected to be received. The date of the transfer of the most significant rewards and risks is based on standardised terms of delivery based on Incoterms® 2010.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Production costs

Production costs comprise costs, including depreciation, amortisation and salaries, incurred in generating revenue for the year. Commercial entities recognise their cost of sales, and manufacturing entities recognise their production costs incurred in generating the revenue for the year. Such costs include direct and indirect costs of raw materials and consumables, wages and salaries, rent and leases as well as impairment losses on production plant.

Production costs also comprise research and development costs that do not qualify for capitalisation as well as amortisation of capitalised development costs.

Also, a provision for losses on construction contracts is recognised.

Distribution costs

Distribution costs comprise costs related to the distribution of goods sold in the year and to sales campaigns, etc., carried out in the year, including costs related to sales staff, advertising, exhibitions as well as amortisation and depreciation. Sales and marketing costs are recognised in the income statement when the Company obtains control of the sales or marketing product.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise costs incurred in the year to manage and administer the Group, including expenses related to administrative staff, management, office premises, office expenses and amortisation/depreciation.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items secondary to the entities' activities, including gains on disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items secondary to the entities' activities, including losses on disposal of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Profit/loss from equity investments in subsidiaries

A proportionate share of the underlying entities' profit/loss after tax is recognised in the income statement according to the equity method. Shares of profit/loss after tax in subsidiaries are presented as separate line items in the income statement. Full elimination of intra-group gains/losses is made for equity investments in subsidiaries.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, gains and losses on securities, payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Tax for the year

Tax for the year comprises current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts recognised directly in equity is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Software and licences

Software and licences are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Software are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the patent, and licences are amortised over the term of the licence, however not exceeding 3 years.

Gains and losses on the disposal of software and licences are determined as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings, plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers, wages and salaries as well as borrowing costs relating to specific and general borrowing directly attributable to the construction of the individual asset.

Individual components of property, plant and equipment that have different useful lives are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are as follows:

Administrative buildings	8-50 years
Plant and machinery	5-10 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-8 years

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

In the case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement as production costs, distribution costs and administrative expenses, respectively.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Gains and losses on the disposal of items of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Equity investments in subsidiaries in the parent company financial statements

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured according to the equity method in the parent company financial statements. The Parent Company has chosen to consider the equity method a consolidation method.

On initial recognition, equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost. The cost is allocated in accordance with the acquisition method; see the accounting policies regarding the consolidated financial statements above.

The cost is adjusted by shares of profit/loss after tax calculated in accordance with the Group's accounting policies less or plus unrealised intra-group gains/losses.

Identified increases in value and goodwill, if any, compared to the underlying entity's net asset value are amortised in accordance with the accounting policies in the consolidated financial statements. Negative goodwill is recognised in the income statement.

Dividend received is deducted from the carrying amount.

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates measured at net asset value are subject to impairment test requirements if there is any indication of impairment.

Impairment of non-current assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and equity investments in subsidiaries and associates is tested annually for indication of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by amortisation/depreciation.

Impairment tests are conducted on individual assets or groups of assets when there is indication of impairment. Write-down is made to the lower of the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value.

Goods for resale and raw materials and consumables are measured at cost, comprising purchase price plus delivery costs.

Finished goods and work in progress are measured at cost, comprising the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct wages and salaries as well as indirect production overheads. Production overheads comprise costs of material and labour as well as maintenance of and depreciation on production machinery, buildings and equipment as well as costs relating to plant administration and management.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

Notes

1 Accounting policies (continued)

The net realisable value of inventories is determined as the selling price less costs of completion and costs incurred to effect the sale, taking into account marketability, obsolescence and developments in the expected selling price.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables.

Write-down for bad and doubtful debts is made when there is objective evidence that a receivable or a portfolio of receivables has been impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

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

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise costs incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Equity

Net revaluation reserve according to the equity method

Net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries and associates is recognised at cost in the net revaluation reserve according to the equity method.

The reserve can be eliminated in case of losses, realisation of equity investments or changes in accounting estimates.

The reserve cannot be recognised at a negative amount.

Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income in previous years and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to non-deductible goodwill and on office premises and other items where temporary differences – apart from acquisitions – arise at the acquisition date without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

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Notes

1 **Accounting policies (continued)**

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity and jurisdiction.

Adjustment is made to deferred tax resulting from elimination of unrealised intra-group profits and losses.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Liabilities other than provisions

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the Group's cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the year, the year's changes in cash and cash equivalents as well as the Group's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the year.

The cash flow effect of acquisitions and disposals of entities is shown separately in cash flows from investing activities. Cash flows from acquisitions of entities are recognised in the cash flow statement from the date of acquisition. Cash flows from disposals of entities are recognised up until the date of disposal.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the Group's share of the profit/loss adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital and corporation tax paid.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments in connection with acquisitions and disposals of entities, activities and intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the Group's share capital and related costs as well as the raising of loans, repayment of interest-bearing debt and payment of dividend to shareholders.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term marketable securities with a term of three months or less that are subject to only minor risks of changes in value.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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DKK'000	Group 2020	Group 2019	Parent 2020	Parent 2019
2 Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses				
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses are recognised in the consolidated financial statements as follows:				
Production	8,778	3,249	0	0
Administration	104	82	0	0
	8,882	3,331	0	0
3 Financial income				
Other interest income	60	35	54	35
4 Financial expenses				
Other interest expenses	1,578	956	12	0
5 Tax for the year				
Current tax for the year	5,017	3,964	0	0
Deferred tax adjustment for the year	1,364	572	0	0
Adjustment tax - previous years	-30	15	0	0
	6,351	4,551	0	0

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6 Intangible assets

DKK'000	Group: Software and licences	Group: Other intangible assets	Group: Total
Cost at 1 January 2020	254	112	366
Additions	0	439	439
Cost at 31 December 2020	254	551	805
Amortisation at 1 January 2020	-82	0	-82
Amortisation	-104	-30	-134
Amortisation at 31 December 2020	-186	-30	-216
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	68	521	589
Amortised over	3 years	3 years	

7 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Group: Land and buildings	Group: Plant and machinery	Group: Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Group: Property, plant and equipment under construction	Group: Total
Cost at 1 January 2020	6,603	19,086	13,386	9,113	48,188
Exchange rate adjustment relating to foreign entities	-34	-198	-74	-37	-343
Transfer	0	8,503	573	-9,076	0
Additions	0	38,260	11,360	2,038	51,658
Cost at 31 December 2020	6,569	65,651	25,245	2,038	99,503
Depreciation at 1 January 2020	-134	-1,897	-1,218	0	-3,249
Exchange rate adjustment relating to foreign entities	8	93	58	0	159
Depreciation	-201	-6,495	-1,234	-818	-8,748
Depreciation at 31 December 2020	-327	-8,299	-2,394	-818	-11,838
Carrying amount at 31 December 2020	6,242	57,352	22,851	1,220	87,665
Depreciated over	8-50 years	5-10 years	3-8 years	-	

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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8 Equity investments in subsidiaries

DKK'000	Parent 2020	Parent 2019
Cost at 1 January	19,645	0
Additions	0	19,645
Disposals	-764	0
Cost at 31 December	18,881	19,645
Value adjustments at 1 January	21,508	0
Foreign exchange adjustment	-195	26
Profit/loss for the year	12,796	21,482
Adjustment due to disposal	-1,326	0
Value adjustments at 31 December	32,783	21,508
Carrying amount at 31 December	51,664	41,153

Differences on initial recognition of the subsidiary Großekathöfer Convenience Food GmbH in 2019 total DKK -9,017 thousand, including goodwill of DKK 0 thousand.

Name and registered office	Voting rights and ownership
Großekathöfer Convenience Food GmbH, Germany	86.5%

DKK'000	Group 2020	Group 2019	Parent 2020	Parent 2019
9 Other receivables (fixed assets)				
Cost at 1 January	2,653	0	2,653	0
Additions	38	2,653	38	2,653
Cost at 31 December	2,691	2,653	2,691	2,653
Value adjustments at 1 January	0	0	0	0
Value adjustments for the year	0	0	0	0
Value adjustments at 31 December	0	0	0	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	2,691	2,653	2,691	2,653

The amount is falling due for payment more than 1 year after the financial year end.

DKK'000	Group 2020	Group 2019	Parent 2020	Parent 2019
10 Deferred tax assets				
Deferred tax at 1 January	3,722	0	0	0
Foreign exchange adjustment	-12	0	0	0
Additions on acquisition of subsidiary	0	4,294	0	0
Deferred tax adjustment for the year	-1,364	-572	0	0
Cost at 31 December	2,346	3,722	0	0

The deferred tax asset relates to purchase price adjustments in connection with the takeover of subsidiary and is expected to be utilised within five years.

Consolidated financial statements and parent company financial statements 1 January – 31 December

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11 Share capital

The share capital comprises:

40,000 shares of DKK 1 each

The share capital has remained unchanged since the date of registration.

DKK'000	Group 2020	Group 2019
12 Non-current debt		
Non-current liabilities falling due more than five years after the balance sheet date (carrying amount)	44,018	814
13 Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	24,949	15,873
Pensions	127	105
Other social security costs	6,224	2,882
	31,300	18,860
Staff costs are recognised in the consolidated financial statements as follows:		
Production	21,819	11,772
Distribution	1,863	1,713
Administration	7,618	5,375
	31,300	18,860
Average number of full-time employees	111	80

The Parent Company's Executive Board and the Board of Directors did not receive any remuneration in 2020.

In 2020, Grocon Holding ApS has not had any employees other than the Executive Board.

14 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Operating lease commitments

The Group's entities have entered into operating leases and rental agreements with a remaining nominal lease commitment totalling DKK 4,136 thousand.

15 Mortgages and collateral

The following assets have been pledged as security for other non-current liabilities:

DKK'000	Group 2020	Group 2019	Parent 2020	Parent 2019
Land and buildings	2,041	0	0	0
The following assets have been pledged as security for debt to credit institutions:				
Plant and machinery	41,640	0	0	0

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Notes

16 Related parties

Grocon Holding ApS' related parties comprise the following:

Control

Großekathöfer Convenience Food GmbH, Germany
Grocon Holding ApS holds the majority of the share capital in the Company.

Related party transactions

DKK'000	2020	2019
Group		
Sale of goods to shareholder and companies owned by them	28,095	15,555
Purchase of products at materials	60	0
Purchase of legal assistance from shareholders and companies owned by them	567	85
Interest expenses from services rendered by shareholder and companies held by them	581	538
Receivables from shareholders and companies owned by them	6,806	4,669
Payables to shareholders and companies owned by them	34,101	33,792
Parent		
Payables to shareholders and companies owned by them	446	0

Remuneration of the Parent Company's Executive Board and the Board of Directors is disclosed in note 13.

17 Distribution of profit

DKK'000	2020	2019
Transferred to equity reserves	12,635	21,056

Jacob Veiss
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Dirigent
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