Döhler Denmark A/S

Hestehaven 3, DK-5260 Odense S

CVR no. 56 46 23 17

Annual report 2017

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 15 May 2018

Chairman:

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Building a better working world

Contents

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Döhler Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with 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 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017.

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

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

Odense, 15 May 2018
Executive Board:

Carsten Valentin
CEO

Board of Directors:

Hans Christian Ambjerg Chairman	Dan Reichardt	Jon Christopher Reed
Dirk Kruse	Kim Schmidt Milsø	

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Döhler Denmark A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Döhler Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations as well as the cash flows for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017 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 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 Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these rules and requirements.

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 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 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.

Independent auditor's report

- 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 note 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 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.

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 Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Kolding, 15 May 2018
ERNST & YOUNG
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Michael Vakker Maass
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no.: mne32772

Management's review

Company details

Name	Döhler Denmark A/S
Address, Postal code, City	Hestehaven 3, DK-5260 Odense S
CVR no.	56 46 23 17
Registered office	Odense
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	Hans Christian Ambjerg, Chairman Dan Reichardt Jon Christopher Reed Dirk Kruse Kim Schmidt Milsø
Executive Board	Carsten Valentin, CEO
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Kolding Åpark 1, 3. sal, 6000 Kolding, Denmark

Management's review

Financial highlights

DKK'000	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Key figures					
Revenue	395,054	346,055	306,216	304,139	303,272
Gross margin	44,730	43,037	58,023	55,125	46,695
Operating profit/loss	9,660	7,048	22,164	18,525	14,526
Net financials	-626	-2,673	99	-226	-956
Profit/loss for the year	5,453	2,902	16,970	13,850	10,520
Total assets	203,905	189,210	178,344	158,637	154,640
Equity	116,838	120,325	117,423	100,452	86,603
Financial ratios					
Return on assets	4.9%	3.8%	13.2%	11.8%	9.5%
Solvency ratio	57.3%	63.6%	65.8%	63.3%	56.0%
Return on equity	4.6%	2.4%	15.6%	14.8%	12.9%
Average number of employees	108	102	93	79	79

Management's review

Business review

The Company is engaged in the production and sale of dairy fruit and liquid spice mix.

Financial review

The income statement for 2017 shows a profit of DKK 5,453 thousand against a profit of DKK 2,902 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2017 shows equity of DKK 116,838 thousand. In the annual report for 2016, Management expected an increase in activity, and a proportionately increase in revenue and result. Management considers the Company's financial performance in the year as non satisfactory.

Non-financial matters

Knowledge resources

It is essential to Döhler Denmark A/S' continued growth to attract and retain highly educated staff which possesses various qualifications and is diverse. In order to ensure high and at the same time competitive product quality, the Company applies the most modern and automated processes for its production.

Impact on the external environment

Environment

Döhler Denmark A/S is certified to ISO 14001, in which environmental issues are described and targets are laid down. The Company regularly monitors compliance of the targets.

Climate

Döhler Denmark A/S' aim is to stay focused on minimizing the influence on the climate during purchasing, production and sales of Fruit Prep, where supervision and constant focus is maintained through the environmental certificate, ISO14001.

Döhler Denmark A/S continuous focus on energy reducing, hereunder reduction of electrical power usage, reduction of water usage, and reduction of natural gas usage.

Management's review

Statutory CSR report

Human rights

Döhler Denmark is compliant to the Döhler Group CSR policy. All suppliers to Döhler Denmark are approved at Döhler Group level and they must adhere to the established policies . The Döhler CSR program covers areas such as Human Rights, Sustainability and Food Safety. During 2017 Döhler Group has conducted an extensive supplier audit program related to Human Rights which also include suppliers to Döhler Denmark.

As part of the Döhler Group CSR compliance program during the second quarter of 2018, Döhler Denmark will undergo a Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit (SMETA) which covers the areas of Labour-, Safety- and Health Standards as well as Environment and Business Ethics.

Environment and Climate

Döhler Denmark A/S is certified to ISO 14001, in which environmental issues are described and targets are laid down. The Company regularly monitors compliance of the targets.

Döhler Denmark A/S' aim is to stay focused on minimizing the influence on the climate during purchasing, production and sales of our products, where supervision and constant focus is maintained through the environmental certificate, ISO14001. Most important initiatives in this context are continuous reductions in usage of water, electricity and natural gas.

In 2017, LED lightning bulbs were installed in all areas of the production, which is calculated to generate a reduction in the consumption of electricity by 10% benchmarked against 2017 production volumes. To reduce water and natural gas usage a new IT based tool to monitor down time of production lines combined with an improved S&OP process for optimized production planning have been introduced during the year.

Account of the gender composition of Management

The board of directors of Döhler Denmark A/S currently consists of 5 persons of which, independently of gender, two members are elected by the employees of the company and 3, hereunder the chairman of the board, are appointed members of the board. It is the objective of the company to have an even gender distribution amongst the members of the board and reach 33% participation of the underrepresented gender by 2020. The composition of the board by the end of 2017 is not meeting the 2020 objective, given the fact that it has not been possible to identify a candidate with the required competences of the under represented gender.

The management team of Döhler Denmark consists of 6 persons. The company acknowledges the strength of having a diverse management team and recruitments/appointments are done based on experience and competences, regardless of gender. Currently the underrepresented gender represents 16% of the management team. It is the objective of the company to reach minimum 33% share of the underrepresented gender by 2020 also in the management team. This objective should be reached by always striving to have two equally qualified candidates for management positions. The effect of this policy was seen during 2017 when a male team leader left the company and was replace by a female, qualified candidate.

Events after the balance sheet date

No events materially affecting the Company's financial position have occurred subsequent to the financial year-end.

Outlook

In 2018, Management expects the activity level to increase, and revenue and results are expected to increase proportionately.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2017	2016
2	Revenue	395,054	346,055
10	Production costs	-350,324	-303,018
	Gross margin	44,730	43,037
10	Distribution costs	-24,656	-21,710
10	Administrative expenses	-10,414	-14,279
	Operating profit	9,660	7,048
	Other operating expenses	-2,024	-625
	Profit before net financials	7,636	6,423
3	Financial income	0	2
4	Financial expenses	-626	-2,675
	Profit before tax	7,010	3,750
5	Tax for the year	-1,557	-848
	Profit for the year	5,453	2,902

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2017	2016
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
6	Intangible assets		
	Software	2,774	3,627
		2,774	3,627
7	Property, plant and equipment		
	Land and buildings	33,306	35,448
	Plant and machinery	26,824	34,139
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2,874	4,079
	Property, plant and equipment in progress	311	130
		63,315	73,796
	Total fixed assets	66,089	77,423
	Non-fixed assets		
	Inventories		
	Raw materials and consumables	52,613	49,986
	Finished goods and goods for resale	12,233	15,446
		64,846	65,432
	Receivables		
	Trade receivables	58,332	42,143
	Receivables from group entities	12,094	101
	Corporation tax receivable	381	3,464
	Other receivables	43	37
	Prepayments	346	409
		71,196	46,154
	Cash	1,774	201
	Total non-fixed assets	137,816	111,787
	TOTAL ASSETS	203,905	189,210

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2017	2016
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
8	Share capital	10,001	10,001
	Retained earnings	106,837	110,324
	Total equity	116,838	120,325
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	4,710	5,783
	Total provisions	4,710	5,783
	Liabilities other than provisions		
9	Non-current liabilities other than provisions		
	Mortgage debt	6,737	8,391
		6,737	8,391
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
9	Current portion of long-term liabilities	1,684	1,652
	Trade payables	40,492	27,561
	Payables to group entities	23,461	17,028
	Corporation tax payable	-3	0
	Other payables	9,986	8,470
		75,620	54,711
	Total liabilities other than provisions	82,357	63,102
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	203,905	189,210

1 Accounting policies
11 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
12 Collateral
13 Related parties
14 Fee to the auditors appointed by the Company in general meeting

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

Note	DKK'000	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	Equity at 1 January 2017	10,001	110,324	120,325
15	Transfer, see "Appropriation of profit"	0	5,453	5,453
	Extraordinary dividend distributed	0	-8,940	-8,940
	Equity at 31 December 2017	10,001	106,837	116,838

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Cash flow statement

Note	DKK'000	2017	2016
	Profit for the year	5,453	2,902
16	Adjustments	15,901	16,542
	Cash generated from operations (operating activities)	21,354	19,444
17	Changes in working capital	-6,674	-3,699
	Cash generated from operations (operating activities)	14,680	15,745
	Interest received, etc.	1,712	3,358
	Interest paid, etc.	-2,339	-6,031
	Corporation taxes paid	450	-3,154
	Cash flows from operating activities	14,503	9,918
	Additions of intangible assets	0	-2,198
	Additions of property, plant and equipment	-2,563	-6,209
	Disposals of property, plant and equipment	182	295
	Cash flows to investing activities	-2,381	-8,112
	Dividends paid	-8,940	0
	Repayments, long-term liabilities	-1,622	-1,642
	Cash flows from financing activities	-10,562	-1,642
	Net cash flow	1,560	164
	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	201	37
	Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	1,761	201

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Döhler Denmark A/S for 2017 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied by the Company are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate 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 and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate 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 most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Leases

On initial recognition, leases for assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company (finance leases) are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and the present value of the future lease payments. In calculating the net present value, the interest rate implicit in the lease or the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount factor. Assets held under finance leases are subsequently accounted for in the same way as the Company's other assets.

The capitalised residual lease liability is recognised in the balance sheet as a liability, and the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to the ownership to the Company are classified as operating leases. Payments relating to operating leases and any other rent agreements are recognised in the income statement over the term of the lease. The Company's aggregate liabilities relating to operating leases and other rent agreements are disclosed under "Contingent liabilities".

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Income statement

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods and finished goods, including fruit and liquid spice mix, is recognised in revenue at the time of delivery and when the risk passes to the buyer, provided that the income can be measured reliably and is expected to be received.

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

Gross margin

The items revenue, production costs and other operating income have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross margin in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Production costs

Production costs include expenses incurred to generate the year's revenue. The item includes direct and indirect expenses relating to raw materials, consumables, labour, rent and leasing as well as depreciation of production equipment.

Research costs and development costs not satisfying the criteria for capitalisaion and amortisation/depreciation of capitalised development costs are also recognised under production costs.

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 and amortisation/depreciation.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses include expenses incurred in the year for company management and administration, including expenses relating to administrative staff, Management, office premises and expenses as well as amortisation/depreciation of assets used for administrative purposes.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including gains or losses on the sale of fixed assets.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Amortisation/depreciation

The item comprises amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

The basis of amortisation/depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is amortised/depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Software	5-8 years
Land and buildings	20-50 years
Plant and machinery	5-8 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5-8 years

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

The Company and its Danish group entities are jointly taxed. The Danish income tax charge is allocated between profit making and loss making Danish entities in proportion to their taxable income.

Jointly taxed entities entitled to a tax refund are reimbursed by the management company based on the rates applicable to interest allowances, and jointly taxed entities which have paid too little tax pay a surcharge according to the rates applicable to interest surcharges to the management company.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Intangible assets include development projects and other acquired intangible rights, including software licences, distribution rights and development projects.

Intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

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

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (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.

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. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and expenses required to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

The cost of raw materials and consumables comprises the cost of acquisition plus delivery costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct labour and indirect production overheads.

Production overheads include the indirect cost of material and labour as well as maintenance and depreciation of production machinery, buildings and equipment and expenses relating to plant, administration and management.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Receivables in respect of which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for objective evidence of impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on the debtors' domicile and credit ratings in line with the Company's risk management policy. The objective evidence applied to portfolios is determined based on historical loss experience.

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 for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Equity

Proposed dividends

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability once adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividends expected to be distributed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under "Equity".

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the 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 goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition 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.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets 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. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net 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. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are measured at the net present value of the remaining lease payments including any guaranteed residual value based on the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the Company's net cash flows broken down according to operating, investing and financing activities, the year's changes in cash and cash equivalents as well as the cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and the end of the year.

Cash flows from operating activities are calculated as the profit/loss for the year adjusted for non cash operating items, changes in working capital and paid corporate income tax.

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, short term bank loans and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and which are subject only to insignificant risks of changes in value.

Financial ratios

Financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's guidelines on the calculation of financial ratios.

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

Return on assets $\dfrac{\text{Profit/loss from operating activites x 100}}{\text{Average assets}}$

Equity ratio $\dfrac{\text{Equity, year-end x 100}}{\text{Total equity and liabilities, year-end}}$

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

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

	DKK'000	2017	2016
2	**Segment information**		
	Breakdown of revenue by geographical segment:		
	Revenue Denmark	174,448	144,813
	Revenue EU	218,443	199,941
	Revenue outside EU	2,163	1,301
		395,054	346,055
3	**Financial income**		
	Interest receivable, group entities	0	1
	Other financial income	0	1
		0	2
4	**Financial expenses**		
	Interest expenses, group entities	190	520
	Exchange losses	0	1,910
	Other financial expenses	436	245
		626	2,675
5	**Tax for the year**		
	Estimated tax charge for the year	2,630	182
	Deferred tax adjustments in the year	-1,073	666
		1,557	848

6 **Intangible assets**

DKK'000	Software
Cost at 1 January 2017	10,438
Cost at 31 December 2017	10,438
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January 2017	6,811
Amortisation in the year	853
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December 2017	7,664
Carrying amount at 31 December 2017	2,774

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

7 Property, plant and equipment

DKK'000	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Property, plant and equipment in progress	Total
Cost at 1 January 2017	88,843	152,255	11,503	130	252,731
Additions in the year	111	1,804	337	311	2,563
Disposals in the year	0	-12,425	-7,381	-130	-19,936
Cost at 31 December 2017	88,954	141,634	4,459	311	235,358
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2017	53,395	118,116	7,424	0	178,935
Depreciation in the year	2,253	9,098	1,341	0	12,692
Reversal of prior-year impairment losses	0	-12,404	-7,180	0	-19,584
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2017	55,648	114,810	1,585	0	172,043
Carrying amount at 31 December 2017	33,306	26,824	2,874	311	63,315

DKK'000	2017	2016
8 Share capital		
Analysis of the share capital:		
10,001 shares of DKK 1,000.00 nominal value each	10,001	10,001
	10,001	10,001

The Company's share capital has remained DKK 10,001 thousand over the past 5 years.

9 Non-current liabilities other than provisions

DKK'000	Total debt at 31/12 2017	Repayment, next year	Long-term portion	Outstanding debt after 5 years
Mortgage debt	8,421	1,684	6,737	0
	8,421	1,684	6,737	0

DKK'000	2017	2016
10 Staff costs		
Average number of full-time employees	108	102

By reference to section 98b(3), (ii), of the Danish Financial Statements Act, remuneration to Management is not disclosed.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

11 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

The Company in jointly taxed with other Danish group companies. As a wholly owned subsidiary the Company is liable together with other companies in the joint taxation for all corporate taxes in the joint taxation.

Other contingent liabilities

Lease liabilities (operating leases) amount to DKK 2,661 thousand (2016 DKK 2,332 thousand).

12 Collateral

As security for the Company's debt to mortgage credit institutions, DKK 10,042 thousand, the Company has provided collateral in property. The total carrying amount of this asset is DKK 35,448 thousand.

13 Related parties

Information about consolidated financial statements

Parent	Domicile
Döhler GmbH	Riedstrasse, D-64295 Darmstadt, Germany

Ownership

The following shareholders are registered in the Company's register of shareholders as holding minimum 5% of the votes or minimum 5% of the share capital:

Name	Domicile
Continental Fruit B.V	Albuesstraat 5, 4903RG Oosterhout, the Netherlands

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

	DKK'000	2017	2016
14	Fee to the auditors appointed by the Company in general meeting		
	Total fees to Ernst & Young P/S	156	176
	Statutory audit	123	143
	Tax assistance	8	8
	Other assistance	25	25
		156	176
15	Appropriation of profit		
	Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Extraordinary dividend distributed in the year	8,940	0
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-3,487	2,902
		5,453	2,902
16	Adjustments		
	Amortisation/depreciation and impairment losses	13,715	13,021
	Financial income	2,339	-3,358
	Financial expenses	-1,712	6,031
	Tax for the year	1,559	848
		15,901	16,542
17	Changes in working capital		
	Change in inventories	3,666	-7,809
	Change in receivables	-20,028	-4,831
	Change in trade and other payables	12,932	8,941
	Other changes in working capital	-3,244	0
		-6,674	-3,699