

Part II Organizational Action (continued)

17 List the applicable Internal Revenue Code section(s) and subsection(s) upon which the tax treatment is based ▶

See attached.

18 Can any resulting loss be recognized? ▶

See attached.

19 Provide any other information necessary to implement the adjustment, such as the reportable tax year ▶

See attached.

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, it is true, correct, and complete. Declaration of preparer (other than officer) is based on all information of which preparer has any knowledge.

Sign Here

Signature ▶

Date ▶

1/16/2013

Print your name ▶ Eirik Uboe

Title ▶ CFO

Paid Preparer Use Only

Print/Type preparer's name

David Finkelstein

Preparer's signature

Date

1/16/2013

Check if self-employed

PTIN

P01453788

Firm's name ▶ Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP

Firm's EIN ▶ 13-5015405

Firm's address ▶ 825 Eighth Avenue, New York, NY 10019

Phone no. (212) 474-1000

Send Form 8937 (Including accompanying statements) to: Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Ogden, UT 84201-0054

DHT FORM 8937 – COMMON STOCK REVERSE STOCK SPLIT 2012

Line 14. Describe the organizational action and, if applicable, the date of the action or the date against which shareholders' ownership is measured for the action.

Effective 5:00 p.m. EDT on July 16, 2012, DHT Holdings, Inc. (the "Company") implemented a 12-to-1 reverse stock split (the "Reverse Stock Split") of its common stock. Upon effectiveness, the Reverse Stock Split automatically combined every twelve (12) shares of the Company's then issued and outstanding common stock into one (1) share of post-split share of common stock. Fractional shares were paid in cash at a value of \$7.6536 per post-split share of common stock, or the equivalent of \$.6738 per pre-split share of common stock.

Line 15. Describe the quantitative effect of the organizational action on the basis of the security in the hands of a U.S. taxpayer as an adjustment per share or as a percentage of old basis.

A stockholder's tax basis in one (1) share of post-split common stock received via the Reverse Stock Split would equal the sum of the stockholder's tax basis in the twelve (12) shares of pre-split common stock exchanged for such post-split share in the Reverse Stock Split. If each of such twelve (12) pre-split shares had the same tax basis, then the stockholder's tax basis in the one post-split share received therefor via the Reverse Stock Split would equal one thousand two hundred percent (1,200%) of the tax basis of each such pre-split share.

If the number of shares of pre-split common stock held by a shareholder was not evenly divisible by 12, the "excess shares" (between 1 and 11 shares) were exchanged for cash at the rate of \$.6738 per share. A shareholder will have taxable gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount of such cash and the tax basis of such excess shares, and the tax basis of such excess shares will not be included in the tax basis of the shareholder's post-split common stock.

A stockholder's total tax basis in that stockholder's post-split shares immediately after the deemed sale of fractional shares should equal that stockholder's total tax basis in that stockholder's pre-split shares that are exchanged for post-split common stock, less the tax basis allocated to that stockholder's excess shares referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Line 16. Describe the calculation of the change in basis and the data that supports the calculation, such as the market values of securities and the valuation dates.

The Reverse Stock Split involved the exchange of twelve (12) shares of issued and outstanding Company common stock into one (1) share of issued and outstanding Company common stock. The market value of the common stock was not applicable in determining the calculation of the stockholder's tax basis in the shares received in the Reverse Stock Split.

Line 17. List the applicable Internal Revenue Code section(s) and subsection(s) upon which the tax treatment is based.

Internal Revenue Code Sections 368(a)(1)(E) and 358.

Line 18. Can any resulting loss be recognized?

Except to the extent of cash received in lieu of fractional shares (see response to line 15 above), stockholders generally will not recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Line 19. Provide any other information necessary to implement the adjustment, such as the reportable tax year.

For stockholders reporting taxable income on a calendar basis, the reportable tax year is the 2012 calendar year. For stockholders reporting on a basis other than the calendar year, the reportable year is the stockholder's tax year that includes July 16, 2012.

The information herein provides a general summary regarding the application of certain U.S. Federal income tax laws and regulations relating to the allocation of tax basis. The information contained herein does not constitute tax advice and does not purport to be complete or to describe the consequences that may apply to a stockholder's particular circumstances. Each stockholder should consult its own tax advisor regarding the calculation of the basis of its shares.