Caldic Ingredients Denmark A/S

Odinsvej 23, DK-8722 Hedensted

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2017

CVR No 16 54 59 96

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 22/5 2018

Bernardus Witte
Chairman

Contents

Management's Statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Caldic Ingredients 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 at 31 December 2017 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2017.

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

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

Hedensted, 22 May 2018

Executive Board

Steen Nordmark Kunnerup

Board of Directors

Bernardus Witte Chairman	Olav Caspar van Caldenborgh	Steen Nordmark Kunnerup

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Caldic Ingredients Denmark A/S

Opinion
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 for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Caldic Ingredients Denmark A/S for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2017, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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 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 requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Statement on Management's Review
Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover 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 Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether 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 Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financials Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

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 misstate-

ment, 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 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:

- 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 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 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.

Aarhus, 22 May 2018
PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR No 33 77 12 31

Claus Lindholm Jacobsen	Claus Lyngsø Sørensen
statsautoriseret revisor	statsautoriseret revisor
mne23328	mne34539

Company Information

The Company	Caldic Ingredients Denmark A/S Odinsvej 23 DK-8722 Hedensted CVR No: 16 54 59 96 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Municipality of reg. office: Hedensted
Board of Directors	Bernardus Witte, Chairman Olav Caspar van Caldenborgh Steen Nordmark Kunnerup
Executive Board	Steen Nordmark Kunnerup
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Nobelparken Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1 DK-8000 Aarhus C

Financial Highlights

Seen over a five-year period, the development of the Company is described by the following financial highlights:

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	kDKK	kDKK	kDKK	kDKK	kDKK
Key figures					
Profit/loss					
Revenue	273.869	384.759	440.759	406.549	285.071
Gross profit/loss	52.002	176.510	66.264	63.278	48.904
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses	9.175	130.124	15.660	26.733	15.590
Net profit/loss for the year	6.064	114.784	11.932	21.723	12.885
Balance sheet					
Balance sheet total	209.803	224.122	173.836	167.761	167.626
Equity	165.071	159.045	110.869	98.881	115.446
Investment in property, plant and equipment	2.953	540	4.362	-30.478	0
Number of employees	62	64	65	65	56
Ratios					
Gross margin	19,0%	45,9%	15,0%	15,6%	17,2%
Profit margin	3,4%	33,8%	3,6%	6,6%	5,5%
Return on assets	4,4%	58,1%	9,0%	15,9%	9,3%
Solvency ratio	78,7%	71,0%	63,8%	58,9%	68,9%
Return on equity	3,7%	85,1%	11,4%	20,3%	11,0%

The ratios have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations and guidelines issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts. For definitions, see under accounting policies.

Management’s Review

The Financial Statements of Caldic Ingredients Denmark A/S for 2017 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C .

The Annual Report has been prepared under the same accounting policies as last year.

Main activity

The activities of the Company are within sale, production and distribution of food and beverage ingredients.

Products are sold on domestic and foreign markets.

Market overview

On the Danish market the Company is selling own produced assembled products and distributing food ingredients from various suppliers with whom the Company has long term relationships. The Danish market is the dominant market of the Company.

The export markets are dominated by the Nordic countries and countries within the EU, but also sale outside of the EU for own produced products.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2017 shows a profit of kDKK 6.064, which is slightly below expectations and at 31 December 2017 the balance sheet of the Company shows equity of kDKK 165.071.

During 2017 a new ERP system has been implemented which provides solid ground for future operation. The implementation has occupied substantial resources internally which can be seen in the result for the year. Nevertheless the result is acceptable.

Strategy

It’s the strategy of the company to provide food ingredients to the companies producing end-products to consumers. The strategy is to provide value added activities to commodities. The company expects to further develop the current activities in cooperation with activities of the Caldic Group.

Targets and expectations for the year ahead

The Company expects positive results from operation in the coming year on level with 2017.

Research and development

A substantial part of the activities of the Company is related to the continuous development of ingredients for food and beverage products in cooperation with the Company's suppliers.

Management's Review

Intellectual capital resources

A substantial part of the income is related to own produced products with recipes developed in cooperation with customers. The Company is the owner of these recipes.

Statement of Distribution of gender according to the Danish Financial Statements Act section 99b

Measurement of the Board of Directors

The current Board of Directors consists of 3 men. It is the Company's target to have a minimum of 1 female member of the Board of Directors by the end of 2020. In 2017 there has not been elected any female members at the general assembly.

Measurement of the other management level

The management board currently has an even distribution of genders according to the definitions from the Danish Business Authority.

Statement of social responsibility according to the Danish Financial Statements Act section 99a

Social responsibility is of high importance within the Caldic Group and in order to comply with the social responsibility we have in the Caldic Group implemented a Caldic Code of Conduct which each employee needs to sign upon employment. This is the basic principle for all conduct within the Caldic organization.

Environment and Climate

The Caldic Code of Conduct implies that all employees of Caldic at any time will have focus on reducing climate changing behavior including reduction of scarce resources. This policy is followed by quarterly reporting to the Executive Board of the Caldic Group and there has been no violations reported of this Conduct in 2017.

In 2017 we have continuously worked on reducing the consumption of electricity, Gas and water and investment in production equipment with low energy consumption has been initiated.

Besides financial measurements, accidents and nearby accidents are measured as an internal target reported to the Executive Board of Caldic Group on a quarterly basis. We are happy to know that there has been no accidents or nearby accidents in 2017 that could have environmental or climate effect.

Human rights

The Caldic Code of Conduct implies that all employees of Caldic at any time will give fair human rights to all individuals. This policy is followed by quarterly reporting to the Executive Board of the Caldic Group and there has been no violations reported of this Conduct in 2017.

In 2017 all job interviews has ensured the ideal match of candidates based on competence match and fair human rights.

Safety

The safety of all individuals involved in Caldic's operations is given the highest priority at all times, hence each person employed at Caldic is responsible for remaining up-to-date on the main applicable safety and environmental laws and regulations. The precautionary measures implemented by Caldic with respect to safety and the environment must be applied at all times. Therefore, the Caldic Code of conduct is:

- Each person must refrain from any conduct that could potentially give rise to dangerous situations.
- All persons are required to immediately report any situation that could potentially undermine safety and/or harm the environment.

In order to ensure the environmental behavior and food safety standards, internal courses are conducted following ISO 9001 and FSSC 22002 standards.Besides financial measurements, accidents and nearby accidents are measured as an internal target reported to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. We are happy to know that there has been no accidents or nearby accidents reported in 2017 that could have safety breach.

In 2017 the internal safety organization has worked on reducing risk related issues on both office and production facilities.

Employee relations

Caldic is committed to providing equal career opportunities to all qualified individuals, regardless of race, age, personal beliefs, skin color, religion, gender, sexual orientation or on any other grounds specified by law. No form of discrimination based on these characteristics will be tolerated; everyone is required to treat his or her colleagues with respect and to be open and honest in their dealings with others. All job and appraisal interviews in 2017 has complied with this policy in accordance with the Caldic Code of Conduct.

Competition

Caldic will compete honestly and lawfully in the markets in which it operates, which means that the applicable competition laws and regulations will be complied with at all times. Therefore, the Caldic Code of Conduct is to:

- Avoid anticompetitive practices at all times.
- Limit interaction with competitors to legitimate business purposes.
- Not enter into any verbal or written agreements that could potentially undermine competition laws and regulations.
- Not enter into any verbal or written agreements with one or more competitors for the purpose of

fixing prices or dividing markets.

- In those cases where Caldic acts as a distributor, persons employed at the Company must refrain from exchanging information with the supplier about Caldic's customers.

There has in 2017 not been reported any non-compliance with this policy. During 2017 all sales and procurement staff is followed up regularly by the Executive Board to ensure compliance with the policy.

For any of the above policies within social responsibility a whistle blower rule is set for each employee to contact the managing director of the company or the CFO of the Caldic Group.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Recognition and measurement in the Annual Report have not been subject to any uncertainty.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2017 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2017 have not been affected by any unusual events other than as explained under Development in the year.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2017	2016
		kDKK	kDKK
Revenue	1	**273.869**	**384.759**
Change in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and goods for resale		1.356	-610
Other operating income		7.110	115.949
Expenses for raw materials and consumables		-211.226	-301.253
Other external expenses		-19.107	-22.335
Gross profit/loss		**52.002**	**176.510**
Staff expenses	2	-34.695	-37.775
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		-8.132	-8.611
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		**9.175**	**130.124**
Income from investments in subsidiaries		-34	1.556
Financial income	3	1.107	1.135
Financial expenses	4	-1.193	-542
Profit/loss before tax		**9.055**	**132.273**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	5	-2.991	-17.489
Net profit/loss for the year		**6.064**	**114.784**

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2017	2016
		kDKK	kDKK
Acquired patents		0	0
Goodwill		46.219	51.677
Intangible assets	6	**46.219**	**51.677**
Land and buildings		9.585	9.916
Plant and machinery		4.186	4.942
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		1.062	1.124
Leasehold improvements		3.590	2.913
Property, plant and equipment	7	**18.423**	**18.895**
Investments in subsidiaries	8	1.641	1.697
Deposits	9	980	982
Fixed asset investments		**2.621**	**2.679**
Fixed assets		**67.263**	**73.251**
Inventories	10	**32.483**	**25.451**
Trade receivables		33.987	31.828
Receivables from group enterprises		60.639	92.895
Other receivables	14	11	257
Corporation tax		186	0
Prepayments		680	206
Receivables		**95.503**	**125.186**
Cash at bank and in hand		**14.554**	**234**
Current assets		**142.540**	**150.871**
Assets		**209.803**	**224.122**

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2017	2016
		kDKK	kDKK
Share capital		4.100	4.100
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		1.372	1.428
Retained earnings		159.599	153.517
Equity		**165.071**	**159.045**
Provision for deferred tax	12	1.867	1.497
Provisions		**1.867**	**1.497**
Mortgage loans		0	2.690
Long-term debt	13	**0**	**2.690**
Mortgage loans	13	0	275
Credit institutions		0	563
Trade payables		29.621	28.340
Payables to group enterprises		2.356	1.780
Corporation tax		2.722	17.930
Other payables	14	8.166	12.002
Short-term debt		**42.865**	**60.890**
Debt		**42.865**	**63.580**
Liabilities and equity		**209.803**	**224.122**
Distribution of profit	11		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	15		
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Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	Retained earnings	Total
	kDKK	kDKK	kDKK	kDKK
Equity at 1 January	4.100	1.428	153.517	159.045
Exchange adjustments	0	-22	0	-22
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments, end of year	0	0	-16	-16
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-34	6.098	6.064
Equity at 31 December	**4.100**	**1.372**	**159.599**	**165.071**

Notes to the Financial Statements

		2017	2016
		kDKK	kDKK
1	**Revenue**		
	Geographical segments		
	Revenue, Denmark	204.535	327.752
	Revenue, exports	69.334	57.007
		273.869	**384.759**
2	**Staff expenses**		
	Wages and salaries	29.877	33.402
	Pensions	2.129	2.092
	Other social security expenses	513	510
	Other staff expenses	2.176	1.771
		34.695	**37.775**
	Average number of employees	**62**	**64**

With reference to section 98B, litra 3 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the remuneration to Executive Board and Board of Directors is not disclosed.

		2017	2016
3	**Financial income**		
	Interest received from group enterprises	663	554
	Other financial income	15	11
	Exchange adjustments	429	570
		1.107	**1.135**
4	**Financial expenses**		
	Interest paid to group enterprises	29	47
	Other financial expenses	798	495
	Exchange adjustments, expenses	366	0
		1.193	**542**

Notes to the Financial Statements

		2017	2016
		kDKK	kDKK
5	**Tax on profit/loss for the year**		
	Current tax for the year	2.722	17.930
	Deferred tax for the year	370	312
	Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	-101	-797
	Adjustment of deferred tax concerning previous years	0	44
		2.991	**17.489**

6 Intangible assets

	Acquired patents	Goodwill	Total
	kDKK	kDKK	kDKK
Cost at 1 January	3.742	82.461	86.203
Cost at 31 December	3.742	82.461	86.203
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 January	3.742	30.784	34.526
Amortisation for the year	0	5.458	5.458
Impairment losses and amortisation at 31 December	3.742	36.242	39.984
Carrying amount at 31 December	**0**	**46.219**	**46.219**

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	kDKK	kDKK	kDKK	kDKK	kDKK
Cost at 1 January	12.549	19.156	12.655	5.811	50.171
Additions for the year	39	515	0	2.399	2.953
Disposals for the year	0	0	-938	0	-938
Cost at 31 December	12.588	19.671	11.717	8.210	52.186
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January	2.633	14.214	11.531	2.898	31.276
Depreciation for the year	370	1.271	-876	1.722	2.487
Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December	3.003	15.485	10.655	4.620	33.763
Carrying amount at 31 December	**9.585**	**4.186**	**1.062**	**3.590**	**18.423**
Including assets under finance leases amounting to	0	1.962	0	0	1.962

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017	2016
	kDKK	kDKK

8 Investments in subsidiaries

	2017	2016
Cost at 1 January	269	6.352
Exchange adjustment	0	4
Net effect from merger and acquisition	0	-34.182
Additions for the year	0	34.182
Disposals for the year	0	-6.087
Cost at 31 December	269	269
Value adjustments at 1 January	1.428	6.012
Disposals for the year	0	-6.141
Exchange adjustment	-22	1
Net profit/loss for the year	-34	1.556
Value adjustments at 31 December	1.372	1.428
Carrying amount at 31 December	**1.641**	**1.697**

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Votes and ownership
R2 ChemTec GmbH	Flensborg	EUR 25.000	100%
R2 Group Norway AS	Oslo	NOK 100.000	100%

Notes to the Financial Statements

9 Other fixed asset investments

	Deposits
	kDKK
Cost at 1 January	982
Disposals for the year	-2
Cost at 31 December	980
Revaluations at 1 January	0
Revaluations at 31 December	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	**980**

	2017	2016
	kDKK	kDKK

10 Inventories

	2017	2016
Raw materials and consumables	12.190	6.514
Finished goods and goods for resale	20.293	18.742
Prepayments for goods	0	195
	32.483	**25.451**

11 Distribution of profit

	2017	2016
Extraordinary dividend paid	0	40.000
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	-34	-4.589
Retained earnings	6.098	79.373
	6.064	**114.784**

12 Provision for deferred tax

	2017	2016
Provision for deferred tax at 1 January	1.497	819
Net effect from merger and acquisition	0	322
Amounts recognised in the income statement for the year	370	356
Provision for deferred tax at 31 December	**1.867**	**1.497**

Notes to the Financial Statements

13 Long-term debt

Payments due within 1 year are recognised in short-term debt. Other debt is recognised in long-term debt.

The debt falls due for payment as specified below:

	2017	2016
	kDKK	kDKK
Mortgage loans		
After 5 years	0	1.729
Between 1 and 5 years	0	961
Long-term part	0	2.690
Within 1 year	0	275
	0	**2.965**

14 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments contracts in the form of forward exchange contracts have been concluded. At the balance sheet date, the fair value of derivative financial instruments amounts to:

	2017	2016
	kDKK	kDKK
Assets	17	0
Liabilities	0	14

Forward exchange contracts have been concluded to hedge future purchase of goods in USD and GBP. At the balance sheet date the fair value of the forward exchange contracts amounts to kDKK 17. Purchase of goods in kUSD of 150 and kGBP of 77, corresponding to less than 1% of the expected purchase, has been hedged. The forward exchange contracts have a term up to 12 months.

	2017	2016
	kDKK	kDKK

15 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Charges and security

The following assets have been placed as security with mortgage credit institutes:

	2017	2016
Land and buildings with a carrying amount of	0	9.916

The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:

	2017	2016
Mortgage deeds registered to the mortage totalling kDKK 2.000, providing security on land and buildings at a total carrying amount of	0	9.916

The following assets have been placed as security for lease obligations:

	2017	2016
Company Charge registered to the mortgagor totalling kDKK 100.000, providing security on inventories, trade receivables, intangible rights and operating fixtures at a total carrying amount of	0	62.439

As guarantee for the parent company loans in banks, Caldic Ingredients Denmark A/S has provided a guarantee for these loans together with other sister companies. As of 31 December 2017 these loans amounts to DKK 2.2 billion.
The guarantee is however limited to booked Equity, at any given time, in Caldic Ingredients Denmark A/S.

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

	2017	2016
Within 1 year	1.068	1.085
Between 1 and 5 years	1.572	2.216
	2.640	**3.301**

The Company has entered into rent contracts with notice periods of 3-34 months. The total obligation at 31 December 2017 is KDKK 4.791

Other contingent liabilities

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2017	2016
	kDKK	kDKK

15 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations (continued)

In 2013 the Company has performed a tax free demerger approved by the Danish Tax Authorities. When Caldic B.V. acquired the share capital, the approval was withdrawn which led to a tax to be paid of kDKK 8.300 excluding interests. The decision has been appealed to the National Tax Tribunal in Denmark and the legal assessment is that it is less likely that the Company will loose the case.

The Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for tax on the jointly taxed incomes etc of the Group. The total amount of corporation tax payable is the sum of Caldic Ingredients Denmark A/S' payable and the payable disclosed in the Annual Report of Caldic Denmark A/S. Caldic Ingredients Denmark A/S is the management company of the joint taxation purposes. Moreover, the Danish group companies are jointly and severally liable for Danish withholding taxes by way of dividend tax, tax on royalty payments and tax on unearned income. Any subsequent adjustments of corporation taxes and withholding taxes may increase the Company's liability.

16 Related parties

	Basis
Controlling interest	
Caldic B.V.	100%

Transactions

The sale of goods to group enterprises, kDKK 29.944

The purchase of goods from group enterprises, kDKK 28.242

Management fee received from Group enterprises amounts to TDK 6.526. Management fee to Caldic B.V. amounts TDK 2.785. Fee to Caldic Ingredients Sweden amounts TDK 277 and fee to Caldic Norway amounts TDK 255.

Receivables from group enterprises amounts to TDK 2.571. TDK 2.026 relates to sale at normal terms e.g. not interest bearing. TDK 545 relates to intercompany fee.

Payables to group enterprises amounts to TDK 871. TDK 587 relates to purchase of goods at normal terms e.g. not interest bearing. TDK 284 relates to intercompany fee.

Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Related parties (continued)

Consolidated Financial Statements

The company is part of the Group Annual Reports of the parent companies:

Name	Place of registered office
Caldic Holco B.V.	Rotterdam, Holland
Caldic B.V.	Rotterdam, Holland

The Group Annual Reports of Caldic B.V. and Caldic Holdco B.V. may be obtained at the following address:

Westerlann 1
NL-3016 CK Rotterdam
Holland

17 Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting

	2017	2016
	kDKK	kDKK
Audit fee	170	165
Tax advisory services	9	9
Other services	128	8
	307	**182**

Notes to the Financial Statements

18 Accounting Policies

The Annual Report of Caldic Ingredients Denmark A/S for 2017 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C .

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Financial Statements for 2017 are presented in kDKK.

Consolidated financial statements

With reference to section 112 of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the consolidated financial statements of Caldic B.V., the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements.

Cash flow statement

With reference to section 86(4) of the Danish Financial Statements Act and to the cash flow statement included in the consolidated financial statements of Caldic B.V., the Company has not prepared a cash flow statement.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, 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 are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company, and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

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

Business combinations

Book value method

Intragroup business combinations are accounted for under the book value method. Under this method, the two enterprises are combined at carrying amounts, and no differences are identified. Any consideration which exceeds the carrying amount of the acquired enterprise is recognised directly in equity. The Book value method is applied at the date of acquisition, and comparative figures have not been restated.

Notes to the Financial Statements

18 Accounting Policies (continued)

Leases

Leases in terms of which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the net present value of the lease payments computed by applying the interest rate implicit in the lease or an alternative borrowing rate as the discount rate. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated and written down for impairment under the same policy as determined for the other fixed assets of the Company.

The remaining lease obligation is capitalised and recognised in the balance sheet under debt, and the interest element on the lease payments is charged over the lease term to the income statement.

All other leases are considered operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences 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. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

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 rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised in the balance sheet at cost and are subsequently remeasured at their fair values. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are classified as ”Other receivables” and ”Other payables”, respectively.

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments are recognised in the income statement unless the derivative financial instrument is designated and qualify as hedge accounting.

Notes to the Financial Statements

18 Accounting Policies (continued)

Revenue

Information on business segments and geographical segments based on the Companys risks and returns and its internal financial reporting system. Business segments are regarded as the primary segments.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the enterprise.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales and distribution as well as office expenses, etc.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses other than production wages.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements

18 Accounting Policies (continued)

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The item "Income from investments in subsidiaries" in the income statement includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in 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 transactions is recognised directly in equity.

The Company is jointly taxed with wholly owned Danish and foreign subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill acquired is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed at 5-20 years.

The estimated useful life has been determined by taking into consideration the business platform acquired, including a strong brand and reputation as well as very loyal customers.

Development costs and costs relating to rights developed by the Company are recognised in the income statement as costs in the year of acquisition.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Interest expenses on loans raised directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the period of construction. All indirectly attributable borrowing expenses are recognised in the income statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

18 Accounting Policies (continued)

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Production buildings	35	years
Plant and machinery	5-10	years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5	years

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Assets costing less than DKK 37.250 (EUR 5.000) are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The item“Investments in subsidiaries” in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition of the remaining value of any increases in value and goodwill calculated at the time of acquisition of the enterprises.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred upon distribution of profit to “Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method“ under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries with a negative net asset value are recognised at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposit.

Notes to the Financial Statements

18 Accounting Policies (continued)

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost under the FIFO method and net realisable value.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated at the amount expected to be generated by sale of the inventories in the process of normal operations with deduction of selling expenses. The net realisable value is determined allowing for marketability, obsolescence and development in expected selling price.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables equals landed cost.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises the cost of raw materials, consumables and direct labour with addition of indirect production costs. Indirect production costs comprise the cost of indirect materials and labour as well as maintenance and depreciation of the machinery, factory buildings and equipment used in the manufacturing process as well as costs of factory administration and management.

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.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Equity

Dividend

Dividend distribution proposed by Management for the year is disclosed as a separate equity item.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

18 Accounting Policies (continued)

in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Loans, such as mortgage loans and loans from credit institutions, are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.

Financial Highlights

Explanation of financial ratios

Gross margin	$\frac{\text{Gross profit x 100}}{\text{Revenue}}$
Profit margin	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials x 100}}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit before financials x 100}}{\text{Total assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end x 100}}{\text{Total assets at year end}}$

Notes to the Financial Statements

18 Accounting Policies (continued)

Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year x 100}}{\text{Average equity}}$