

# **Solae Denmark ApS**

**CVR-nr. 16 31 67 92**

## **Annual Report for the period 1 January 2016 - 31 December 2016**

The Annual Report has been presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting  
of the Company on 30 May 2017

**Chairman**

Henrik Fastholm

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Henrik Fastholm', written over the printed name.

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## **Management's Statement on the Annual Report**

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Solae Denmark ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2016.

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 at 31 December 2016 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2016.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

The Executive Board continues to consider the criteria for waiving audit to be fulfilled.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Aarhus, 30 May 2017

### **Executive Board**



Flemming Jørgensen



Henrik Fastholm



Lisbeth Sørensen

## **Company Information**

### **The Company**

Solae Denmark ApS  
Edwin Rahrs Vej 38  
DK-8220 Brabrand

CVR no: 16 31 67 92

Financial year: 1 January - 31 December  
Municipality of reg. office: Aarhus

### **Management**

Flemming Jørgensen  
Henrik Fastholm  
Lisbeth Sørensen

### **Bankers**

Danske Bank  
Åboulevarden 69  
DK-8000 Aarhus C

## **Review**

### **Primary activity**

The activity of the Company has been closed, and the company is continuing as a dormant entity.

### **Development in activities and finances**

2016 showed a profit before tax of DKK -1 164k. Management finds the result satisfactory, and in accordance with expectations.

The Danish tax authorities have at the end of April 2009 with a subsequent correction in December 2009 made a claim to significantly increase the taxable income for 2003. Solae Denmark ApS disagreed to this claim, and consequently appealed to the Danish National Tax Tribunal, which in October 2015 issued its decision. Despite in its decision the Danish National Tax Tribunal reduced the amount of the claim of the Danish tax authorities, Solae Denmark ApS still disagrees with this decision considering that important facts have still not been taken into consideration. Consequently, Solae Denmark ApS has appealed to the Aarhus District Court in January 2016.

### **Outlook**

The company is expected to continue as a dormant company.

### **Events after the balance sheet date**

No other major events have occurred that could considerably influence the economic position of the Company at 31 December 2016.

## **Accounting Policies**

### **Basis of Preparation**

The Annual Report of Solae Denmark ApS for 2016 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to middle-sized enterprises of reporting class B.

The given accounting policies are unchanged compared to last year.

The Annual Report presented in DKK 1.000.

### **Recognition and measurement**

All revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned based on the following criteria:

- delivery has been made before year-end;
- a binding sales agreement has been made;
- the sales price has been determined; and
- payment has been received at the time of sale or may with reasonable certainty be expected to be received.

Based on the above, revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned, which includes recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost. Furthermore, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

### **Translation policies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated during the year at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Gains and losses arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the transaction date rates are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

## **Accounting Policies**

### **Corporation tax and deferred tax**

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity entries is recognised directly in equity. Any share of the tax reported in the income statement arising from profit/loss on extraordinary activities for the year is attributed to such activities, whereas the remaining share is attributed to profit/loss on ordinary activities for the year.

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax is measured under the balance sheet liability method in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised in respect of temporary differences concerning goodwill not deductible for tax purposes or other items - apart from business acquisitions - where temporary differences have arisen at the time of acquisition without affecting the profit for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the computation of the tax base may be made according to alternative tax rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of the intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement.

The Company is jointly taxed with Danish Group Companies. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to Danish enterprises showing profits or losses in proportion to their taxable income.

## **Accounting Policies**

### **Income Statement**

#### **Administrative expenses**

Administrative expenses include expenses for, administrative cost, external advice, etc.

#### **Other income**

Other income include items of secondary character compared to the company's core business.

#### **Financial income and expenses**

Financial income and expenses include interest, realised and unrealised exchange adjustments.

### **Balance Sheet**

#### **Receivables**

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of an individual assessment of each receivable.

#### **Equity**

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when - in consequence of an event occurred before or on the balance sheet date - the Company has a legal or constructive obligation and it is probable that economic benefits must be given up to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured at amortized cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

#### **Other payables**

Other payables is measured to amortized costprice, which practically is the same as nominal value.



## Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u> DKK '000	<u>2015</u> DKK '000
Administrative expenses		<u>-1 273</u>	<u>-1 815</u>
<b>Operating profit/loss</b>		<b>-1 273</b>	<b>-1 815</b>
Other income		<u>0</u>	<u>4 000</u>
<b>Profit/loss before financial costs - net</b>		<b>-1 273</b>	<b>2 185</b>
Financial income	1	190	5 674
Financial expenses	2	<u>- 81</u>	<u>- 414</u>
<b>Profit/loss before tax</b>		<b>-1 164</b>	<b>7 445</b>
Tax on profit/loss for the year		<u>300</u>	<u>-1 297</u>
<b>Net profit/loss for the year</b>		<b>- 864</b>	<b>6 148</b>
<b>Distribution of profit</b>			
<b>Proposed distribution of profit</b>			
Retained earnings		<u>- 864</u>	<u>6 148</u>
		<b>- 864</b>	<b>6 148</b>

## Balance Sheet 31 December

### Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u> DKK '000	<u>2015</u> DKK '000
Receivables from group enterprises		4	4
Other receivables		274	219
Corporation tax		176 301	175 010
<b>Receivables</b>		<b><u>176 579</u></b>	<b><u>175 233</u></b>
 Cash at bank and in hand		 <b><u>8 567</u></b>	 <b><u>11 022</u></b>
 <b>Current assets</b>		 <b><u>185 146</u></b>	 <b><u>186 255</u></b>
 <b>Assets</b>		 <b><u>185 146</u></b>	 <b><u>186 255</u></b>

## Balance Sheet 31 December

### Liabilities and equity

	Note	2016 DKK '000	2015 DKK '000
Share capital	3	31 000	31 000
Retained earnings		153 944	154 808
<b>Equity</b>		<b>184 944</b>	<b>185 808</b>
Trade payables		189	0
Payables to group enterprises		13	0
Other payables		0	447
<b>Short-term debt</b>		<b>202</b>	<b>447</b>
<b>Debt</b>		<b>202</b>	<b>447</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		<b>185 146</b>	<b>186 255</b>
Contingent liabilities	4		
Staff	5		
Related parties	6		

## Notes to the Annual Report

	2016	2015
	DKK '000	DKK '000
<b>1 Financial income</b>		
Exchange gain	174	5 673
Other financial income	16	1
	<b>190</b>	<b>5 674</b>
<b>2 Financial expenses</b>		
Exchange loss	81	43
Other financial expenses	0	371
	<b>81</b>	<b>414</b>

### 3 Share capital

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000
Equity at 1 January 2016	31 000	154 808	185 808
Net profit/loss for the year		- 864	- 864
<b>Equity at 31 December 2016</b>	<b>31 000</b>	<b>153 944</b>	<b>184 944</b>

The share capital consists of 31,000 shares of a nominal value of DKK 1,000. No shares carry any special rights.

There has been no changes in the Company's share capital in the past 5 years.

### 4 Contingent liabilities

The Danish companies in the DuPont Group are jointly taxed and jointly liable for the total tax of the Group. The net payable tax is included in the annual report of Dupont Denmark Holding ApS, which is the administration company for the group taxation. Any later corrections of the taxable income may increase the total liable amount.

## Notes to the Annual Report

The Danish tax authorities have at the end of April 2009 with a subsequent correction in December 2009 made a claim to significantly increase the taxable income for 2003. Solae Denmark ApS disagreed to this claim, and consequently appealed to the Danish National Tax Tribunal, which in October 2015 issued its decision. Despite in its decision the Danish National Tax Tribunal reduced the amount of the claim of the Danish tax authorities, Solae Denmark ApS still disagrees with this decision considering that important facts have still not been taken into consideration. Consequently, Solae Denmark ApS has appealed to the Aarhus District Court in January 2016. Due to the nature of the situation it is not possible to assess the monetary implication or the time of completion.

	2016	2015
	DKK '000	DKK '000
<b>5 Staff</b>		
Wages and salaries	0	772
Pensions	0	28
Other social security expenses	0	4
Reversed accrual for restructuring	0	- 673
	<u>0</u>	<u>131</u>
Wages and salaries, pensions and other social security	0	131
Administrative expenses	<u>0</u>	<u>131</u>
<b>Average number of employees</b>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>

## 6 Related parties

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY prepares consolidated accounts for the largest group. The Group Annual Report may be obtained at [www.dupont.com](http://www.dupont.com).

