

Danica Corporation A/S

Steensbjerg Industri Park, Påstrupvej 1, 3550 Slangerup

Company reg. no. 25 05 11 22

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2017

The annual report have been submitted and approved by the general meeting on the



Per Barke Nevermann
Chairman of the meeting

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Notes:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, British English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points have not been used in the usual English way. This means that for instance DKK 146.940 means the amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % means 23.5 %.

Management's report

The board of directors and the managing director have today presented the annual report of Danica Corporation A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2017.

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

We consider the accounting policies used appropriate, and in our opinion the annual accounts provide a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and its financial position as on 31 December 2017 and of the company's results of its activities in the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2017.

We are of the opinion that the management's review includes a fair description of the issues dealt with.

The annual report is recommended for approval by the general meeting.

Slangerup,

Managing Director



Steffen Barke Nevermann
managing director

Board of directors



Per Barke Nevermann
chairman



Steffen Barke Nevermann



Else Margrethe Nevermann



Tine Barke Nevermann Tesdorpf



Nikolas Barke Nevermann

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Danica Corporation A/S

Opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of Danica Corporation A/S for the financial year 1 January to 31 December 2017, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes. The annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2017 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January to 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 and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the below section "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts". We are independent of the company in accordance with international ethics standards for accountants (IESBA's Code of Ethics) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards and requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The management's responsibilities for the annual accounts

The management is responsible for the preparation of annual accounts that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act. The management is also responsible for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the management is responsible for evaluating the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and, when relevant, disclosing matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting when preparing the annual accounts, unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or if it has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual accounts

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

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with international standards on auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional evaluations and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Independent auditor's report

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the annual accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response 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 the risk of not detecting a misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the 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 by the management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's preparation of the annual accounts being based on the going concern principle and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may raise significant doubt about 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 annual accounts 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 annual accounts, including the disclosures in the notes, and whether the annual accounts reflect 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 the internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on the management's review

The management is responsible for the management's review.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover the management's review, and we do not express any kind of assurance opinion on the management's review.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the management's review and in that connection consider whether the management's review is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or whether it otherwise appears to contain material misstatement.

Independent auditor's report

Furthermore, 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 believe that the management's review is in accordance with the annual accounts and that it has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Acts. We did not find any material misstatement in the management's review.

Hillerød,

Grant Thornton

State Authorized Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

A blue ink signature of Claus Koskelin, consisting of a large, stylized 'C' followed by 'Koskelin'.

Claus Koskelin

State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-nr. 30140

A black ink signature of Maibritt Nygaard Jensen, written in a cursive style.

Maibritt Nygaard Jensen

State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE-nr. 42813

Company data

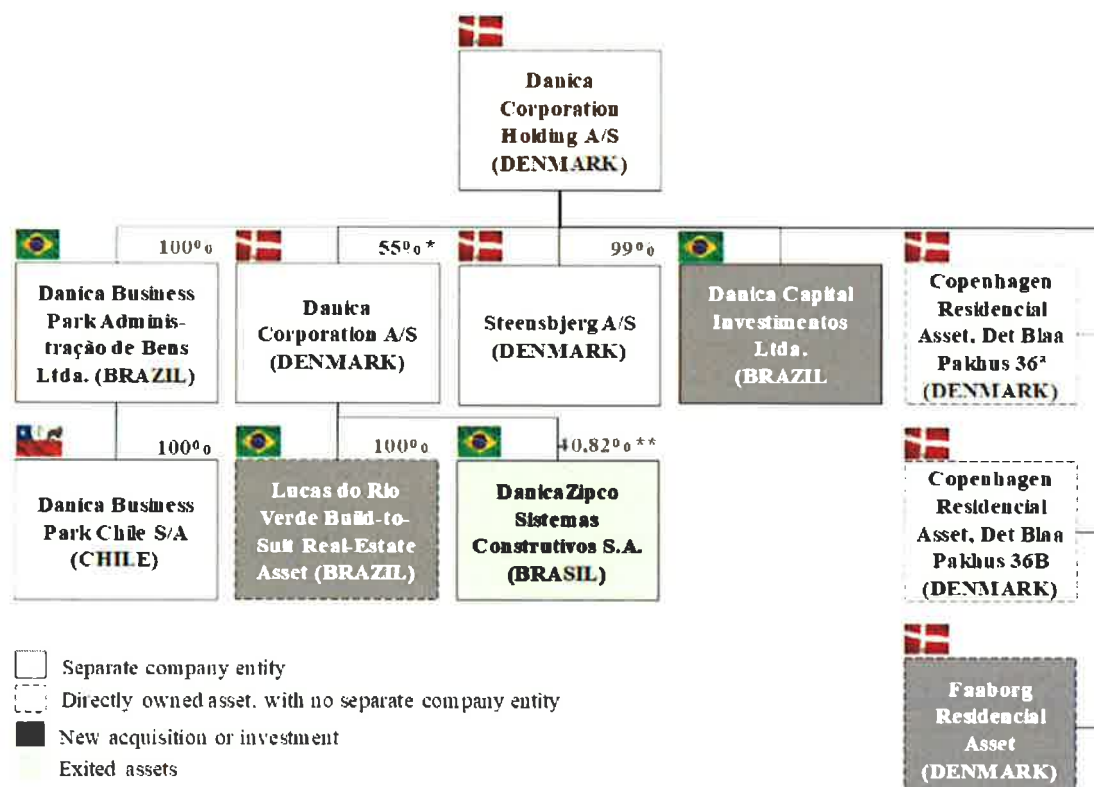
| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| The company | Danica Corporation A/S Steensbjerg Industri Park Påstrupvej 1 3550 Slangerup Company reg. no. 25 05 11 22 Established: 22 November 1999 Domicile: Slangerup Financial year: 1 January - 31 December |
| Board of directors | Per Barke Nevermann, chairman Steffen Barke Nevermann Else Margrethe Nevermann Tine Barke Nevermann Tesdorpf Nikolas Barke Nevermann |
| Managing Director | Steffen Barke Nevermann, managing director |
| Auditors | Grant Thornton, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Nordstensvej 11 3400 Hillerød |
| Bankers | Handelsbanken A/S Banco do Brasil S.A. Caixa Economica S.A. |
| Lawyer | Adlex Advokater Partnerselskab, Købmagergade 60, 3. sal, 1150 Copenhagen |
| Parent company | Danica Corporation Holding A/S |

Management's review

The principal activities of the company

The main activity of the company is to hold shares in DanicaZipco Sistemas Construtivo S.A., Brasil, which were sold in 2017.

Danica Corporation A/S is part of the Danica-group:



* 45% of Danica Corporation A/S, Denmark, is owned equally by S.B.Nevermann Invest Aps, N.B.Nevermann Invest Aps, and T.B.Nevermann Invest Aps, Denmark.

** In addition to Danica Corporation A/S 40,82% share in DanicaZipco Sistemas Construtivos S.A., the Nevermann family held 2,7% personally totaling 43,5%.

Highlights of the year:

- The outstanding shares of DanicaZipco Sistemas Construtivos S.A. were sold to Pátria Investimentos / Blackstone.
- The build-to-suit industrial real estate asset in Lucas do Rio Verde, Mato Grosso State, in Brazil was acquired by Danica Corporation A/S.
- The residential asset in Faaborg, Fyn, in Denmark was acquired by Danica Corporation Holding A/S.
- Danica Capital Investimentos Ltda. is a private equity investment firm under establishment focused on the mid-low sector buyouts in Brazil.

Management's review


Development in activities and financial matters

The results from ordinary activities after tax are t.DKK 15.319 against t.DKK -27.792 last year. The management consider the results satisfactory and as a result of the sale of the associated company DanicaZipco.

Summary of Danica Corporation A/S: New Asset Acquired

DBP Lucas do Rio Verde, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

In December 2017, Danica Corporation A/S purchased an attractive debt-free asset in Lucas do Rio Verde, MT, owith a long-term contract, annually adjusted for inflation. This asset is attractive because Brazil is responsible for 25% of the world's food production (sugar, soybeans, tobacco, coffee, cotton and orange juice) and Lucas do Rio Verde, MT, is in the heart of the global and Brazilian soybean production, with solid historical growth rates (13% CAGR).

| Lucas Do Rio Verde, MT, Brazil | Lucas do Rio Verde is located in the <i>heart</i> of the global and Brazilian soybean production |
|---|--|
| Description of Economic Attractiveness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major agrobusiness hub globally <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil produces 25% of global food demand. • Brazil produces 30% of the global soybean demand. • MT is the largest soybean producing state in Brazil supplying 30% of Brazil's total supply. • Lucas do Rio Verde is geographically in the heart of Brazil's soybean production. • Lucas do Rio Verde has 13% CAGR in GDP, driven by agrobusiness and the local service industry |  |
| Location of DBP in Lucas do Rio Verde <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbors BRF's major production unit (BRF is one of the biggest food companies in the world). • DBP neighbors a large regional industrial complex • Ideal access to national agrobusiness highways. | |

Within Lucas do Rio Verde, DBP is strategically located, neighboring BRF's major production facility and a large regional industrial complex, with easy access to local highways and local regional airport. DBP is a fully thermal insulated business unit to attend to the very high temperatures in the region. This build-to-suit real estate is currently rented by 1 tenant and has an occupancy rate of 100%.



Management's review

Statement of Corporate Social Responsibility covering the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2017

Danica has a centrally determined policy covering corporate social responsibility, including human rights and climate impact. The Corporate Social Responsibility includes amongst others:

- Profit participation scheme to all employees;
- Health insurance to all employees and their families at private doctors and on private hospitals;
- 80% lunch subsidy;
- 100% transport subsidy;
- Career planning and scholarships;
- Development of the society in developing States in corporation with the State Council;
- Target figures and policies for the under-represented sex

It is the groups policy to strive for an increased representation of the under-represented gender in connection with recruitment and promotion to managerial positions; however, always so that any position must be filled with the candidate best qualified, regardless of gender. The board of director's oversees the observance of the policy.

The board of director's has the responsibility for observing these policies when appointing members for the management.

The gender ratio in the board of director's are 40% / 60% and therefore considered to be balanced, cf. the law. The group have therefore not made target figures and policies for the under-represented gender for the board of directors.

Events subsequent to the financial year

No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date, which would have material impact on the financial position of the company.

Accounting policies used

The annual report for Danica Corporation A/S is presented in accordance with those regulations of the Danish Financial Statements Act concerning companies identified as class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has chosen to comply with some of the rules applying for class C enterprises.

The accounting policies used are unchanged compared to last year, and the annual accounts are presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

Recognition and measurement in general

Income is recognised in the profit and loss account concurrently with its realisation, including the recognition of value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. Likewise, all costs, these including depreciation, amortisation, writedown, provisions, and reversals which are due to changes in estimated amounts previously recognised in the profit and loss account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to achieve future, financial benefits and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the company is liable to lose future, financial benefits and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At the first recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Later, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain fixed asset investments and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, by which method a fixed, effective interest is recognised during the useful life of the asset or the liability. Amortised cost is recognised as the original cost with deduction of any payments and additions/deductions of the accrued amortisation of the difference between cost and nominal amount. In this way capital losses and capital profits are spread over the useful life.

At recognition and measurement, such predictable losses and risks are taken into consideration, which may appear before the annual report is presented, and which concerns matters existing on the balance sheet date.

Translation of foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials.

Debtors, creditors, and other monetary items in foreign currency are translated by using the closing rate. The difference between the closing rate and the rate at the time of the occurrence or the recognition in the latest annual accounts of the amount owed or the liability is recognised in the profit and loss account under financial income and expenses.

Accounting policies used

Fixed assets and other non-monetary assets acquired in foreign currency and which are not considered to be investment assets purchased in foreign currencies are measured at the exchange rate on the transaction date.

In case the foreign group enterprises and associated enterprises meet the criteria for being independent units, the profit and loss accounts are translated by using an average exchange rate for the period in question, and the balance sheet items are translated by using the closing rate. Differences arising in connection with the translation of the equity of foreign group enterprises at the beginning of the year to the closing rate are recognised directly in the equity. The same goes for differences arising in connection with translation of the profit and loss accounts from average exchange rate to the closing rate.

At recognition of foreign group enterprises which are integrated units, the monetary items are translated by using the closing rate. Non monetary items are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the time of acquisition or at the time of the following depreciation or writedown of the asset. The items of the profit and loss account are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. However, items in the profit and loss account deriving from non monetary items are translated by using historical prices.

Currency adjustment of balances with group enterprises abroad that are considered part of the total investment in group enterprises are recognised directly in the equity. Likewise, foreign exchange gains and losses on loans and derived financial instruments for currency hedging independent group enterprises abroad are recognised in the equity.

| | 31/12/2013 | 31/12/2014 | 31/12/2015 | 31/12/2016 | 31/12/2017 |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| DKK / BRL (Brazil) | 2.3241 | 2.2978 | 1.7559 | 2.1671 | 1.8733 |
| DKK / USD (USA) | 5.4127 | 6.1214 | 6.8561 | 7.0528 | 6.1901 |
| DKK / EUR (Europe) | 7.4603 | 7.4436 | 7.4625 | 7.4344 | 7.4349 |

The profit and loss account

Gross profit

The gross profit comprises the net turnover, production costs and other operating income.

The net turnover is recognised in the profit and loss account if delivery and risk transfer to the buyer have taken place before the end of the year, and if the income can be determined reliably and is expected to be received. The net turnover is recognised exclusive of VAT and taxes and with the deduction of any discounts granted in connection with the sale.

Administration costs

Administration costs comprise costs which have been incurred during the year for management and administration, including costs for the administrative staff, the executive board, offices, stationery and office supplies, and depreciation.

Accounting policies used

Net financials

Net financials comprise interest, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses concerning financial assets and liabilities, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities, additions and reimbursements under the Danish tax prepayment scheme, etc. Financial income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss account with the amounts that concerns the financial year.

Results from equity investment in associated enterprise

After full elimination of intercompany profit or loss and deduction of amortisation of consolidated goodwill, the equity investment in the associated enterprise is recognised in the profit and loss account at a proportional share of the associated enterprise's results after tax.

Tax of the results for the year

The tax for the year comprises the current tax for the year and the changes in deferred tax, and it is recognised in the profit and loss account with the share referring to the results for the year and directly in the equity with the share referring to entries directly on the equity.

The company is subject to the Danish legislation concerning compulsory joint taxation with the Danish group enterprises.

The current Danish corporate tax is allocated among the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their respective taxable income (full allocation with reimbursement of tax losses).

The balance sheet

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost with deduction of accrued depreciation and writedown. Land is not depreciated.

The basis of depreciation is cost with deduction of any expected residual value after the end of the useful life of the asset. The amortisation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and reassessed annually. If the residual value exceeds the book value, the amortisation discontinues.

If the amortisation period or the residual value is changed, the effect on amortisation will in the future be recognised as a change in the accounting estimates.

The cost comprises the acquisition cost and costs directly attached to the acquisition until the time when the asset is ready for use.

The cost of a total asset is divided into separate components. These components are depreciated separately, the useful lives of each individual components differing.

Depreciation takes place on a straight line basis and based on an evaluation of the expected useful life :

Useful life

Accounting policies used

Buildings

50 years

Minor assets with an expected useful life of less than 1 year are recognised as costs in the profit and loss account in the year of acquisition.

Profit or loss deriving from the sales of tangible fixed assets is measured as the difference between the sales price reduced by the selling costs and the book value at the time of the sale. Profit or loss is recognised in the profit and loss account under depreciation.

Writedown of fixed assets

The book values of tangible fixed assets as well as equity investments in associated enterprises are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets respectively. Writedown takes place to the recoverable amount, if this value is lower than the book value.

The recoverable value is equal to the value of the net selling price or the value in use, whichever is higher. The value in use is determined as the present value of the expected net cash flow deriving from the use of the asset or the group of assets.

Previously recognised writedown is reversed when the condition for the writedown no longer exist. Writedown relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Financial fixed assets

Equity investment in associated enterprise

Equity investment in associated enterprise is recognised in the balance sheet at a proportional share under the equity method, the value being calculated on the basis of the accounting policies of the parent company by the deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits and losses, and with the addition or deduction of residual value of positive or negative goodwill measured by applying the acquisition method.

Group enterprises and associated enterprises with negative equity are recognised without any value, and to the extent they are considered irrevocable, amounts owed by these companies are written down by the parent's share of the equity. If the negative equity exceeds the debtors, the residual amount is recognised under liability provisions to the extent the parent has a legal or actual liability to cover the negative equity of the subsidiary.

To the extent the equity exceeds the cost, the net revaluation of equity investment in associated enterprise is transferred to the reserves under the equity for net revaluation as per the equity method. The reserves are adjusted by other equity movements in associated enterprise.

Accounting policies used

Newly taken over or newly established companies are recognised in the annual accounts as of the time of acquisition. Sold or liquidated companies are recognised at the time of cession.

Profit or loss in connection with the sale of associated enterprise is measured as the difference between the sales amount and the book value of net assets at the time of the sale, inclusive of remaining consolidated goodwill and expected costs for sale and cession. Profit and loss are recognised in the profit and loss account under net financials.

In connection with the acquisition of new group enterprises and associated enterprises, the acquisition method is applied, by which the acquirees' assets and liabilities are measured at fair value at the time of acquisition. Provisions for payment of costs for decided restructuring activities in the acquirees in relation to the acquisition are recognised. The tax effect of the revaluations carried out is taken into consideration.

Positive differences (goodwill) between cost and fair value of identifiable, acquired assets and liabilities, inclusive of liability provisions for restructuring, are recognised under equity investment in associated enterprise, and they are amortised over their estimated useful life. The useful life is determined on the basis of the management's experience with the individual business areas. The amortisation period is maximum 20 years, being the longer for strategical acquirees with a strong market position and a long-range earnings potential. The book value of goodwill is evaluated currently and written down in the profit and loss account in those cases where the book value exceeds the expected future net income from the enterprise or the activity, to which the goodwill is attached.

Debtors

Debtors are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to face value. In order to meet expected losses, writedown takes place at the net realisable value.

Accrued income and deferred expenses

Accrued income and deferred expenses recognised under assets comprise incurred costs concerning the next financial year.

Equity

Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method

Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method comprise net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries and associates in proportion to cost.

The reserves may be eliminated in case of losses, realisation of equity investments or changes in the financial estimates. It is not possible to recognise the reserves with a negative amount.

Dividend

Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is recognised as a separate item under the equity. Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the time of approval by the general meeting (the time of declaration).

Accounting policies used

Corporate tax and deferred tax

Current tax receivable and tax liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet at the amount calculated on the basis of the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on previous years' taxable income and prepaid taxes. Tax receivable and tax liabilities are set off to the extent that legal right of set-off exists and if the items are expected to be settled net or simultaneously.

According to the rules of joint taxation, Danica Corporation A/S is proportionally liable towards the Danish tax authorities for the total corporation tax, including withholding tax on interest, royalties and dividends, arising within the jointly taxed group of companies.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of all temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a balance sheet focus.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses eligible for carryover, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation on the balance sheet date and prevailing when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities related to borrowings are recognised at the received proceeds with the deduction of transaction costs incurred. In following periods, the financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value by use of the effective interest. The difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the profit and loss account during the term of the loan.

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

Accrued expenses and deferred income

Received payments concerning income during the following years are recognised under accrued expenses and deferred income.

Profit and loss account 1 January - 31 December

Amounts concerning 2017: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2016: DKK in thousands.

| <u>Note</u> | <u>2017</u> | <u>2016</u> |
|--|-------------------|----------------|
| Gross profit | 44.523 | 0 |
| Administration costs | -49.100 | -89 |
| Operating profit | -4.577 | -89 |
| Income from equity investment in associated enterprise | 15.379.420 | -27.255 |
| Other financial income | 34 | 106 |
| Other financial costs | -56.066 | -554 |
| Results before tax | 15.318.811 | -27.792 |
| Tax on ordinary results | 0 | 0 |
| Results for the year | 15.318.811 | -27.792 |
| Proposed distribution of the results: | | |
| Extraordinary dividend adopted during the financial year | 3.167.949 | 0 |
| Reserves for net revaluation as per the equity method | 0 | -2.695 |
| Dividend for the financial year | 21.394.577 | 0 |
| Allocated from results brought forward | -9.243.715 | -25.097 |
| Distribution in total | 15.318.811 | -27.792 |

Balance sheet 31 December

Amounts concerning 2017: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2016: DKK in thousands.

| Assets | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------|---------------|
| <u>Note</u> | | <u>2017</u> | <u>2016</u> |
| Fixed assets | | | |
| 2 | Land and property | 7.495.600 | 0 |
| | Tangible fixed assets in total | 7.495.600 | 0 |
| 3 | Equity investment in associated enterprise | 0 | 26.672 |
| | Financial fixed assets in total | 0 | 26.672 |
| | Fixed assets in total | 7.495.600 | 26.672 |
| Current assets | | | |
| | Amounts owed by group enterprises | 11.872.120 | 88 |
| | Amounts owed by associated enterprises | 0 | 109 |
| | Other debtors | 10.095.832 | 4 |
| | Debtors in total | 21.967.952 | 201 |
| | Available funds | 65.196 | 61 |
| | Current assets in total | 22.033.148 | 262 |
| | Assets in total | 29.528.748 | 26.934 |

Balance sheet 31 December

Amounts concerning 2017: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2016: DKK in thousands.

| Equity and liabilities | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------|
| <u>Note</u> | | <u>2017</u> | <u>2016</u> |
| Equity | | | |
| | Contributed capital | 500.000 | 500 |
| | Results brought forward | 7.620.921 | 16.865 |
| | Proposed dividend for the financial year | 21.394.577 | 0 |
| | Equity in total | <u>29.515.498</u> | <u>17.365</u> |
| Liabilities | | | |
| | Bank debts | 0 | 611 |
| | Trade creditors | 13.250 | 13 |
| | Debt to group enterprises | 0 | 8.945 |
| | Short-term liabilities in total | <u>13.250</u> | <u>9.569</u> |
| | Liabilities in total | <u>13.250</u> | <u>9.569</u> |
| | Equity and liabilities in total | <u>29.528.748</u> | <u>26.934</u> |

- 1 Special items**
- 4 Contingencies**
- 5 Related parties**

Notes

Amounts concerning 2017: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2016: DKK in thousands.

1. Special items

Special items for the year are specified below, showing where these are recognised in the income profit and loss account.

| | 2017 | 2016 |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Income: | | |
| Gain from sale of associated company | 15.379.420 | 0 |
| | <u>15.379.420</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Special items are recognised in the following items in the annual accounts: | | |
| Income from equity investment in associated enterprise | 15.379.420 | 0 |
| Results of special items, net | <u>15.379.420</u> | <u>0</u> |

2. Land and property

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Cost opening balance | 0 | 0 |
| Additions during the year | 7.495.600 | 0 |
| Disposals during the year | 0 | 0 |
| Cost closing balance | <u>7.495.600</u> | <u>0</u> |
| Book value closing balance | <u>7.495.600</u> | <u>0</u> |

Notes

Amounts concerning 2017: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2016: DKK in thousands.

| | 31/12 2017 | 31/12 2016 |
|---|-------------|----------------|
| 3. Equity investment in associated enterprise | | |
| Acquisition sum, opening balance opening balance | 56.930.106 | 23.838 |
| Additions during the year | 0 | 33.092 |
| Disposals during the year | -56.930.106 | 0 |
| Cost closing balance | 0 | 56.930 |
| Revaluation, opening balance | -30.258.568 | -1.419 |
| Translation by use of the exchange rate valid on balance sheet date | 0 | 129 |
| Results for the year before goodwill amortisation | 0 | -27.254 |
| Reversals for the year concerning disposals | 33.443.569 | 0 |
| Dividend | -3.185.001 | 0 |
| Other movements in capital | 0 | -1.714 |
| Revaluation closing balance | 0 | -30.258 |
| Book value closing balance | 0 | 26.672 |

Associated enterprise:

| | Domicile | Share of ownership |
|--|----------|--------------------|
| DanicaZipco Sistemas Construtivos S.A. | Brazil | 0 % |

4. Contingencies

Joint taxation

Danica Corporation Holding A/S, company reg. no 31 76 43 86 being the administration company, the company is subject to the Danish scheme of joint taxation and it is proportionally liable for tax claims within the joint taxation scheme.

The company is proportionally liable for any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends of the jointly taxed companies.

The liabilities amount to a maximum corresponding to that share of the company capital, which is owned directly or indirectly by the ultimate parent company.

Notes

Amounts concerning 2017: DKK.

Amounts concerning 2016: DKK in thousands.

• **Contingencies (continued)**

Joint taxation (continued)

The jointly taxed enterprises' total, known net liability to the Danish tax authorities appears from the annual accounts of the administration company.

Any subsequent adjustments of corporate taxes or withheld taxes etc. may cause changes in the company's liabilities.

5. Related parties

Consolidated annual accounts

The company is included in the consolidated annual accounts of Danica Corporation Holding A/S, reg.no. 31 76 43 86.