

Pettinaroli Logistic A/S
Mandal Allé 21
5500 Middelfart
Central Business Registration No
10100364

Annual report 2016

The Annual General Meeting adopted the annual report on 23.03.2017

Chairman of the General Meeting

Name: Kim Svaneborg Pedersen

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Entity details	1
Statement by Management on the annual report	2
Independent auditor's report	3
Management commentary	6
Income statement for 2016	7
Balance sheet at 31.12.2016	8
Statement of changes in equity for 2016	10
Notes	11
Accounting policies	13

Entity details

Entity

Pettinaroli Logistic A/S
Mandal Allé 21
5500 Middelfart

Central Business Registration No: 10100364
Founded: 21.11.2002
Registered in: Middelfart
Financial year: 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016

Board of Directors

Jørgen Pedersen, Chairman
Ugo Giovanni Pettinaroli
Kim Svaneborg Pedersen

Executive Board

Kim Svaneborg Pedersen

Auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Tværkajen 5
Postboks 10
5100 Odense C

Statement by Management on the annual report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Pettinaroli Logistic A/S for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016.

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

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

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Middelfart, 23.03.2017

Executive Board

Kim Svaneborg Pedersen

Board of Directors

Jørgen Pedersen
Chairman

Ugo Giovanni Pettinaroli

Kim Svaneborg Pedersen

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Pettinaroli Logistic A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pettinaroli Logistic A/S for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant 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 Entity's financial position at 31.12.2016 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's 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 Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and for using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Independent auditor's report

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements, and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the financial 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 commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Independent auditor's report

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

Odense, 23.03.2017

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Central Business Registration No: 33963556

Per Krause Therkelsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

Management commentary

Primary activities

The company's principal activity comprises, like in previous years, business activities within property holding and rental of properties.

Development in activities and finances

The company's results and financial development came out as expected and are considered satisfactory.

Events after the balance sheet date

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

Income statement for 2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>	<u>2015 DKK</u>
Gross profit		356,528	337,162
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		<u>(174,187)</u>	<u>(174,187)</u>
Operating profit/loss		182,341	162,975
Other financial income		5,813	0
Other financial expenses		<u>(126,167)</u>	<u>(138,669)</u>
Profit/loss before tax		61,987	24,306
Tax on profit/loss for the year	1	<u>(14,106)</u>	<u>(10,570)</u>
Profit/loss for the year		<u>47,881</u>	<u>13,736</u>
Proposed distribution of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		<u>47,881</u>	<u>13,736</u>
		<u>47,881</u>	<u>13,736</u>

Balance sheet at 31.12.2016

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016 DKK</u>	<u>2015 DKK</u>
Land and buildings		6,058,235	6,226,161
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		97,761	104,022
Property, plant and equipment	2	<u>6,155,996</u>	<u>6,330,183</u>
Fixed assets		<u>6,155,996</u>	<u>6,330,183</u>
Deferred tax		64,489	78,595
Other receivables		30,013	0
Receivables		<u>94,502</u>	<u>78,595</u>
Cash		<u>107</u>	<u>170</u>
Current assets		<u>94,609</u>	<u>78,765</u>
Assets		<u>6,250,605</u>	<u>6,408,948</u>

Balance sheet at 31.12.2016

	Notes	2016 DKK	2015 DKK
Contributed capital	3	3,710,000	3,710,000
Retained earnings		(256,958)	(304,839)
Equity		3,453,042	3,405,161
Mortgage debts		2,101,409	2,342,546
Non-current liabilities other than provisions	4	2,101,409	2,342,546
Current portion of long-term liabilities other than provisions	4	235,708	207,655
Bank loans		383,887	367,008
Other payables		76,559	86,578
Current liabilities other than provisions		696,154	661,241
Liabilities other than provisions		2,797,563	3,003,787
Equity and liabilities		6,250,605	6,408,948
Contingent liabilities	5		

Statement of changes in equity for 2016

	Contributed capital DKK	Retained earnings DKK	Total DKK
Equity beginning of year	3,710,000	(304,839)	3,405,161
Profit/loss for the year	0	47,881	47,881
Equity end of year	3,710,000	(256,958)	3,453,042

Notes

	2016	2015
	DKK	DKK
1. Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Change in deferred tax for the year	13,637	5,712
Effect of changed tax rates	469	4,858
	14,106	10,570
	Land and buildings	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
	DKK	DKK
2. Property, plant and equipment		
Cost beginning of year	8,202,914	125,210
Cost end of year	8,202,914	125,210
Depreciation and impairment losses beginning of the year	(1,976,753)	(21,188)
Depreciation for the year	(167,926)	(6,261)
Depreciation and impairment losses end of the year	(2,144,679)	(27,449)
Carrying amount end of year	6,058,235	97,761
	Par value	Nominal value
	DKK	DKK
3. Contributed capital		
A-share	1,000	3,710,000
	3,710	3,710,000

The share capital has not been changed in the past 5 years.

Notes

	Instalments within 12 months 2016 DKK	Instalments within 12 months 2015 DKK	Instalments beyond 12 months 2016 DKK	Outstanding after 5 years DKK
4. Liabilities other than provisions				
Mortgage debts	235,708	207,655	2,101,409	1,075,469
	235,708	207,655	2,101,409	1,075,469

5. Contingent liabilities

Properties, for which the carrying amount at 31 December 2016 was DKK 6,058k have been provided as security for debt to mortgage credit institutes of DKK 2,337k.

Accounting policies

Reporting class

The annual report of Pettinaroli Logistic A/S has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class B enterprises with addition of certain provisions for reporting class C.

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

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable as a result of a prior event that future economic benefits will flow to the Entity, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Entity has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Entity, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income is recognised in the income statement when earned, whereas costs are recognised by the amounts attributable to this financial year.

Foreign currency translation

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

Income statement

Gross profit or loss

Gross profit or loss comprises revenue, property costs and external expenses.

Revenue

Revenue consists of rental income. Revenue is recognised net of VAT.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, including expenses for premises, stationery and office supplies etc.

Accounting policies

Property costs

Property costs include costs incurred to operate the Entity's properties in the financial year, including repair and maintenance costs, property tax and electricity, water and heating, which are not charged directly from the lessee.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and equipment comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses for the financial year, calculated on the basis of the residual values and useful lives of the individual assets and impairment testing as well as gains and losses from the sale of intangible assets as well as equipment.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on payables and transactions in foreign currencies as well as tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, payables and transactions in foreign currencies as well as tax surcharge under the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognised in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognised directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

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

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

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Buildings	50 years
Installations	15-20 years
Equipment	3-20 years

Buildings, installations and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Receivables

Accounting policies

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value of assets is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities or as net tax assets.

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank deposits.

Mortgage debt

At the time of borrowing, mortgage debt to mortgage credit institutions is measured at cost which corresponds to the proceeds received less transaction costs incurred. Mortgage debt is subsequently measured at amortised cost. This means that the difference between the proceeds at the time of borrowing and the nominal repayable amount of the loan is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the loan applying the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

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