Farm Company A/S

Industrivænget 7

5700 Svendborg

CVR No. 32470688

Annual Report 2016

7. financial year

The Annual Report was presented and adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on 30 March 2017

Jens Ohnemus
Chairman

CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT

Today, the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board have considered and adopted the Annual Report of Farm Company A/S for the financial year 1 January 2016 - 31 December 2016.

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

In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Group and the Company at 31 December 2016 and of the results of the Group's and the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January 2016 - 31 December 2016.

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

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

Svendborg, 8 February 2017

Executive Board

Hans Thor Jensen
Director

Supervisory Board

Jens Ohnemus Chairman	Hans Thor Jensen Director	Maria Steiner Carlsson Non executive director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of Farm Company A/S

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements and the financial statements of Farm Company A/S for the financial year 1 January 2016 - 31 December 2016, which comprise an income statement, balance sheet and notes. The consolidated financial statements and the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibility under those standards and requirements are further described in our auditors' report under “Auditors' responsibility for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the financial statements”. As required by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we are independent of the Group and the Company, 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 the Management's review.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements and the financial statements does not cover the Management's review, and we do not express any form of opinion providing assurance regarding the Management's review.

Our responsibility in connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements and the financial statements is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the Management's review is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements and the financial statements or with the knowledge we have gained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review meets the disclosure requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on our procedures, we are of the opinion that the Management's review is in accordance with the consolidated financial statements and the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements in the Danish Financial Statements Act. In our opinion, the Management's review is not materially misstated.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements and the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Group's and 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 consolidated financial statements and the financial statements unless Management either intends to either liquidate the Group and the Company or suspend operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The auditor's responsibility for the audit of the consolidated financial statements and the financial statements
Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the consolidated financial statements and the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is no guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect material misstatements. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and can be considered material if it would be reasonable to expect that these - either individually or collectively - could influence the economic decisions taken by the users of financial statements on the basis of these consolidated financial statements and financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain an attitude of professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Identify and assess the risk of material misstatements in the consolidated financial statements and 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 a material misstatement resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or 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 whether the accounting policies used are appropriate and whether the accounting estimates and the related disclosures made by Management are reasonable.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Conclude on whether Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the consolidated financial statements and the financial statements is appropriate and, based on the audit evidence obtained, conclude on whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions, which could cast significant doubt on the Group's and 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 auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may imply that the Group and the Company can no longer remain a going concern.

Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including note disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements and the financial statements 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 internal control which we identify during our audit.

Næstved, 8 February 2017

ENGELSTED PETERSEN
Statsaut. Revisionsanpartsselskab
CVR-no. 20658231

Lars Engelsted Petersen
State Authorised Public Accountant

COMPANY DETAILS

Company	Farm Company A/S Industrivænget 7 5700 Svendborg	
	CVR No.:	32470688
	Date of formation:	18 September 2009
	Registered office:	Svendborg
	Financial year:	1 January 2016 - 31 December 2016
Supervisory Board	Jens Ohnemus, Chairman Hans Thor Jensen, Director Maria Steiner Carlsson, Non executive director	
Executive Board	Hans Thor Jensen, Director	
Auditors	ENGELSTED PETERSEN Statsaut. Revisionsanpartsselskab Farvergade 9 B 4700 Næstved CVR-no.: 20658231	

MANAGEMENT'S REVIEW

The Group's principal activities
The Group holds 3 farm clusters in Jutland, south-west of Denmark, of which 2 clusters were acquired in 2016.
Farm- and farmland assets amount to an aggregated size of nearly 550 hectares, with total gross assets of approximately EUR 11.8 million.

Insecurity regarding recognition or measurement
There is no material insecurity regarding recognition or measurement.

Exceptional circumstances
No exceptional circumstances have affected recognition or measurement.

Development in activities and financial matters
The Company's Income Statement of the financial year 1 January 2016 - 31 December 2016 shows a Profit before tax of EUR 634.381 and the Balance Sheet of the Group at 31 December 2016 shows a strong cash position with a balance sheet total of EUR 11.925.646 and an equity of EUR 4.951.208.

Post financial year events
After the end of the financial year, no events have occurred which may change the financial position of the Company substantially.

Expectations for the future
We expect a continued positive result and strong cash-flow in 2017, mainly through increased operational efficiencies and reduced operational costs.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Class
The Annual Report of Farm Company A/S for 2016 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B. The Company has applied certain additions from reporting class C.

Changed accounting policies, estimates and errors
Accounting policies has been changed as follows:

> -Fixed assets is measured at fair value by adjusting the carrying amount through upwards or downwards adjustments in the Income Statement.

Apart from this, accounting policies remain unchanged from last year.

Comparative figures have not been adapted to the changed accounting policies.

Reporting currency
The Annual Report is presented in EUR.

Consolidated Financial Statements
The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the parent company Farm Company A/S and subsidiaries in which Farm Company A/S directly or indirectly holds more than 50% of the voting rights or in other ways has control. Enterprises in which the Group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights and exercises significant but not controlling influence are considered associates, cf. Group chart.

For the consolidation, intercompany income and costs, shareholdings, intercompany balances and dividends as well as realised and unrealised profit and loss are eliminated in connection with transactions between the consolidated enterprises.

Equity investments in subsidiaries are eliminated by the proportionate share of the subsidiaries' market value of net assets and liabilities at the time of acquisition.

Newly acquired or established enterprises are recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the date of acquisition. Enterprises sold or liquidated are recognised in the Consolidated Income Statement up to the date of disposal. Comparative figures are not corrected for enterprises newly acquired, sold or liquidated.

General Information

Basis of recognition and measurement
Income is recognised in the Income Statement as it is earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or amortised cost. 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 accrue 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 attributable to the asset will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

At initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost, which involves the recognition of a constant effective interest rate over the term. Amortised cost is calculated as original cost less repayments and with the addition/deduction of the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount. This way, exchange losses and gains are allocated over the term.

In connection with recognition and measurement, consideration is given to predictable losses and risks occurring prior to the presentation of the Annual Report, i.e. losses and risks which prove or disprove matters which exist at the balance sheet date.

Income Statement

Gross profit/loss
The Company has decided to aggregate certain items of the Income Statement in accordance with the provisions of Section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Revenue
Income from the sale of goods is recognised in the Income Statement from the date of delivery and when the risk has passed to the buyer if it is possible to calculate the income reliably. The revenue is calculated exclusive of VAT, charges and discounts.

Income from delivery of services is recognised as revenue as the service is delivered.

Other sales revenues are recognised as revenue according to the invoicing principle.

Raw materials and fodder
Costs for raw materials and fodder comprise purchase of goods and services for resale.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Other external expenses
Other external expenses comprise expenses regarding sale and administration.

Fair value adjustment of investment assets and debts
Adjustments of investment assets and debts measured at fair value are recognised as a separate item in the Income Statement.

Income from equity investments in group enterprises and associates
Income from equity investments comprises the proportionate share of profit/loss after tax and any adjustment of internal profit/loss and less amortisation of consolidated goodwill.

Result of equity investments in subsidiaries and associates
The proportionate share of the individual subsidiaries' profit/loss after tax is recognised in the parent company's Income Statement after full elimination of intercompany profit/loss.

The proportionate shares of the associates' profit/loss after tax are recognised in both the group's and parent company's Income Statement after elimination of the proportionate share of intercompany profit/loss.

Financial income and expenses
Financial income and expenses are recognised in the Income Statement with the amounts that concern the financial year. Financial income and expenses include interest income and expenses, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses regarding securities, debt and foreign currency transactions, dividends received from other equity investments, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and allowances under the tax repayment scheme.

Tax on net profit/loss for the year
The parent company is subjected to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are included in the joint taxation from the time when they are included in the consolidation in the Consolidated Financial Statement until they leave the consolidation.

The parent company is the administration company of the joint taxation and therefore settles all corporation tax payments with the tax authorities.

The current Danish corporation tax is distributed by settling the joint taxation contributions between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable income. In this connection, enterprises with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises that have been able to use these losses to reduce their own tax profit.

Tax for the year which comprises the current corporation tax for the year and any changes in deferred tax, including as a consequence of a change to the tax rate, is recognised by the part attributable to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity by the part attributable to items directly in equity.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Balance Sheet

Intangible assets

Payment entitlements are recognised at the date of acquisition at cost plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Subsequently, payment entitlements are measured at fair value by adjusting the carrying amount through upwards or downwards adjustments in the Income Statement.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are recognised at the date of acquisition at cost plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Subsequently, payment entitlements are measured at fair value by adjusting the carrying amount through upwards or downwards adjustments in the Income Statement.

Investment property

Investment property comprises investment in land and buildings for the purpose of achieving a return on the invested capital in the form of regular operating income and a capital gain on resale. Investment property is recognised at the date of acquisition at cost plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Interest and other borrowing costs in the construction period are recognised in cost. Subsequently, investment property is measured at fair value by adjusting the carrying amount through upwards or downwards adjustments in the Income Statement. For calculation of the fair value, an individually determined discount rate is used based on capitalisation of the expected, continuing future operating income from the property. In so far as current market prices are available for comparable property, these will form the basis of the assessment of the fair value of the property.

Equity investments in group enterprises and associates

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured by the equity method.

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at the proportionate share of the enterprises' equity value determined according to the group's accounting policies with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profit or loss and with the addition or deduction of the residual value of positive or negative goodwill determined according to the acquisition method.

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates with a negative equity value are measured at EUR 0, and any receivable from these enterprises are written down in so far as the receivable is uncollectible. In so far as the parent company has a legal or actual obligation to cover a negative balance that exceeds the receivable, the residual amount is recognised in provisions.

Net revaluation of equity investments in subsidiaries and associates is tied up as reserve for net revaluation by the equity method in equity, in so far as the carrying amount exceeds the cost. Dividends from subsidiaries that are expected to be adopted before the annual report for Farm Company A/S is approved are not tied up in the revaluation reserve.

The acquisition method is used to purchase enterprises, cf. the above description under determination of goodwill.

Inventories
Inventories are measured at cost on the basis of the FIFO principle or at the net realisable value if the latter is lower.

Receivables
Receivables are measured at amortised cost which usually corresponds to the nominal value. The value is reduced by write-downs for expected bad debts.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand as well as short-term securities with a term of less than three months which can be converted directly into cash at bank and in hand and involve only an insignificant risk of value changes.

Provisions
Deferred tax
Deferred tax and the associated adjustments for the year are determined according to the balance-sheet liability method as the tax base of all temporary differences between carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be used, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities in enterprises within the same legal entity and jurisdiction.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Financial liabilities
Fixed-rate loans such as mortgage loans and loans from credit institutions are recognised initially at the proceeds received less transaction expenses incurred. In subsequent periods, loans are measured at amortised cost so that the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the Income Statement as an interest expense over the term of the loan.

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

Current tax liabilities
Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the Balance Sheet as calculated tax on the expected taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on taxable income for previous years as well as for tax prepaid.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Contingent assets and liabilities
Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet but appear only in the notes.

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INCOME STATEMENT

	Note	Group 2016 EUR	2015 EUR	Parent 2016 EUR	2015 EUR
Gross profit		**-119.648**	**43.540**	**-58.590**	**-1.811**
Employee benefits expense	1	0	0	0	0
Depreciation, amortisation expense and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets recognised in profit or loss		43.275	-21.486	0	0
Gains from current value adjustments of investment assets		858.201	0	0	0
Profit from ordinary operating activities		**781.828**	**22.054**	**-58.590**	**-1.811**
Income from investments in group enterprises and associates		0	0	681.573	17.025
Finance income		908	0	0	0
Finance expenses arising from group enterprises		0	0	-136.650	0
Other finance expenses		-148.355	-1.191	-24	0
Profit from ordinary activities before tax		**634.381**	**20.863**	**486.309**	**15.214**
Tax expense on ordinary activities		-132.766	-5.649	15.306	0
Profit		**501.615**	**15.214**	**501.615**	**15.214**

INCOME STATEMENT

	Note	Group 2016 EUR	2015 EUR	Parent 2016 EUR	2015 EUR
Proposed distribution of results					
Reserve for net revaluation according to equity method		0	0	681.573	0
Retained earnings		501.615	15.214	-179.958	15.214
Distribuation of profit		**501.615**	**15.214**	**501.615**	**15.214**

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BALANCE SHEET
31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	Group 2016 EUR	2015 EUR	Parent 2016 EUR	2015 EUR
Assets					
Payment entitlements		150.155	6.021	0	0
Intangible assets		**150.155**	**6.021**	**0**	**0**
Land and buildings		10.126.989	2.903.387	0	0
Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment		282.710	119.910	0	0
Property, plant and equipment		**10.409.699**	**3.023.297**	**0**	**0**
Long-term investments in group enterprises	2, 3	0	0	720.788	56.163
Investments		**0**	**0**	**720.788**	**56.163**
Fixed assets		**10.559.854**	**3.029.318**	**720.788**	**56.163**
Raw materials and fodder		134.671	0	0	0
Inventories		**134.671**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Short-term trade receivables		6.180	199.588	0	0
Short-term receivables from group enterprises		0	0	4.228.195	0
Other short-term receivables		61.310	0	42.371	0
Current deferred tax		55.745	11.031	15.306	0
Receivables		**123.235**	**210.619**	**4.285.872**	**0**
Cash and cash equivalents		**1.107.886**	**58.918**	**1.274**	**473**
Current assets		**1.365.792**	**269.537**	**4.287.146**	**473**
Assets		**11.925.646**	**3.298.855**	**5.007.934**	**56.636**

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BALANCE SHEET
31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	Group 2016 EUR	Group 2015 EUR	Parent 2016 EUR	Parent 2015 EUR
Liabilities and equity					
Contributed capital		4.438.825	16.814	4.438.825	16.814
Revaluation reserve		0	23.674	0	0
Reserve for net revaluation according to equity method		0	0	703.302	45.403
Retained earnings		512.383	10.768	-190.919	-10.961
Equity	4	**4.951.208**	**51.256**	**4.951.208**	**51.256**
Provisions for deferred tax		201.155	0	0	0
Provisions		**201.155**	**0**	**0**	**0**

BALANCE SHEET
31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	Group 2016 EUR	2015 EUR	Parent 2016 EUR	2015 EUR
Mortgage debt		6.551.054	0	0	0
Long-term liabilities other than provisions		**6.551.054**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Short-term part of long-term liabilities other than provisions		97.309	0	0	0
Debt to banks		35.470	0	0	0
Trade payables		9.280	0	0	0
Payables to group enterprises		0	0	0	5.380
Other payables		80.170	3.247.599	56.726	0
Short-term liabilities other than provisions		**222.229**	**3.247.599**	**56.726**	**5.380**
Liabilities other than provisions within the business		**6.773.283**	**3.247.599**	**56.726**	**5.380**
Liabilities and equity		**11.925.646**	**3.298.855**	**5.007.934**	**56.636**
Contingent liabilities	5				
Collaterals and assets pledges as security	6				
Assumptions on calculation method of fair value for assets and liabilities	7				

NOTES

	Group 2016	Group 2015	Parent 2016	Parent 2015
1. Employee benefits expense				
Average number of employees	0	0	0	0
2. Long-term investments in group enterprises				
Cost at the beginning of the year			10.761	10.761
Addition during the year, incl. improvements			6.725	0
Cost at the end of the year			**17.486**	**10.761**
Revaluations at the beginning of the year			21.728	4.703
Revaluations for the year			681.574	17.025
Revaluations at the end of the year			**703.302**	**21.728**
Fair value adjustments at the beginning of the year			23.674	0
Adjustments for the year			-23.674	23.674
Fair value adjustments at the end of the year			**0**	**23.674**
Carrying amount at the end of the year			**720.788**	**56.163**

3. Disclosure in long-term investments in group enterprises and associates

Group enterprises

Name	**Registered office**	**Share held in %**	**Equity**	**Profit**
Ravnholtgård ApS	Svendborg	100,00	720.788	688.299
Vestergaard Hejnsvig ApS	Svendborg	100,00	-136.651	-143.376
			584.137	**544.923**

NOTES

4. Statement of changes in equity

Group

	Contributed capital	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Equity, beginning balance	16.814	23.674	10.768	51.256
Additions during the year	4.422.011	-23.674	0	4.398.337
Proposed distribution of results	0	0	501.615	501.615
	4.438.825	**0**	**512.383**	**4.951.208**

Parent

	Contributed capital	Reserve for net revaluation according to equity method	Retained earnings	Total
Equity, beginning balance	16.814	45.403	-10.961	51.256
Additions during the year	4.422.011	-23.674	0	4.398.337
Proposed distribution of results	0	681.573	-179.958	501.615
	4.438.825	**703.302**	**-190.919**	**4.951.208**

5. Contingent liabilities

No contingent liabilities exist at the balance sheet date.

The Company is jointly taxed with the other enterprises in the group and are jointly and severally liable for the taxes that concern the joint taxation.

6. Collaterals and securities

No securities or mortgages exist at the balance sheet date.

7. Assumptions on calculation method of fair value for assets and liabilities

By the preparation of the financial statement the management had to make assumptions affecting the assets and liabilities as at balance sheet date and also the sales and expenses for the financial year. The management regularly evaluates these assessments and valuations.

The assessment and valuations are based on historical experiences and a number of other factors considered reasonable under the given circumstances. Under different circumstances the actual results can deviate from the assessments, cf. the accounting policies.

NOTES

The following assessments are significant in order to describe the financial position:

The investment properties are assessed to estimated market values based on technical calculations on return-based models and with a different rate of return. Deviations can occur on the assessed market values of the properties. The properties value and the company´s equity will be affected, should change in the rate of return occur.