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Company information

Reporting company ROHM AND HAAS CHINA HOLDING ApS

Sorgenfrivej 15 2800 Kgs.Lyngby

Phone number: 45280800

CVR-nr: 28296363

Reporting period: 01/01/2016 - 31/12/2016

Main financial institution

Deutsche Bank

Auditor Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6 2300 København S

DK Denmark

CVR-nr: 33963556 P-number: 1017192430

Statement by Management

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of Rohm and Haas China Holdings ApS 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.

Copenhagen, the 23/05/2017

Management

Gino Eduardus Angela van Poorten

Board of directors

Thomas Wagner Just Gino I

Gino Eduardus Angela van Poorten

The independent auditor's report on financial statements

To the shareholder of ROHM AND HAAS CHINA HOLDING ApS

Report on financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Rohm and Haas China Holdings ApS for the financial year 01.01.2016 - 31.12.2016, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, notes and 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 and cash flows 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.

Responsibilities of management 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 responsibility

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 exits. 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 judgment 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 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's review

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.

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.

Reports on other legal and regulatory requirements

Reporting responsibilities according to the Danish executive order on approved auditors' reports especially legislation on financial reporting, including accounting and storage of accounting records

Parts of the accounting records for the Company are kept on file outside the Danish borders. They are kept

on file with affiliated companies and can be obtained at short notice. The procedures used are in contravention of Danish legislation on the filing of accounting material in general.

Copenhagen, 23/05/2017

Lars Andersen **Authorised Public Accountant** Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR: 33963556

Morten Jarlbo **Authorised Public Accountant** Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR: 33963556

Management's Review

Primary activities

The company's activity is to hold shares in The Dow Chemical Company undertakings in China and other Dow undertakings in other countries, lending and other financial activities as well as other business incidental hereto.

Development in activities and finances

The Dow Chemical Company Group's investments in China are partly made through Rohm and Haas China Holding ApS, which owns Rohm and Haas China Holding Company Ltd. (China).

Events after the balance sheet date

The company is part of an internal global project to reduce the number of legal entities in the Dow group. Consequently, the company will likely cease to operate within 12 months by means of a merger into another Dow legal entity.

Unusual circumstances

No unusual circumstances are to be disclosed in connection with the presentation of the annual report.

Accounting Policies

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the regulation applying to Reporting class B. There have been options of certain rules in reporting class C.

Consolidated financial statements

Pursuant to section 112(2) of the Danish Financial Statements Act, no consolidated financial statements have been prepared. The Company's annual report for 2016 is included in the consolidated financial statements of The Dow Chemical Company, Michigan, USA.

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 and 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.

Investments in group enterprises and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

Derivative financial instruments

On initial recognition in the balance sheet, derivative financial instruments are measured at cost and are subsequently at fair value. Derivative financial instruments are recognised under other receivables or other payables.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments classified as and complying with the requirements for hedging the fair value of a recognised asset or a recognised liability are recorded in the income statement together with changes in the value of the hedged asset or the hedged liability.

Income statement

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses relating to the Entity's ordinary activities, such as administrative expenses.

Other financial income

Other financial income comprises interest income, including interest income on receivables from group enterprises, net capital gains on receivables and payables and transactions in foreign currency.

Other financial expenses

Other financial expenses comprise interest expenses, including interest expenses on payables to group

enterprises, net capital losses on receivables and payables and transactions in foreign currency.

Income taxes

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and deferred tax for the year. Tax attributable to profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas tax attributed to equity entries is recognised directly under equity.

Current tax liabilities and current tax assets are recognised as receivables in the balance sheet in the event of overpayment of tax on account, and as liabilities in the event of underpayment of tax on account.

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 the asset 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. The Entity is jointly taxed with the Danish affiliated entities. Income tax concerning the jointly taxed entities is distributed proportionally between profit and loss making entities according to their taxable income (full allocation with a refund concerning tax losses).

Balance sheet

Investments in group enterprises

Investments in group enterprises are measured at cost. Where cost exceeds the net realisable value, the investments are written down to this lower value.

Dividends are recognised in the income statement under "income from investments in group enterprises" when declared. If group enterprises make extraordinary large payments of dividends that resemble repayments of the invested capital, the recognised value is written down by an amount corresponding to this extraordinary payment of dividends.

Receivables

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

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Other provisions

Other provisions comprise provisions for investments in group enterprises. Other provisions are recognised and measured as the best estimate of the expenses required to settle the liabilities at the balance sheet date. Provisions that are estimated to mature more than one year after the balance sheet date are measured at their discounted value.

Other financial liabilities

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

Income tax receivable or payable

Current tax payable or receivable is recognised in the balance sheet, stated as tax calculated on this year's taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

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.

Income statement 1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016

	Disclosure	2016	2015
		EUR	EUR
Other external expenses		-25,157	-18,777
Income from investments in group enterprises and associates	1		
Income from investments in group enterprises		823,760	0
Gross Result		798,603	-18,777
Profit (loss) from ordinary operating activities		798,603	-18,777
Other finance income	2	14,874	11,512
Profit (loss) from ordinary activities before tax		813,477	-7,265
Tax expense	3	22,409	2,136
Profit (loss)		835,886	-5,129
Proposed distribution of results			
Retained earnings		835,886	-5,129
Proposed distribution of profit (loss)		835,886	-5,129

Balance sheet 31 December 2016

Assets

	Disclosure	2016 EUR	2015 EUR
Investments in group enterprises		24,569,375	24,569,375
Investments	4	24,569,375	24,569,375
Total non-current assets		24,569,375	24,569,375
Receivables from group enterprises		5,368,843 22,399	4,537,335 1,930
Receivables		5,391,242	4,539,265
Current assets		5,391,242	4,539,265
Total assets		29,960,617	29,108,640

Balance sheet 31 December 2016

Liabilities and equity

	Disclosure	2016	2015
		EUR	EUR
Contributed capital		19,463	19,463
Retained earnings		29,909,351	29,073,465
Total equity		29,928,814	29,092,928
Trade payables		10,000	10,000
Payables to group enterprises		21,803	5,712
Short-term liabilities other than provisions, gross		31,803	15,712
Liabilities other than provisions, gross		31,803	15,712
Liabilities and equity, gross		29,960,617	29,108,640

Statement of changes in equity 1 Jan 2016 - 31 Dec 2016

	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
	EUR	EUR	EUR
Equity, beginning balance	19,463	29,073,465	29,092,928
Profit (Loss)		835,886	835,886
Equity, ending balance	19,463	29,909,351	29,928,814

Disclosures

1. Income from investments in group enterprises and associates

	2016	2015
	Eur	Eur
Income from Investment in group enterprises	823,760	0
	823,760	0

2. Other finance income

	2016 Eur.	2015 Eur.
Interest Received from Group Eterprises	14,874	11,512
	14,874	11,512

3. Tax expense

	2016 Eur.	2015 Eur.
Tax on ordinary profit/loss for the year	22,399	1,930
Prior year adjustments	10	206
	22,409	2,136

4. Investments

	Investments in group enterprises Eur.
Cost, beginning of year	24,569,375
Cost, end of year	24,569,375
Carrying Value at the end of the year	24,569,375

The Investment in Group Enterprises comprises 100% of the shares of RH China Holding Co ltd, a company registered in China

5. Disclosure of contingent liabilities

The company is part of a Danish joint taxation with Dow AgroSciences Danmark A/S as the management company. The company is liable, pursuant to the Corporation Tax Act rules that effect from the financial year 2013, income taxes, etc. for the jointly taxed companies. From 1 July 2012 this also applies to any obligation to withhold tax on interest, royalties and dividends for the jointly taxed companies.

6. Disclosure of collaterals and assets pledges as security

At 31 December 2016, the Company has no assets charged, and no contingent liabilities are incumbent on the Company.

7. Disclosure of ownership

Ownership

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Rohm and Haas Denmark Finance A/S, Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark.

The ultimate parent is The Dow Chemical Company.

Consolidation

Name and registered office of the Parent preparing consolidated financial statements for the smallest group;

The Dow Chemical Company, Michigan USA

The Annual Report for The Dow Chemical Company may be obtained at the following address:

The Dow Chemical Company Customer Information Centre PO Box 1206 Midland Michigan 48641-1206 USA