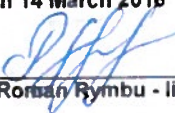


**Scanmills A/S under frivillig likvidation
CVR no. 23165511
Copenhagen, Denmark**

Annual report for 2014/2015

**Adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting
on 14 March 2016**



Chairman Roman Rymbu - liquidator

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Management's Statement on the Annual Report

The Liquidator has today considered and adopted the Annual Report for the financial year 1 July 2014 - 30 June 2015 of Scanmills A/S under frivillig likvidation.

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

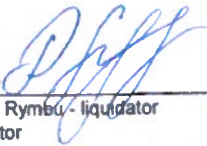
In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position at 30 June 2015 of the Company and of the results of the Company's operations for year 1 July 2014 - 30 June 2015.

The Management Report contains, in our opinion a true account of the circumstances under review.

We believe that the management commentary contains a fair view of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

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

Copenhagen, 14 March 2016



Roman Rymbu - liquidator
Liquidator

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholder of Scanmills A/S under frivillig likvidation

Auditor's report

We were engaged for the purpose of auditing the annual accounts of Scanmills A/S in the course of voluntary liquidation for the financial year 1 July 2014 - 30 June 2015, which comprise accounting policies used, profit and loss account, balance sheet, cash flow statement and notes. The annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Management's responsibility for the 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. Furthermore, the management is 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.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these accounts based on conducting the audit in accordance with international standards on auditing and additional requirements under Danish audit regulation. However, due to the matters described in the paragraph "Basis for disclaimer of opinion", we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion.

Qualification

Basis for disclaimer of opinion

We were appointed as auditors of the company on 28 January 2016, which was after cessation of the company's activities. Thus, in connection with our audit, we have not been able to obtain the documentation necessary concerning the significant items of the annual accounts, including documentation concerning classification of items in the profit and loss account and measurement of the company's assets, in particular. As a result of the lack of documentation, we are unable to confirm or disconfirm the items in the annual accounts.

Disclaimer of opinion

Due to the significance of the matters described in the paragraph "Basis for disclaimer of opinion", we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the accounts.

Statement on the management's review

Pursuant to the Danish Financial Statements Act, we have read the management's review. We have not performed any further procedures in addition to this.

It is not possible to evaluate the content of the management's review on the basis of the matters mentioned in the "basis for disclaimer of opinion".

Kolding, 14. March 2016

BRANDT

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR-nr. 25 49 21 45



Jan Knudsen

State Authorised Public Accountant

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Company information

The Company	Scanmills A/S under frivillig likvidation
Registered address	c/o TMF Denmark Bredgade 6, 1st floor, 2160 Copenhagen Denmark
Municipality	Copenhagen, Region Hovedstaden
CVR no	23165511
Liquidator	Roman Rymbu
Auditors	Brandt, Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Birkemose Allé 27, st. 6000 Kolding
General Meeting	The Annual General Meeting is held on 14 March 2016 at the address of the Company.

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Management Commentary

The Annual Report of Scanmills A/S under frivillig likvidation for the financial year 2014/15 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class C.

Comparing to previous accounting period, the accounting policies applied have been changed due to ongoing liquidation of the Company.

Main activity

The Company's main activity is sale and production of animal proteins, and sale of raw materials for production of feed for agriculture, aquaculture, mink and pet food industries in Denmark and abroad.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

The Company is involved in tax disputes primarily concerning transfer pricing. The proposed changes in taxable income are significant. The Company is confident in winning the pending cases in the National Tax Tribunal.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for the year 1 July 2014 - 30 June 2015 shows loss of DKK 21.477m, and the balance sheet of the Company at 30 June 2015 shows a balance sheet total of DKK 48.488 m, and equity of DKK 29.308 m.

Corporate social responsibility

The Company has not drawn up any CSR policy.

Target figures and policies for gender composition of management

As the Company has decided to close down the activity, the management has not set target figures or policies for gender composition of management.

Subsequent events

On 11 November 2015, the Company was put into voluntary solvent liquidation.

On 27 November 2015, SKAT issued a decision to withhold dividend tax on the transfer of an alleged "contribution" of DKK 90,745,180 to an affiliated company in the British Virgin Islands for the accounting period 2010. The dividend tax amounts to DKK 25,408,650. This decision was appealed by the Company to the National Tax Tribunal on 17 December 2015. The request of deferral for payment of taxes was submitted on the same date.

Since 10 April 2014 when SKAT contacted the company with the proposal to withhold dividend tax on the transfer of a deemed "contribution" to an affiliated company in the British Virgin Islands, the Company has submitted its objections with respect to the proposed dividend taxation for the financial year 2010 and explained to SKAT the transactions which SKAT classifies as "contributions" in reality constitute mere settlement of the Company's obligations under an agency agreement.

The Company provided strong evidences that:

- it performed services of an agent consisting in purchase/sale of derivatives in order to hedge the commodity and forex risks of the Principal under the above mentioned agency agreement,
- the services were real and duly provided on behalf of the Principal,
- the corresponding results derived from hedging activity had been duly booked in the Companies accounts as payable/receivable towards the Principal and never belonged to the result of the Company itself,
- upon realization of the last result from the hedging instruments, the Company settled with the Principal the exact amount of saldo of payables and receivables booked in the course of hedging activities performed in the framework of agency agreement,
- the Company received an arm's length remuneration for the service performed.

During 12 months the Company provided the information to SKAT, derived information from accounting system despite limited human resources left at that time, had to outsource performance of the analytical accounting and attract help of external advisors to explain the simplest transaction, such as carrying out of financial transactions on behalf of the Principal.

Despite the fact that SKAT seemed accepting the existence and validity of agency agreement for performance of hedging activity on behalf of the principal and many supporting evidences provided by the Company, it nevertheless decided to take a highly formalized approach – obviously the only approach that could allow adjusting Company's taxable basis by additional amounts.

On 18 December 2014, SKAT issued tax assessment for financial years 2008 and 2009 resulting in increase of tax liability for the financial year 2008 – DKK 7,594,781 and for the financial year 2009 – DKK 21,190,651 including residual interest and penalties.

SKAT has made every possible attempt to increase the Company income is further evidenced by the notorious inconsistencies and mistakes of SKAT when calculating the Company's taxable income.

The decision was appealed by the Company on 18 February 2015 to the National Tax Tribunal, substantiated appeal was filed to the National Tax Tribunal on 11 May 2015.

The Company also applied for the deferral of the payment of tax liability for the financial year 2008 and 2009 until the final decision on the above mentioned appeals.

As of today, SKAT never responded to the deferral application.

On 28 November 2014, United Trading, former administration company of the Danish tax unity, received from SKAT a refund of DKK 494,972 relating to refund of advance tax payment performed by UT as head of tax consolidated group for financial year 2013. Nevertheless, SKAT issued illegal decision to retain this money as set-off of the Company's liability for additional tax to be paid for 2008 based on the decision on adjustment of taxable basis dated 18 December 2014.

Such decision was appealed by the law firm Kromann & Reumert on 11 March 2015 and additional letter sent on the same subject on

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Management Commentary

18 September 2015.

On 27 January 2016 SKAT addressed the Maritime and Commercial Court of Copenhagen to open a bankruptcy procedure with respect to the Company. This petition was protested by Scanmills A/S. During the hearing on 23 February 2016 the Maritime and Commercial Court of Copenhagen did not open the bankruptcy and requested SKAT to provide additional arguments for their request. The next hearing on the matter is scheduled for 08 April 2016. The Company expects to continue its liquidation in solvent way.

The Future expectations

The Company entered into liquidation on 11 November 2015.

	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11
	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000	DKK '000
Financial highlights					
Key figures					
Revenue	335.105	2.955.981	2.037.450	1.612.559	2.499.214
Gross profit/loss	(4.670)	20.105	24.180	23.633	10.894
Operating profit/loss	(9.669)	12.321	9.677	9.626	(2.611)
Net financials	(10.682)	(2.686)	(15.950)	(594)	(2.407)
Profit/loss for the year	(21.477)	6.617	(7.298)	(4.744)	(1.962)
Total assets	48.488	211.939	201.039	303.422	512.088
Equity	29.308	47.702	38.587	45.413	50.897
Employees in average	2	9	10	10	9
Ratios					
Gross margin (%)	(1,4)	0,7	1,2	1,5	0,4
Return on equity (%)	(73,28)	15,3	(17,4)	(9,9)	(2,2)
Solvency ratio (%)	60,44	22,5	19,2	15,0	9,9
EBIT margin	-2,9	0,4	0,5	0,6	(0,0)
Return on assets	(19,9)	6,0	3,8	2,4	(0,0)
Current ratio	166,8	131,1	115,6	111,2	105,4

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Accounting Policies

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with Danish financial statements legislation as well as generally accepted accounting principles.

The Annual Report of Scanmills A/S for the financial year 2014/15 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied have been changed due to liquidation of the Company.

Report currency

The Annual Report for 2014/15 is presented in DKK.

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 is recognised. 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 flow to the Company as a result of a prior event, 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.

Recognition and measurement take into account predictable losses and risks occurring before the presentation of the Annual Report which confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

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 recognized in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, inventories and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

Income Statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of manufactured goods and goods for resale is recognized in the income statement when delivery is made and risk has passed to the buyer. Revenue is recognized net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the consideration fixed.

Production costs

Production costs comprise expenses incurred to earn revenue for the financial year. Production costs comprise direct and indirect costs for raw materials and consumables, wages and salaries, rent and lease as well as amortization, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment included in the production process. In addition, the item includes ordinary write-off inventories.

Distribution costs

Distribution costs comprise costs incurred for sale and distribution of the Entity's products, including wages and salaries for sales staff, advertising costs, travelling and entertainment expenses, etc as well as amortization, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment attached to the distribution process.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses comprise costs incurred for the Entity's administrative functions, including wages and salaries for sales staff, advertising costs, travelling and entertainment expenses, etc as well as amortization, depreciation and impairment losses relating to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment attached to the administration of the Entity.

Income from investments in associates

Income from investments in associates comprises the pro rata share of the individual associates' profit/loss after elimination of internal profits or losses.

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 of the year

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Accounting Policies

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year, adjusted tax for previous year and 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.

Current tax is computed at the tax rate applying to the year in question.

Current tax receivable is recognised in the receivables in the balance sheet in the event of overpayment, and current tax liabilities are recognised in short-term debt in the event of underpayment.

Deferred tax is recognised in the balance sheet as the tax on all temporary differences. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rate, which, based on legislation passed before the end of the financial year, will apply at the time it is expected to be realised.

Deferred tax assets are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realised.

Balance Sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment acquired are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which is assessed at 3 - 8 years.

For leasehold improvements and assets subject to finance leases, the depreciation period cannot exceed the contract period.

Property, plant and equipment are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Investments in associates

Investments in associates are recognised and measured according to the equity method. This means that investments are measured at the pro rata share of the associates' equity value plus or minus unamortised positive, or negative, goodwill and minus or plus unrealised pro rata internal profits or losses.

Associates with negative equity are measured at DKK 0, and any receivables from the associates are written down by the share of such equity if it is deemed irrecoverable. If the negative equity value exceeds the amount receivable, the remaining amount is recognised under provisions if there is a legal or constructive obligation to cover the liabilities of the relevant associate.

Upon distribution of profit or loss, net revaluation of investments in associates is transferred to Reserve for net revaluation according to the equity method under equity.

Goodwill is calculated as the difference between cost of the investments and fair value of the pro rata share of assets and liabilities acquired. Goodwill is amortised over its estimated useful life which is normally 5 years, however, in certain cases it may be up to 20 years for strategically acquired enterprises with a strong market position and a long term amortisation period is considered to give a better reflection of the benefit from the relevant resources.

Investments in associates are written down to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost using the FIFO method and net realisable value.

Cost consist of purchase price plus delivery cost. Cost of manufactured goods and work in progress consists of raw materials, consumables, direct labour costs and indirect production costs.

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Accounting Policies

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and the net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts. Provisions for bad debts are determined on the basis of individual assessment of each receivable.

Prepayments

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

Cash

Cash comprises cash in hand and bank accounts.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on all temporary differences between 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.

Finance lease commitments

Lease commitments relating to assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as liabilities other than provisions, and, at the time of inception of the lease, measured at the present value of future lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease commitments are measured at amortised cost. The difference between present value and nominal amount of the lease payments is recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of leases.

Operating leases

Lease payments on operating leases are recognised on a straight-line basis in the income statement over the term of the lease.

Other financial liabilities

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

Prepayments received from customers

Prepayments received from customers comprise amounts received from customers prior to delivery of the goods agreed or completions of service agreed.

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.

Financial highlights

Financial highlights are defined and calculated in accordance with Recommendations & Ratios 2010 issued by the Danish Society of Financial Analysts.

Ratios	Calculation formula	Ratios reflect
Gross margin (%)	$\frac{\text{Gross profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$	The Entity's operating gearing.
Return on equity (%)	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$	The Entity's return on capital invested in the Entity by the owners.
Solidsitetsgrad (%)	$\frac{\text{Equity} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$	The financial strength of the Entity.
EBIT margin	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss from ordinary operating activities} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$	
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss from ordinary operating activities} \times 100}{\text{Average assets}}$	Return on invested capital.
Current ratio	$\frac{\text{Current assets} \times 100}{\text{Current liabilities}}$	

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Income Statement

	Notes	Year ended	
		30/06/2015 DKK '000	30/06/2014 DKK '000
Revenue	1	335,105	2,955,981
Cost of sales		(339,776)	(2,935,876)
Gross profit		(4,670)	20,105
Distribution costs	2	-	(2,381)
Administrative costs	2,3	(4,999)	(5,403)
Operating profit/loss		(9,669)	12,321
Income from investments in associates		-	(2,544)
Financial income		99	1,098
Financial expenses	4	(10,781)	(1,240)
Profit/loss from ordinary activities before tax		(20,351)	9,635
Taxes	5	(1,126)	(3,018)
Net profit/loss for the year		(21,477)	6,617
Distribution of profit			
Retained earnings		(21,477)	6,617
Proposed dividends for the financial year		-	-
Profit/loss for the year		(21,477)	6,617

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Balance Sheet

	Notes	As at	
		30/06/2016 DKK '000	30/06/2014 DKK '000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Plant and machinery	6	-	531
Tangible assets		-	531
Investments in associates	7	16,500	-
Investments in associates		16,500	-
Fixed assets		16,500	531
Raw materials and consumables		-	6,360
Manufactured good and goods for resale		66	51,873
Inventories		66	58,233
Trade receivables		16,397	56,411
Receivables from group enterprises		-	72,750
Receivables from associates		-	4,529
Deferred tax assets		-	-
Other short-term receivables		7,883	7,729
Prepayments		-	977
Receivables		24,280	142,396
Cash		7,642	10,779
Total current assets		31,988	211,408
Total Assets		<u>48,488</u>	<u>211,939</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital		17,536	17,536
Retained earnings		11,772	30,166
Total equity	8	29,308	47,702
Provisions for deferred tax		-	231
Provisions		-	231
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Finance lease liabilities		-	202
Total non-current liabilities		-	202
Current liabilities			
Finance lease liabilities		275	72
Bank loans		-	3,699
Prepayments received from customers		-	3,778
Trade payables		104	5,943
Debt to group enterprises		-	142,329
Income tax payable		-	1,726
Other payables		18,802	6,257
Total current liabilities		19,181	163,804
Total liabilities		19,181	164,006
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u>48,488</u>	<u>211,939</u>
Related parties and ownership	7		
Contingent liabilities	8		

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Notes to the Financial Statements

1 Revenue

	2014/2015 DKK '000	2013/2014 DKK '000
Denmark	68,412	390,003
Other EU countries	79,190	1,184,814
Other countries	187,504	1,381,164
	335,106	2,955,981

2 Fees to the auditor appointed by The Annual General Meeting

	2014/2015 DKK '000	2013/2014 DKK '000
Statutory audit services	235	165
Other services	-	331
	235	496

3 Staff costs

	2014/2015 DKK '000	2013/2014 DKK '000
Wages and salaries	2,078	5,269
Pension costs	164	351
Other social security costs	33	65
	2,275	5,685
Average number of employees	2	9

The remuneration of management for financial year 2014/2015 totalled to DKK 1.080k.

4 Financial expenses

	2014/2015 DKK '000	2013/2014 DKK '000
Financial expenses from group enterprises	-	302
Interest expenses	-	938
Exchange rate losses	10,781	-
	10,781	1,240

5 Taxes

Current tax for the year	-	1,661
Deferred tax regulation for the year	(1,126)	1,357
	(1,126)	3,018

6 Plant and machinery

	Plant and machinery DKK '000	Total DKK '000
Cost		
At 1 July 2013	11,542	11,542
Additions	139	139
Disposals	-	-
At 30 June 2014	11,681	11,681
At 1 July 2014	11,681	11,681
Additions	-	-
Disposals	(11,681)	(11,681)
At 30 June 2015	-	-
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 July 2013	(11,043)	(11,043)
Charge for the year	(107)	(107)
At 30 June 2014	(11,150)	(11,150)
At 1 July 2014	(11,150)	(11,150)
Charge for the year	11,150	11,150
At 30 June 2015	-	-
Carrying amount		
At 1 July 2013	499	499
At 30 June 2014	531	531
At 1 July 2014	531	531
At 30 June 2015	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

7 Investments in associates

	Investments in associates DKK '000	Total DKK '000
Cost		
At 1 July 2013	13,846	13,846
Additions	-	-
Disposals	(13,846)	(13,846)
At 30 June 2014	-	-
At 1 July 2014	-	-
Additions	16,500	16,500
Disposals	-	-
At 30 June 2015	16,500	16,500
Revaluations at 1 July 2013		
Reversal of revaluation	-	-
At 30 June 2014	-	-
Revaluations at 1 July 2014	-	-
Change for the year	-	-
At 30 June 2015	-	-
Carrying amount		
At 1 July 2013	13,846	13,846
At 30 June 2014	-	-
At 1 July 2014	-	-
At 30 June 2015	16,500	16,500

Associates:	Registered in Senegal	Corporate form Sàrl	Equity interest %
Copelt Afrique Sàrl			50

8 Equity

	Share capital	Adjustments	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at July 1	17,536	-	30,166	47,702
Additions	-	3,088	-	3,088
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-
Net profit/loss for the year	-	-	(21,477)	(21,477)
	17,536	3,088	8,689	29,308

7 Related parties and ownership

Controlling interest	
SVENSKA RUBBER LP	Parent company

Ownership

The following shareholder is recorded in the Company's register for shareholders as holding at least 5% of the votes or at least 5% of the share capital:

SVENSKA RUBBER LP, Scotland, UK

8 Contingent liabilities

The Company is involved in tax disputes primarily concerning transfer pricing. The amount claimed by the tax authorities is DKK 28.29 m and the proposed changes in the taxable income are significant.

There is no provision for this in the accounts and an amount paid to the tax authorities at DKK 7.7m is recorded as receivable because the Company expects to win the case in whole or part. In addition, it is not possible for the management to estimate an eventual provision based from the available evidence and correspondence with the tax authorities at this stage.

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Statement of Cash flow

	2014/2015 DKK '000	2013/2014 DKK '000
Cash flow from operating activities	13,363	(42,737)
Cash generated from operations		
Interest paid		
Interest received		
Income tax paid		
Dividends paid		
Cash flow before items of exceptional size or incident	13,363	(42,737)
Proceeds relating to items of exceptional size or incident	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities	13,363	42,737
 Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of non-current assets		12,962
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		
Purchase of investments	(16,500)	
Dividends received	-	
Net cash flow from investing activities	(16,500)	12,962
 Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of share capital	-	-
Proceeds from loans	-	-
Repayment of non-current liabilities	-	-
Repayments of received loans	-	-
Net cash flow from financing activities	-	-
 Net decrease/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(3,137)	(29,775)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	10,779	40,554
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7,642	10,779
 Net profit (before interest, tax and items of exceptional size or incidence)	(20,351)	9,365
Adjustments for non-monetary transactions:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of non current intangible assets	(929)	107
Value adjustments to receivables	-	-
Value adjustments to inventory	-	-
Value adjustments to property, plant and equipment	-	-
Value adjustments to non-current financial assets	-	-
Unrealised exchange rate losses	-	-
Unrealised exchange rate gains	-	-
Provisions	-	-
Loss (gain) on sale of non-current assets	-	-
Income from non-current financial assets	-	-
Difference between acknowledged value of contribution in kind and the carrying value of the assets	-	-
Other non-monetary transactions	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(18,927)	9,472
Changes in working capital:		
Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables (including accruals/deferrals of asset)	121,089	(6,917)
Decrease in inventory	58,167	(47,116)
Decrease in liabilities (including accruals/deferrals of liabilities)	(144,623)	1,624
Cash generated from operations	13,363	(42,937)