

DK Falcons ApS

Kringelbornvej 43, DK-9830 Tårs

CVR no. 33 06 48 61



Annual report 2016/17

Approved at the annual general meeting of shareholders on

Chairman:





Contents

Statement by the Executive Board	2
Independent auditor's report	3
Management's review	5
Company details	5
Management commentary	6
Financial statements 1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017	7
Income statement	7
Balance sheet	8
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes to the financial statements	11

Statement by the Executive Board

Today, the Executive Board has discussed and approved the annual report of DK Falcons ApS for the financial year 1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 June 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017.

Further, in my opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

I recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Abu Dhabi, 19 October 2017
Executive Board:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'H. E. Saif Khamis Saif Dhahi', written over a horizontal dotted line.

H. E. Saif Khamis Saif Dhahi
Alromaithi

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of DK Falcons ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DK Falcons ApS for the financial year 1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017, which comprise an income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including 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 financial position of the Company at 30 June 2017 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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 rules and 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism 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.

Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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 conclusion is 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 note 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.

Statement on the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

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

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

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on our procedures, we conclude that the Management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Aalborg, 19 October 2017

ERNST & YOUNG

Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Søren V. Nejmann

State Authorised Public Accountant

Management's review

Company details

Name	DK Falcons ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Kringelbornvej 43, DK-9830 Tårs
CVR no.	33 06 48 61
Established	30 June 2010
Registered office	Hjørring
Financial year	1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017
Executive Board	H. E. Saif Khamis Saif Dhahi Alromaithi
Auditors	Ernst & Young Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Vestre Havnepromenade 1A, 9000 Aalborg, Denmark
Bankers	Sparekassen Vendsyssel Østergade 15, 9760 Vrå



Management's review

Management commentary

Business review

The principal activities of the Company are sale and production of birds and related activities.

Financial review

The income statement for 2016/17 shows a profit of DKK 4,827 thousand against DKK 5,325 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 30 June 2017 shows equity of DKK 31,401 thousand. Management considers the Company's financial performance in the year satisfactory.

Financial statements 1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017

Income statement

Note	DKK'000	2016/17	2015/16
	Gross margin	9,705	8,546
2	Staff costs	-3,674	-2,916
	Amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-1,417	-939
	Operating profit before fair value adjustments	4,614	4,691
	Fair value adjustment of other investment assets	1,585	2,112
	Profit before net financials	6,199	6,803
3	Financial income	15	41
	Financial expenses	-20	-13
	Profit before tax	6,194	6,831
	Tax for the year	-1,367	-1,506
	Profit for the year	4,827	5,325
	 Recommended appropriation of profit		
	Retained earnings	4,827	5,325
		4,827	5,325

Financial statements 1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2016/17	2015/16
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
	Intangible assets		
	Goodwill	1,085	1,395
		<u>1,085</u>	<u>1,395</u>
	Property, plant and equipment		
	Land and buildings	6,919	0
	Biological assets	14,482	11,693
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	2,523	1,126
	Leasehold improvements	0	6,994
		<u>23,924</u>	<u>19,813</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>25,009</u>	<u>21,208</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Inventories		
	Raw materials and consumables	126	121
	Birds for resale	8,579	8,200
		<u>8,705</u>	<u>8,321</u>
	Receivables		
	Other receivables	210	703
	Prepayments	1,279	1,432
		<u>1,489</u>	<u>2,135</u>
	Cash	<u>1,535</u>	<u>1,057</u>
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>11,729</u>	<u>11,513</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>36,738</u></u>	<u><u>32,721</u></u>

Financial statements 1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017

Balance sheet

Note	DKK'000	2016/17	2015/16
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	130	130
	Retained earnings	31,271	26,444
	Total equity	31,401	26,574
	Provisions		
	Deferred tax	2,321	1,913
	Total provisions	2,321	1,913
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Trade payables	148	267
	Payables to group entities	1,370	2,166
	Income taxes payable	871	1,544
	Other payables	627	257
		3,016	4,234
	Total liabilities other than provisions	3,016	4,234
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	36,738	32,721

- 1 Accounting policies
- 4 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.
- 5 Collateral

Financial statements 1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017**Statement of changes in equity**

DKK'000	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 July 2016	130	26,444	26,574
Transfer through appropriation of profit	0	4,827	4,827
Equity at 30 June 2017	<u>130</u>	<u>31,271</u>	<u>31,401</u>

Financial statements 1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of DK Falcons ApS for 2016/17 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

Changes in accounting policies

Effective 1 July 2016, the Company has adopted act no. 738 of 1 June 2015. This implies the following changes in the recognition and measurement:

1. In future, residual values of property, plant and equipment will be subject to annual reassessment. The Company has no significant residual values relating to property, plant and equipment. Consequently, the change is made with future effect only as a change in accounting estimates with no impact on equity.

Apart from the above changes in accounting policy and new and changed presentation and disclosure requirements, which follow from act. no. 738 of 1 June 2015, the accounting policies are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Danish kroner (DKK'000).

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Income statement

Revenue

Income from the sale of goods and finished goods is recognised in revenue at the time of delivery and when the risk passes to the buyer, provided that the income can be made up reliably and is expected to be received.

Revenue is measured net of all types of discounts/rebates granted. Also, revenue is measured net of VAT and other indirect taxes charged on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the agreed consideration excluding VAT and taxes charged on behalf of third parties. All discounts and rebates granted are recognised in revenue.

Gross margin

The items revenue, change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress, work performed for own account and capitalised, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross margin in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Financial statements 1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to distribution, sale, advertising, administration, premises, bad debts, payments under operating leases, etc.

Staff costs

Staff costs include wages and salaries, including compensated absence and pension to the Company's employees, as well as other social security contributions, etc. The item is net of refunds from public authorities.

Amortisation/depreciation

The item comprises amortisation/depreciation of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life estimated at 10 years.

Property, plant and equipment

On initial recognition, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements are measured at cost.

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less expected residual value at the end of the useful life.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use.

Where individual components of an item of fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvement have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

Financial statements 1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets. The expected useful lives are as follows:

Aviaries and incubation rooms	10-15 years
Machinery and equipment	7-10 years
Trucks	8 years

Gains and losses on the disposal of fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvement are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and carrying amount at the date of disposal. The gains or losses are recognized in the income statement as other operating income or other operating costs, respectively.

Biological assets consist of breeding birds and are initially recognized at cost and subsequently at fair value. The fair value is determined on the basis of world market prices and actual sales prices of similar birds. Value adjustments of biological assets are recognized in the income statement.

Impairment of fixed assets

Every year, intangible and tangible assets are reviewed for impairment. Where there is indication of impairment, an impairment test is made. The assets are written down to the higher of the value in use and the net selling price of the asset or group of assets (recoverable amount) if it is lower than the carrying amount.

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost in accordance with the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than cost, inventories are written down to this lower value. The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the sales amount less costs of completion and expenses required to effect the sale and is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and development in the expected selling price.

Work in progress consists of birds for resale and are initially recognized at cost and subsequently at fair value. The fair value is determined as the value of which the inventory is expected to generate in transaction between independent parties. The fair value is estimated to be approximately 60% of the fair value of fully grown breeding birds. Value adjustments of biological current assets are recognized in the income statement.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Financial statements 1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Equity

Proposed dividends

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability once adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividends expected to be distributed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under "Equity".

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the date of borrowing at the net proceeds received less transaction costs paid. On subsequent recognition, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, corresponding to the capitalised value, using the effective interest rate. Accordingly, the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan. Financial liabilities also include the capitalised residual lease liability in respect of finance leases.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Financial statements 1 July 2016 - 30 June 2017

Notes to the financial statements

DKK'000	2016/17	2015/16
2 Staff costs		
Wages/salaries	3,278	2,563
Pensions	321	289
Other social security costs	75	64
	3,674	2,916
 Average number of full-time employees	 7	 5
 3 Financial income		
Interest receivable, group entities	15	41
	15	41

4 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Other contingent liabilities

The Company has entered into operating leases with remaining terms less than 1 year.

5 Collateral

None.