Windpark Krammer B.V.

Annual report 2017

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## BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2017

(before appropriation of result)

		31 Decembe	er 2017	31 Decemb	er 2016
		€	€	€	€
ASSETS Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets Fixed assets under construction	(1)		65.269.519		12.704.074
Financial fixed assets  Deferred tax assets	(2)		27.052		12.704.074
Current assets	(0)		27.032		-
Receivables Taxes Other receivables and accrued income	(3)	3.698.746 1.954.174		454.817 82	
2 resolvation and assisted intolline		1.354.174	5.652.920		454.899
Cash at bank and in hand	(4)		43.501.180		20.556.005

**TOTAL ASSETS** 

114.450.671

33.714.978

		31 Decemb	per 2017	31 Decemb	per 2016
		€	€	€	€
LIABILITIES					
Equity	(5)				
Called-up share capital		20.000		20.000	
Premium reserve		30.001.559		30.001.559	
Unappropriated result		-108.208		-	
			29.913.351		30.021.559
Long-term debts	(6)				
Bank loans		53.810.619		-	
Shareholders' Long term loan		21.400.548		21	
			75.211.167	_	E
Current liabilities	(7)				
Debts to suppliers and trade creditors		1.055.914		634.793	
Accounts payable to group companies Accounts payable to associated		113.769		29.239	
companies		7.936.147		2.783.000	
Other liabilities		220.323		246.387	
			9.326.153	_	3.693.419

TOTAL LIABILITIES	114.450.671	33.714.978

## **PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR 2017**

			2016 €
Capitalized indirect costs	(8)	2.590.001	330.874
Costs			
Other operating expenses	(9)	557.645	150.490
Operating result Financial income and expenses (net)	(10)	2.032.356 -2.167.616	180.384
Result before tax Corporate income tax	(11)	-135.260 27.052	-1
Result after tax		-108.208	

## **CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR 2017**

The statement of cash flow is presented based on the indirect method.

The statement of easi flow is presented based to			201	016	
·	€	€	€	€	
Operating result	-135.260		-		
Cash flow from operations	_	-135.260		-	
Cash flow from operating activities		-135.260		-	
Cash flow from investing activities					
Investments in tangible fixed assets		-48.841.563		-4.255.853	
Cash flow from financing operations					
Deposit share capital Deposit agio Increase loans Financial expenses	74.610.021 -2.688.023		9.800 22.418.264 2.410.000 -160.273		
Cash flow from financing operations		71.921.998	_	24.677.791	
Net cash-flow		22.945.175	-	20.421.938	
Composition of cash					
			2017	2016	
		A. <del></del>	€	€	
Cash and cash equivalents as at January 1 Mutation cash and cash equivalents			20.556.005 22.945.175	134.067 20.421.938	
Cash and cash equivalents as at December 31		_	43.501.180	20.556.005	

#### DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

#### **GENERAL NOTES**

#### **Activities**

The activities of Windpark Krammer B.V. (the company) mainly consist of realization and exploitation of wind turbines (at the turbine location) around the lock complex Krammer and the dams.

#### Registered office, legal form and registration number at the chamber of commerce

The registered and actual address of Windpark Krammer B.V. is Boezemweg 13 in Oude-Tonge (statutory seat is in Vlissingen) and is registered at the chamber of commerce under nummer 54108306.

#### **GENERAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The financial statements are drawn up in accordance with the Dutch Accounting Principles and also in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Assets and liabilities are generally valued at historical cost, production cost or at fair value at the time of acquisition. If no specific valuation principle has been stated, valuation is at historical cost. In the balance sheet and profit and loss account, references are made to the Notes.

#### Financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised in the balance sheet at fair value, the subsequent valuation of derivative financial instruments depends on whether or not the instrument is quoted in an open market. If the underlying object of the derivative financial instrument is listed on a stock exchange, it is valued at fair value. If the object is not quoted in an open market, it will be stated at cost or current value, if lower. Recognition of changes in the value of a derivative financial instrument is dependent on whether or not the instrument is designated as a hedging instrument to which hedge accounting is applied.

#### Derivative financial instruments valued at cost for which cost price hedge-accounting is applied

The company applies cost price hedge accounting to interest rate swaps that ensure that certain liabilities with variable interest rates are converted into loans with fixed interest rates. The ineffective portion of the change in value of the interest rate swaps is recognised in profit or loss under the financial income and expense.

#### ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES APPLIED TO THE VALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

#### Tangible fixed assets

Other tangible fixed assets are valued at historical cost or production cost including directly attributable costs, less straight-line depreciation based on the expected future life and impairments. Fixed assets under construction are not depreciated. Direct costs which are attributable to the construction of the Wind farm and a reasonable part of the indirect costs are also included as investment.

#### Financial fixed assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences between the value of the assets and liabilities under tax regulations on the one hand and the accounting policies used in these financial statements on the other, on the understanding that deferred tax assets are only recognised insofar as it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to offset the temporary differences and available tax losses.

The calculation of the deferred tax assets is based on the tax rates prevailing at the end of the reporting year or the rates applicable in future years, to the extent that they have already been enacted by law.

#### Receivables

Receivables are initially valued at the fair value of the consideration to be received, including transaction costs if material. Receivables are subsequently valued at the amortised cost price. Provisions for bad debts are deducted from the carrying amount of the receivable.

#### Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at banks and in hand represent cash in hand, bank balances and deposits with herms of less then twelve months. Overdrafts at banks are recognised as part of debts to lending institutions under current liabilities. Cash at banks and in hand is carrid at nominal value.

#### Long-term debts

On initial recognition long-term debts are recognised at fair value. Transaction costs which can be directly attributed to the acquisition of the long-term debts are included in the initial recognition. After initial recognition long-term debts are recognised at the amortised cost price.

#### **Current liabilities**

On initial recognition current liabilities are recognised at fair value. After initial recognition current liabilities are recognised at the amortised cost price, being the amount received, taking into account premiums or discounts, less transaction costs. This usually is the nominal value.

## PRINCIPLES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE RESULT

#### General

The result is the difference between the realisable value of the goods/services provided and the costs and other charges during the year. The results on transactions are recognised in the year in which they are realised.

#### Corporate income tax

Tax on the result is calculated based on the result before tax in the income statement, taking account of the losses available for set-off from previous financial years (to the extent that they have not already been included in the deferred tax assets) and exempt profit components and after the addition of non-deductible costs. Due account is also taken of changes which occur in the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in respect of changes in the applicable tax rate.

#### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

The cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method.

The cash items disclosed in the cash flow statement comprise cash at banks and in hand except for deposits with a maturity lonfer the three monts.

Cash flows in foreign currency have been translated at average estimated exchange rates. Exchange differences affecting cash items are shown separately in the cash flow statement.

Revenue and expenses arising from interest, dividends received and profit taxes and paid dividends are included under the cash flow from financing activities.

## NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2017

#### **ASSETS**

#### **FIXED ASSETS**

### 1. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixed assets under construction
	€
Balance as at January 1, 2017	
Acquisition costs Cumulative impairments and depreciation	12.704.074
	12.704.074
Movements	
Investments Depreciation	52.565.445
	52.565.445
Balance as at December 31, 2017	
Acquisition costs Cumulative impairments and depreciation	65.269.519
	65.269.519
Depreciation percentages	new new
	%

.

Fixed assets under construction

0

Under the item fixed assets under construction, the costs are capitalized which are attributable to the realization of wind turbines around the Krammer lock complex and the dams.

The capitalization of these costs were based on the estimation that the wind farm will be realized and can be exploited economically. This estimate is partly based on reports from external experts.

An amount of € 2.551.178 has been capitalized on interest-rate financing under the item fixed assets under construction.

## 2. Financial fixed assets

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	€	
Deferred tax assets		
Deductible losses	27.052	
Deferred income tax assets relate to unutilised tax losses.		
CURRENT ASSETS		
3. Receivables		
Taxes		
Value added tax	3.698.746	454.817
Other receivables and accrued income		
Other receivables	1.954.174	82
Other receivables		
Prepaid financial expenses	1.954.174	-
Interest	-	82
	1.954.174	82
4. Cash at bank and in hand		
ING Bank N.V. account number NL63 INGB 0007 7218 32	5.085.791	-
ING Bank N.V. account number NL72 INGB 0007 7218 64	2.811.480	-
ASN Bank construction depot account number NL04 ASNB 0856 7346 75	1.827.896	=
ASN Bank construction depot account number NL73 ASNB 0856 7343 06 Triodos Bank account number NL05 TRIO 0781 3733 60	33.772.602	-
Cash in transit	3.411	20.556.005
	43.501.180	20 556 005
	43.301.180	20.556.005

An amount of € 38.411.978 is not freely available.

#### Liabilities

## 5. Equity

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	€	
Called-up share capital		
98 shares A of € 100,00 each	9.800	9.800
102 shares B of € 100,00 each	10.200	10.200
	20.000	20.000
	2017	2016
Premium reserve	€	€
Balance as at January 1	30.001.559	-
Addition	-	30.001.559
Balance as at December 31	30.001.559	30.001.559

Share premium has originate as a result of the decision taken by shareholders at June 21, 2016 to expand the existing share capital of  $\in$  10.000 to  $\in$  20.000 as of September 21, 2016. Because of this the shareholder of the newly issued shares A paid an amount of  $\in$  22.418.264 to the share premium. The shareholder of the newly issued shares B paid a total amount to share premium of  $\in$  7.583.295. This amount contains the following parts:

- € 6.499.800 related to the intercompany loan;
- € 1.083.495 related to pre-investments.

## Unappropriated result

Balance as at January 1	•	-
Unappropriated result	-108.208	-
Balance as at December 31	-108.208	_

#### 6. Long-term debts

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	€	€
Bank loans		
Bank loans	53.810.619	_
Bank loans		
Green Bank Term Loan (Rabobank)	4.336.209	-
Green Fund Term Loan (ASN Bank)	37.614.064	
Standard Term Loan (ING/SMBC)	10.059.207	-
Debt Service Reserve Facility (ASN Bank, ING Bank, Rabobank, SMBC)	1.801.139	-
	53.810.619	
	2017	2016
Green Bank Term Loan (Rabobank)	€	€
Green Bank Tenn Loan (nabobank)		
Balance as at January 1	-	-
Received loan	4.400.627	-
Amortised costs	-67.610	-
	4.333.017	_
Released amortised costs	3.192	-
Long term loan as at December 31	4.336.209	-

The Green Bank Term Loan is provided for funding the build of the Wind farm. Repayment will start at September 30, 2019. The rate of interest for each Interest period is the percentage rate per annum wich is the aggregate of the applicable Margin (1,90%), the applicable EURIBOR (-0,329%) and the Green Discount (0,6%) which comes down to 0,971%.

Repayment of the loan is estimated to take 14,5 years. The maximum of the loan amounts to € 38.172.853. The amount drawn under this loan as at December 31, 2017 is € 4.400.627. Of the total amount of the Green Bank Term Loan of € 38.172.853 an amount of € 28.474.514 has a remaining duration of longer than 5 years.

	2017	2016
Green Fund Term Loan (ASN Bank)	€	€
Balance as at January 1	-	-
Received loan	38.172.853	-
Amortised costs	-586.481	-
	37.586.372	-
Released amortised costs	27.692	-
Long term loan as at December 31	37.614.064	-

The Green Fund Term Loan is provided for funding the build of the Wind farm. Repayment will start at September 30, 2019. The rate of interest for each Interest period is the percentage rate per annum wich is the aggregate of the applicable Margin (1,65%), the Base Rate (0,757%) and the Green Discount (0,50%) which comes down to 1,907%.

Repayment of the loan is estimated to take 14,5 years. Of the total amount of the Green Fund Term Loan an amount of € 28.474.514 has a remaining duration of longer than 5 years.

#### Standard Term Loan (ING/SMBC)

Balance as at January 1		
Received loan	10.208.645	-
Amortised costs	-156.844	-
	10.051.801	-
Released amortised costs	7.406	-
Long term loan as at December 31	10.059.207	-

The Standard Term Loan is provided for funding the build of the Wind farm. Repayment will start at September 30, 2019. The rate of interest for each Interest period is the percentage rate per annum wich is the aggregate of the applicable Margin (1,35%) and the applicable EURIBOR (-0,329%) which comes down to 1,021%.

Repayment of the loan is estimated to take 14,5 years. The maximum of the loan amounts to € 88.561.019. The amount drawn under this loan as at December 31, 2017 is € 10.208.645. Of the total amount of the Standard Term Loan of € 88.561.019 an amount of € 66.060.873 has a remaining duration of longer than 5 years.

	2017	2016
Debt Service Reserve Facility (ASN Bank, ING Bank, Rabobank, SMBC)	€	€
Balance as at January 1	-	
Received loan	1.827.896	-
Amortised costs	-28.083	-
	1.799.813	_
Released amortised costs	1.326	-
Long term loan as at December 31	1.801.139	-

The Debt Service Reserve Facility is provided for funding the build of the Wind farm. The rate of interest on each Debt Service Reserve Loan for each Interest Period is the percentage rate per annum which is the aggregate of the applicable Margin (1,50%) and three months EURIBOR (-0,329%) which comes down to 1,171%.

2016
€
-
16
€
_
-
-
-
-

The expected repayment on this loan in 2018 amounts to € 10.000.000 due to a bond issue. The interest rate at year-end is equal to 9,00%. There is no agreement with respect to duration of the loan.

#### 7. Current liabilities

Debts to suppliers and trade creditors	December 31, 2017 €	December 31, 2016 €
Creditors	1.055.914	634.793
Accounts payable to group companies		
Coöperatie Deltawind u.a.	88.869	29.239
Coöperatieve Windenergie Vereniging Zeeuwind u.a.	24.900	-
	113.769	29.239
Accounts payable to associated companies		
Enercon GmbH	7.936.147	2.783.000
Other liabilities and accrued expenses		
Other liabilities	107.000	000 007
Ammounts to be paid	167.026	226.227
Interest and bank charges	53.297	20.160
	220.323	246.387

## Assets and liabilities not recognised in balance sheet (Contingent liabilities and assets)

#### Non-processed liabilities

Investment commitments

The company has made an investment commitment with Enercon GmbH to build a wind farm for the amount of € 169 million. As at December 31 2017 an amount of € 46,8 million has been settled.

Credit facility

At the end of the financial year the private company has the following credit facilities:

- € 3.750.000 VAT Facility by the ING Bank;
- € 3.750.000 VAT Facility by the SMBC;
- € 1.500.000 LC Facility by the ING Bank.

As a security first right of mortgage has been given to ING Bank for an amount of € 280 million.

#### Long-term financial commitments

#### Rental obligations real estate

The company has entered into a financial commitment until May 1th, 2018 in respect of rental of business premises for € 19.200 a year. At the end of this period, the agreement will be renewed for a period of one year unless it has been terminated at least.

#### Leasehold

The annual leasehold for sites amounts to € 1.607.423. The remaining term of the contract is 21 years.

#### Legal obligation decommissioning

The company has a legal obligation for decommissioning the windfarm 20 years since the permit for this windfarm is granted. A provision will be recorded when the first turbines become operational.

#### Financial instruments

#### Interest rate swaps

Swap	Bank	Notional	Long-term	Effective date	Maturity date	Variable interest	Fixed	Mark to
		amount	debt	interest date	interest date	(3 months Euribor +	interest	marked
		swap		swap	swap	Margin)		value
1.	SMBC	38.515.449	44.280.509	31-08-2017	31-12-2031	-0,329% +1,35% = 1,021%	0,965%	-628.471
2.	ING	38.515.449	44.280.509	31-08-2017	31-12-2031	-0,329% +1,35% = 1,021%	0,965%	-640.006
3.	Rabobank	33.202.973	38.172.853	31-08-2017	31-12-2031	-0,329% +1,90% = 1,571%	0,965%	-536.042

#### Cost price hedge accounting

The effective part of financial derivatives that have been assigned for cost price hedge accounting is valued at cost. By comparing the critical comparative features of the hedge instrument with the critical features of the hedged position on every balance sheet date, it is determined whether there is an indication for ineffectiveness. In the event the critical features of the hedge instrument and the critical features of the hedged position are not equal, this is an indication that the cost price hedge contains an ineffective part. In that case a quantitative ineffectiveness measurement is carried out by comparing the cumulative change of the fair value of the hedge instrument with the cumulative change of the fair value of the hedged position since the designation of the hedge relationship. Ineffectiveness is recognised in the profit and loss account if and insofar as the quantitative ineffectiveness measurement shows a (cumulative) loss.

## NOTES TO THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR 2017

	2017	2016
	€	€
8. Capitalized indirect costs		
Indirect costs realisation Windpark Krammer	2.590.001	330.874
Employees		
During 2017 there were no employees working with the company (2016: same).		
9. Other operating expenses		
Other employee related cost	401.792	131.106
Housing costs	20.593	19.200
Office and management costs		184
Advisory costs	135.260	-
	557.645	150.490
Other employee related cost		
Travelling costs board of directors	13.248	2.281
Travelling costs supervisory board members	558	2.882
Fees board of directors	358.138	105.105
Fees supervisory board members	27.805	18.770
Other employee related cost	2.043	2.068
	401.792	131.106
Housing costs		
Rent	20.593	19.200
Office and management costs		
Automation costs	_	186
Rounding differences	-	-2
		184
		104
Advisory costs		
Asset management / PPA	135.260	2

	2017	2016
	€	€
10. Financial income and expenses (net)		
Interest and similar expenses	-2.167.616	-180.384
Interest and similar expenses		
Interest and banking costs	738.811	20.376
Interest and costs Tax autorities	-	6.310
Interest Ioan Coöperatie Deltawind U.A.	-	76.630
Interest Ioan Coöperatieve Windenergie Vereniging Zeeuwind U.A.	-	77.068
Interest mezzanine Ioan Enercon GmbH - Dutch Branch	1.400.548	
Arrangement Fee Financial Close	28.257	-
	2.167.616	180.384
11. Corporate income tax		
Corporate income tax for the year	27.052	F=

#### OTHER CLARIFICATIONS

#### Subsequent events

No particular subsequent events after December 31, 2017 are to be reported.

## Proposal concerning the 2017 result appropriation

According to the article 23 of the statutory provisions losses from 2017 amounting to € 108.208 wil be charged to the other reserves in the next year.

In anticipation of the adoption of this proposal by the general shareholders' meeting, this has not yet been accounted for in the annual accounts. The losses of the financial year ware included under unappropriated result.

## Signing of the financial statements

Vlissingen, April 19, 2018

The Board of Directors

T. Keesmaat

A.J.W. Vrijdag

The Supervisory Board

J. Hujsman

1

J.W.S. van der Graaf

OTHER INFORMATION

Windpark Krammer B.V.

## OTHER INFORMATION

## 1 Independent auditor's report

We refer to the hereafter included independent auditor's report.



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## Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders and the supervisory board of Windpark Krammer B.V.

## REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2017 INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

#### Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements 2017 of Windpark Krammer B.V., based in Vlissingen.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Windpark Krammer B.V. as at December 31, 2017 and of its result and its cash flows for 2017 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

- 1. The statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017.
- 2. The following statements for 2017: the income statement and cash flows.
- The notes comprising a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

We are independent of Windpark Krammer B.V. in accordance with the Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

We believe the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## REPORT ON THE OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual accounts contains other information that consists of:

Other Information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Deloitte Accountants B.V. Is registered with the Trade Register of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Rotterdam number 24362853. Deloitte Accountants B.V. Is a Netherlands affiliate of Deloitte NWE LLP, a member firm of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited.

# Deloitte.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- Is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements.
- Contains the information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

## DESCRIPTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Responsibilities of management and the supervisory board for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting frameworks mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

#### Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit assignment in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

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. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

# Deloitte.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included e.g.:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
  fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining 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.
- Obtaining 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.
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, 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.
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures.
- Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the supervisory board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant findings in internal control that we identified during our audit.

We provide the supervisory board with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Middelburg, April 19, 2018

Deloitte Accountants B.V.

Signed on the original: W.A. de Leeuw