
Crisplant Holding ApS

P.O. Pedersens Vej 10, DK-8200 Aarhus N

Annual Report for 1 January - 31 December 2016

CVR No 31 07 90 47

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted at
the Annual General
Meeting of the Company on
23/5 2017

Mads Bach Christensen
Chairman



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Management's Statement

The Executive Board has today considered and adopted the Annual Report of Crisplant Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016.

The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 31 December 2016 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2016.

We recommend that the Annual Report be adopted at the Annual General Meeting. The Annual General Meeting will be held after BEUMER GmbH & CO. KG's Annual General Meeting, which is scheduled to be held in May 2017.

Aarhus, 24 April 2017

Executive Board

Klaus Schäfer
Executive Officer

Mads Bach Christensen
CFO

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Crisplant Holding ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We have audited the Financial Statements of Crisplant Holding ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2016, which comprise income statement, balance sheet 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.

Management's responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management is responsible for assessing the 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.

Independent Auditor's Report

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, 24 April 2017

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Claus Lindholm Jacobsen
statsautoriseret revisor

Thyge Belter
statsautoriseret revisor

Company Information

The Company

Crisplant Holding ApS
P.O. Pedersens Vej 10
DK-8200 Aarhus N

CVR No: 31 07 90 47
Financial period: 1 January - 31 December
Municipality of reg. office: Aarhus, Denmark

Executive Board

Klaus Schäfer
Mads Bach Christensen

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Nobelparken
Jens Chr. Skous Vej 1
DK-8000 Aarhus C

Income Statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2016 kDKK	2015 kDKK
Administrative expenses		-32	-72
Operating profit/loss		-32	-72
Income from investments in subsidiaries		85.758	52.471
Financial income	2	532	254
Financial expenses	3	-1.104	-1.828
Profit/loss before tax		85.154	50.825
Tax on profit/loss for the year		133	443
Net profit/loss for the year		85.287	51.268

Distribution of profit

Proposed distribution of profit

Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method	85.758	37.471
Retained earnings	-471	13.797
	85.287	51.268

Balance Sheet 31 December

Assets

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2016</u> kDKK	<u>2015</u> kDKK
Investments in subsidiaries		364.758	321.386
Fixed asset investments		364.758	321.386
Fixed assets		364.758	321.386
Receivables from group enterprises		2.000	1.147
Deferred tax asset		2.794	3.048
Receivables		4.794	4.195
Cash at bank and in hand		38	41
Currents assets		4.832	4.236
Assets		369.590	325.622

Balance Sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2016 kDKK	2015 kDKK
Share capital		30.000	30.000
Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method		157.898	114.526
Retained earnings		145.957	116.428
Equity	4	333.855	260.954
Payables to group enterprises		0	64.594
Long-term debt		0	64.594
Trade payables		20	74
Payables to group enterprises		35.715	0
Short-term debt		35.735	74
Debt		35.735	64.668
Liabilities and equity		369.590	325.622
Main activity	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	5		
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Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Main activity

The Company is a holding company with no other activities than shareholding.

	2016 kDKK	2015 kDKK
2 Financial income		
Interest received from group enterprises	307	254
Exchange gains	225	0
	532	254

3 Financial expenses

Interest paid to group enterprises	1.104	1.614
Other financial expenses	0	3
Exchange loss	0	211
	1.104	1.828

4 Equity

	Share capital kDKK	Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method kDKK	Retained earnings kDKK	Total kDKK
Equity at 1 January	30.000	114.526	116.428	260.954
Dividend from group enterprises	0	-30.000	30.000	0
Other equity movements	0	-12.386	0	-12.386
Net profit/loss for the year	0	85.758	-471	85.287
Equity at 31 December	30.000	157.898	145.957	333.855

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2016 kDKK	2015 kDKK
5 Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations		
Charges and security		
The following assets have been placed as security with bankers:		
The Company has pledged its shares in subsidiary as security for certain group enterprises' payables and other commitments to these enterprises' banks. The carrying amount of the shares is	364.758	321.386
Guarantee obligations		
The Company has provided guarantee for bank balances in subsidiaries with a maximum credit line of	1.257.869	1.037.658
Other contingent liabilities		
The Company participates in Danish joint taxation as the administration company with BEUMER Group A/S. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Company is therefore liable from the financial year 2013 for income taxes etc for the jointly taxed companies and from 1 July 2012 also for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed companies.		

Notes to the Financial Statements

6 Related parties

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is included in the Group Annual Report of

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place of registered office</u>
BEUMER GmbH & CO. KG	Older Str. 40, 59269 Beckum, Germany, reg. no. HR A 7620

The Group Annual Report of BEUMER GmbH & CO. KG may be obtained at the following address:

BEUMER GmbH & CO. KG
Older Str. 40
59269 Beckum
Germany

Notes, Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

The Annual Report of Crisplant Holding ApS for 2016 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

Financial Statements for 2016 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 BEUMER GmbH & CO. KG, the Company has not prepared consolidated financial statements and 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 impairment losses and provisions.

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.

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.

Notes, Accounting Policies

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

Hedge accounting

Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as hedges of expected future transactions are recognised in retained earnings under equity as regards the effective portion of the hedge. The ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement. If the hedged transaction results in an asset or a liability, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity and recognised in the cost of the asset or the liability, respectively. If the hedged transaction results in an income or an expense, the amount deferred in equity is transferred from equity to the income statement in the period in which the hedged transaction is recognised. The amount is recognised in the same item as the hedged transaction.

Income Statement

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise expenses for Management and office expenses.

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 subsidiaries. The tax effect of the joint taxation is allocated to enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes.

Balance Sheet

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

Notes, Accounting Policies

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.

Receivables

Receivables are recognised in the balance sheet at amortised cost, which substantially corresponds to nominal value. Provisions for estimated bad debts are made.

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 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.

Financial debts

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